

FLORA INDICA;
OR,
DESCRIPTIONS OF INDIAN PLANTS.

BY THE LATE
W. ROXBURGH, M.D., F.R.S.E., &c., &c.

PRICE, FIVE RUPEES.

CALCUTTA: THACKER, SPINK AND CO.

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WILLIAM ROXBURGH, M.D., F.R.S.E., &c., &c.

Reprinted literally from Carey's Edition of 1822.

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PREFACE TO THE REPRINT, 1874.

By C. B. CLARKE.

THE present selling price of Roxburgh's *Flora Indica* (Carey's Edition) in London is £5, and of Piddington's *Index* is £1. The present reprint is priced 10s.: and this is a sufficient reason for the undertaking of the reprint.

The *Flora Indica* of Roxburgh is still the only Hand-book of the plants of India that we have: and the study of Indian Botany has been for years barred, both for students of the Medical College and for all English denizens who do not happen to have come to India well acquainted with a large number of the tropical Asiatic genera, by the impracticability of obtaining a copy of the only book that can help them. During my sojourn in India, scores of persons must have consulted me how to get some acquaintance with the numerous and striking plants around them: and to all I have been obliged to give one answer, *viz.*, that there is but one book, and that unattainable. The *Flora Indica* of Roxburgh has been quoted so largely and widely in botanic literature that a copy is essential to every botanic library, and by the multiplication of such libraries the price of the few copies of Roxburgh floating in the market is being steadily pushed up.

In order that the present reprint may completely supply to professional botanists the place of the scarce original, the reprint has been made a verbatim and literal one; all the errors of the original having been faithfully retained; even the genus *Loranthus* is printed twice over, as Carey printed it twice. For the last reading of the proofs of the reprint before the press I am indebted to my friend H. H. Locke, Esq., whose name will be a sufficient guarantee (to all who know his work) of the careful accuracy of the reprint. The paging of Carey's edition is added in the margin so that the references to the original Roxburgh can be immediately found in the reprint without referring to the *Index*.

The publication of Roxburgh's manuscript *Flora Indica* was commenced by Carey and Wallich. The first volume containing the orders (in the Linnæan succession) up to the end of Tetrandria was published in 1820, and is ~~even~~ ^{really} Roxburgh's work, the remarks by Wallich himself being trifling. The second volume of Wallich's Edition published in 1824 is in form a continuation of the first, containing about two-thirds of Pentandria: but it really proceeds on an entirely different scale. It contains, indeed, the Roxburgh manuscript, but there are added crowds of species by Wallich from Nepal, &c., widening the area of the work altogether. In short, the area was so greatly widened, that Wallich never was able to get on any further with the publication.

Wallich's Edition of Roxburgh having thus come to a stop, Dr. Carey at the request of Roxburgh's friends published in 1832, in three volumes, Roxburgh's manuscript *Flora Indica* as he left it: the first portion, up to Tetrandria inclusive, coincides therefore with Wallich's first volume, and the remainder is homogeneous with this first portion, and represents Roxburgh's complete Botanical work in India, except the Cryptogams.

In the present reprint I have therefore taken no notice of Wallich's second volume, which is on a different scale, contains much that is not Roxburgh's, and is now not scarce or dear in the market: I have printed Roxburgh's own manuscript as it stands in Carey's edition, and have added Roxburgh's Cryptogams from the Calcutta Journal of Natural History. Griffith's editing of the Cryptogams of Roxburgh, unfortunately, contains internal evidence that it was

written after the fall-out occurred between himself and Wallich. The Indian ferns have been better worked up moreover since than any other department of Indian Botany; and the Synopsis Filicium of Baker leaves little cause for unearthing the antiquated names and crude genera in Roxburgh: nevertheless, there is still something to be got out of Roxburgh's Cryptogams: and I have printed them as they occupy only a few pages and render the present reprint a completed abstract record of Roxburgh's work.

I have bestowed much thought and pains on the Index, and have finally adopted the simplest plan, *viz.*, one Index in alphabetical order. I have always found myself that, if there is one Alphabetical Index only to a book, my fingers will find the word and the page mechanically without the current of thought being disturbed: if on the other hand there is one Index to English names, another to Latin names, a third Glossary of Botanic terms, a fourth of Economic Products, &c., I continually find that my fingers lead me to the wrong Index and my train of thought is disturbed with vexation by having to turn aside to consider for an instant in which Index the required word should be sought. It doubtless looks a jumble to see English, Sanskrit, Latin, Telooogo, &c., words all intermixed, but the alternative, *viz.*, an Index like that of Piddington to Roxburgh, is not an Index, it is rather a classified analysis.

I have included in the Index the native names, though on this point my experience does not lead me to adopt Roxburgh's estimate of the value of such names. Considerable assistance in discriminating Bamboos can doubtless be got from the dealers in Bamboos, though even in this case the name for the species differ in different districts of the same province. So with respect to some other plants, there is a class whose business requires them to know the plants well. But the natives of India have no idea of accurately observing anything, and the best names that even Roxburgh is able to give for common plants are sometimes only Chota Doodhee Lnta, Doosera Sag, and such like. As to the grand Sanskrit names they are still of less value than the vulgar ones, being founded on less actual observation, with the object of enriching the language, an object still so dear to every educated Bengalee.

In these remarks I do not mean to say that the vulgar naming of Bengal plants by Bengalis is much worse than the vulgar naming of English plants by Englishmen. I have observed that the eagerness to get native or vulgar names for plants is directly proportioned to the ignorance of the enquirer: those who know nothing about the plants and who are unable to discriminate them under any names being always loud in their call for native or local names.

However, though I cannot think native names deserving the trouble that Roxburgh has bestowed upon them, as I am reprinting Roxburgh and not critically editing him, I have preserved these names both in the text and in the index. The English denizens have also many names of their own for plants; thus "Rhododendron" means Melastoma Malabathricum (or almost any large Osbeckia) and "Indian fir" means Gnatteria longifolia: Roxburgh has passed by this class of names altogether; doubtless he thought them likely to mislead as to the affinities of the plants rather than to assist. A plea has been put in for preserving native names on account of their value in tracing the history of plants. But even for this purpose their value has been over-rated. Where no accurate description of the essential character of a plant is on record, there is always more or less doubt concerning the species meant, and whether more than one species may not be meant. It is about as dangerous to assume that a plant is introduced because there is no Sanskrit name for it as it is to assume that it is indigenous because there is a Sanskrit name for it. A very moderate percentage of the indigenous plants have any Sanskrit name. And in some cases where a new plant has been introduced, the Sanskrit name of an indigenous plant which it was supposed to resemble has been transferred to it, and has very soon been monopolised by the new plant. Thus the ancient name for the Tamarix (which species?) is Jhow: this name was applied to the newly-introduced Casuarina equisetifolia, and now while every body knows that this Casuarina is called the Jhow, very few know what the Jhow really means.

An Indian Flora is now being prepared at Kew under the direction of Dr. Hooker at the chief cost of the Secretary of State for India; and two parts containing the Natural Orders Rannunculaceæ to Balsaminææ have been published. This new work might be supposed to supersede Roxburgh altogether, and I proceed to shew that this is not the case. In the first place, owing as above shewn, to the extent to which Roxburgh has been quoted, he will always be wanted for reference.

In the second place, the present reprint of Roxburgh is not more than enough to satisfy the public wants of an Indian Hand-book of plants until the Indian Flora of Kew shall be completed, and, until complete, any systematic work is nearly useless for tyros. Of the Kew Flora Indica, two parts are already published it is true, but the earlier orders are comparatively easy: several Flora Indicas have got the First Volume out, (and stopped,) so that these early orders of the series have been worked up before. It is very different with the later orders such as Orchidaceæ and several smaller orders of Monocotyledons difficult to make out from Herbarium specimens. The completion of the Kew Flora Indica must be a work of time.

For, *thirdly*, the Kew Flora Indica comprises the plants of India from the crest of the Himalaya to Ceylon on one side, to Singapore on the other. With such a range, not merely of area but of level, it will contain hardly less than 15,000 plants; and I therefore doubt whether, with the public, it will ever supersede Roxburgh. I do not think that non-professional botanists can use a book containing 15,000 species: unless they have many landmarks, both of orders and genera, well fixed in their minds, to search a book of this size for a plant is worse than searching for a needle in a bottle of hay. Now Roxburgh's book, it has been found by experience, is a useful book for planters and other English denizens who, without being great botanists, take a sufficient interest in the plants to spend a little time in really working with a book.

And, *fourthly*, Roxburgh contains all the economic Indian botany known to him, and we have added very few economic facts since, as Mr. Blechynden the Secretary of the Agri-Horticultural Society observed to me. We have had plenty of Government and other reports, some very large and expensive ones it is true, but we have very little economic work by persons competent as botanists: and with reference to one large expensive report lately issued on an Indian economic plant, it was discovered, after it was printed, that the Commission never learnt what the plant was. Roxburgh is most trustworthy in his economic botany, and contains virtually all that is known on the subject: the Kew Indian Flora contains no economic botany (the book will be large enough without, and the economic botany is rightly omitted): so that in this important branch of his subject Roxburgh will not be superseded.

The Kew Indian Flora is of the highest value to Botanists, even each part of it as it comes out is so: it tells those in India what material there is at Kew and how the names are arranged there. And it will, when finished, form the foundation on which all future botanic work in India will be grounded. After the plants have been botanically *determined*, and the names attached so that we are tolerably sure in general that we all mean by the same name the same thing, we may commence economic and other branches of investigation with advantage. Drs. Hooker and Thomson have rightly urged that the Botanical Determination of the plants must come first before any satisfactory progress elsewhere can be made: and Indian Botanists have been right for generations in concentrating and narrowing their work in the manner that Drs. Hooker and Thomson indicated. The Government of India, but a few years back, called on Mr. Kurz to draw up a Forest Hand-book for Burma which should comprise (among other things) a classified account of the different sorts of forests, with all the trees in each, and the plants that usually accompanied each: an account of the method of germination and habit of growth of each tree, and an account of the quality of the wood of each, and a special account of all the species likely to prove of economic value. This last requisition really credited Mr. Kurz with prophetic powers: but the whole command was a putting of the cart before the horse. There may be some 600 trees in Burma, of

which only a very few are thoroughly known to botanists : and if fifty years hence we are in a position to draw up an exhaustive Forest Hand-book of them shewing the method of germination of each tree, our Botanic progress in India will have been marvellous.

In India, the variety of plants at one level, and in one class of soil, is very much below the tropical luxuriance anticipated by readers at home. In the vast delta of the Ganges, Brulnapootra, and Megna (omitting the isolated patches of red clay which appear as islands in the Mudhopoor jungle, &c.,) Dr. T. Anderson reckoned not more than 600 indigenous plants. But even without proceeding 500 feet above sea-level, there is an enormous increase in the variety of plants in the Terai jungles which skirt the base of the mountains and hills. For an Indian Hand-book Flora, we want a book that shall contain those 2,000 plants that come in the way of ordinary denizens of Calcutta and Madras. Few persons comparatively can visit the mountains or collect in the hot jungles at their base : and those who do so (as tea-planters,) and desire to know the wild plants, must use much larger books. Now Roxburgh's book includes essentially the plains Flora of Calcutta and Madras, with a considerable number of the plants in the Circar Hills up to 2,000 feet, and therefore covers the most useful area for people in general. Also Roxburgh contains an account of all the plants ordinarily cultivated in India in his day, and we have added wonderfully few since. This enhances greatly the value of Roxburgh to horticulturists, and prevents much disappointment to those who search for some widely-spread plant in a hand-book, and are vexed not to find it because it is omitted as introduced.

In hand-books of English plants, the cultivated ones are never included : their number is too great. But the number of cultivated plants in India is very small, so that Roxburgh gets them in easily. In an English garden we can cultivate most plants of colder countries (except Alpine plants which are troublesome) and also most plants of even the Tropics in our stove-houses. In India it must be recollected that we have no corresponding ice-house conservatories, so that our horticultural efforts except for tropical and sub-tropical species are greatly circumscribed. Tropical jungle plants usually require a *uniformity* of moist heat which is what they do not get in India. At the Calcutta Botanic Garden there are not a dozen foreign trees that can be said to *thrive* so as to be worth cultivation. And the number of indigenous trees worth cultivation is small : the Calcutta garden list of trees recommended and furnished for planting by road-sides, &c., did not exceed twenty in all. Probably, ten times this number could be found which would grow luxuriantly in the Sikkim Terai. This statement will show that there is a tolerably clear line between the ordinary Indian Flora and the Flora of the jungles and mountains : the latter Flora is unmanageable in extent, the former is contained in Roxburgh.

Roxburgh's book contains, besides, a small number of the Terai and mountain plants from Nepal, Sylhet, and Chittagong, and some plants of Penang, the Moluccas (by which Roxburgh means Malaya) and even the Mauritius. Of these plants, (especially the Molucca ones,) the descriptions are often very short; and the species in Roxburgh are not sufficient in number to form any representation of the Flora of the countries. In any new edition of Roxburgh, it would be far better to omit all these species and make the book as a Hand-book of the India plains Flora as manageable in point of size as possible. In a reprint intended to be useful for reference, I have thought it best to retain everything.

The issue of the present reprint has been highly approved by my botanic friends in Bengal : but they have very generally expressed disappointment, because I have not added to each species the modern synonym. I might, from the reduction of Roxburgh's species published by Dr. T. Anderson in the Asiatic Journal, and some other less sure sources, give the modern synonyms for Roxburgh's species adopted at Kew, or I might give the reductions from my own manuscript list of Roxburgh's species. But neither plan would be satisfactory to me.

Some three years ago I sent a paper home to Dr. Hooker, for publication in

the Linnæan Journal, on the Bengal Commelynacæ. In this paper I reduced the two leading species of Roxburgh (*Commelyna communis* and *Commelyna scapiflora*) to quite different plants from those to which they had previously been supposed to mean; and this change naturally induced other great changes in the synonymy. But it was only after several letters, after sending home named specimens, and after Drs. T. Thomson and T. Anderson had kindly looked over my paper with the Herbarium bundles, that my proposed changes were accepted.

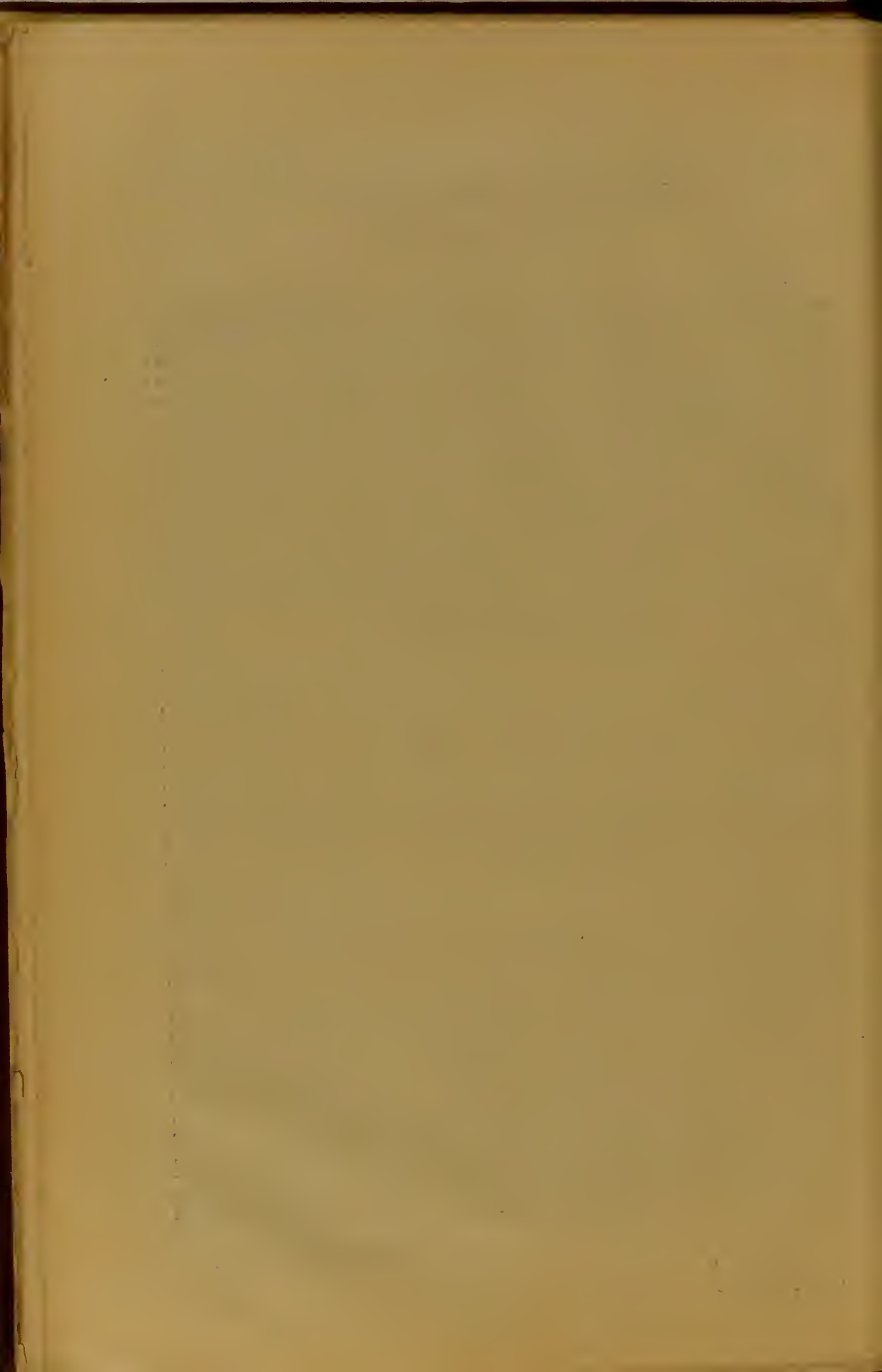
Doubtless, every order does not require so great changes as Commelynacæ: still, the number of cases in which I should think it necessary to alter the synonymy of Roxburgh's species is very large; and, as I have learnt by experience in Commelynacæ, every change would require a full working up of the order and a separate essay or paper in support of it, *at least*. Any such critical edition of Roxburgh, even were I prepared to undertake it, would be a voluminous work and would render the present "reprint" useless for the purposes for which it is principally intended. And on the other hand I decline to hash Roxburgh, or do imperfectly and unsatisfactorily what I could do much better.

Perhaps the next great advance in Indian Botany is the thorough working down of Roxburgh's species. But to do this requires a very complete acquaintance with all the plants of the Indian plains, and a systematic herborising over Roxburgh's best known ground, as Samulcotta. A large number of his species have been lost sight of altogether, and are not to be found in our Herbaria, though it is not therefore to be surmised that Roxburgh may have dreamt them: and many other of his species have been impudently reduced by various hands to well-known species (themselves described by Roxburgh) on the assumption that Roxburgh had made two species out of one, the true explanation being that Roxburgh's second species was unknown to the man who reduced it as a mere synonym.

No doubt, it would be far more useful than the present reprint to prepare an Indian plains' Flora out of Roxburgh, arranging the plants in Candollian order, with the modern names, preserving the economic information and the cultivated plants, adding the new species, since discovered within the same area, and omitting the Molucca, Maltritus, Penang, and mountain plants. Such a work will be the next great step in advance for Indian botany, but would be the labor of a life: that is, if it were done well enough to supersede Roxburgh's book.

There are few botanical books of the date of Roxburgh's Flora (which was really written by him before 1820) that have not been superseded by modern work. No Indian Flora published, however, since Roxburgh's time has attained completion: (in this statement I do not reckon Drury which, being compiled out of books instead of grounded on a study of the material in Herbariums, adds nothing to the previous store of botanical knowledge); and besides this, many of the corrections proposed, even by learned botanists upon Roxburgh, are mistakes: Roxburgh was right. I may mention an instance: Wight and Arnott say that *Luffa acutangula* Roxb., has five stamens; Roxburgh says three, which is right. Wight evidently never got Roxburgh's plant. Nees has "corrected" Roxburgh's account of the large *Cyperus*, and "plucked aside" the synonyms in diverse directions: Roxburgh's arrangement, naming, and description of these is really excellent. Nees has positively hashed him. And in taking up any critical Indian genus, it is generally the best plan to get hold of Roxburgh's species first, and fit in all subsequent species afterwards: Roxburgh's work is so excellent, and his species so well conceived, that they form a solid frame-work, which being once put together, all the other species are easily fitted into their due places.

Besides the present Flora, Roxburgh contributed many papers to the Asiatic Society's Journal (some on non-botanical subjects): and he left at the Calcutta Botanic Garden, a set of life-sized colored drawings, with botanical dissections, of plants 2542 in number, among which nearly all the Indian species described in his Flora Indica are depicted. By these (of which a duplicate set is preserved in the India House, Westminster) the species in the Flora Indica may be verified. Excellent as the Flora Indica is, it does not shew us what Roxburgh could have done had he lived to edit his own work, but after his long and arduous service



FLORA INDICA.

CLASS I.

MONANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

—CINNA. Schreb. gen. No. 1.

Anther single, attached to the edge of the petal-like filament. *Style* spatulate, growing to the tube of the corolla. *Stigma* linear. *Capsule* three-celled. *Seeds* several, naked. Page
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C. indica. Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. 1. 3.

Leaves ovate-lanceolate. *Segments* of the inner border of the corol lanceolate, and bidentate.

Sans. Vana-kelee, Surva-jaya.

Beng. Lal Surva-jaya, the red variety, and Shweta Surjaya, the yellow.

Telug. Kristina-tamara.

Katu-bala. Rheed. Mal 11. p. 85. t. 43.

Cannacorus. Rumph. Amb. 5. p. 177. t. 17. fig. 2.

Common over India, and in flower and seed most part of the year.

Observation. The parts of the corolla are exactly alike in both varieties. *C. lutea* of Roscoe, must therefore be different, as in that, the inner limb of the corolla is bifid.

—PHRYNIUM. Willd.

Anther single, terminal on a short erect filament. *Style* growing to the tube of the corolla. *Stigma* infundibuliform. *Capsule* three-celled, three-valved. *Seeds* solitary, drilled at the base. *Embryo* uncinate, and furnished with a perisperm. I.
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—1. *P. dichotomum* R.

Shrubby, dichotomous. *Leaves* coriaceous.

Thalia cannaefolias. Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. 1. 16.

Arundastrum. Touchat sextam. Rumph. Amb. 4. p. 22. t. 7.

Domax Arundastrum. Lourier. Coch. Ch. 15.

Sans. Vata, Godunika, Bhudra, Bhudrudancee, Shurokasthika, Kalyaninee, Bhudra-bala, Ghata, Pattee, Vnlahwa.

Beng. Moecta-patee, Pattee-patee,* or Madar-patee.

This elegant shrub is a native of Bengal, as well as of various other parts of India, &c. Flowering time the hot season; seeds ripen in the rains.

Root ramous, woody, perennial. *Stems* straight, tapering and simple to the branches, about as thick as a man's thumb, and from three to five, or six feet high, of a beautiful, highly polished green colour. *Branches* numerous, dichotomous, spreading in every direction, smooth like the stem, but jointed at every division. *Leaves* alternate, petioled, ovate-cordate, smooth, entire, acute, from four to eight inches long; veins numerous, very fine and parallel. *Petioles* sheathing, except a small portion, one-tenth, or less, at the apex, which is round, and may be called the proper petiole. *Racemes* terminal, generally solitary, jointed, a little flexuous. *Bracts* glumaceous, in pairs on the joints of the raceme, each pair embracing between them a two-flowered pedicel. *Flowers* paired, on a common pedicel, from the alternate joints of the rachis, large, pure white. *Pedicels* clavate, thick, white, and fleshy, near the apex two-parted; *divisions* unequal, with two glands at their ends like the rudiments of flowers. *Calyx* above, three-leaved; *leaflets* oblong-conic, tapering to an acute point, and much shorter than the tube of the corol. *Corol* one-petalled, irregular. *Tube* funnel-shaped. *Border* double; *exterior* of three, equal, linear-oblong, recurved segments. *Inner* elevated far above the exterior on a continuation of the tube, and consists of five very unequal portions: the *exterior* two are larger, obcordate, with waved, expanding margins; the *third* or middle one stands opposite to the first two, is broad, obcordate, deeply emarginate, and of a middling size between the two exterior, and two inferior segments; on the inside near the base a semilunar body which projects inward between the anther and stigma; the *inner* two small, and crown the mouth of the tube, closely embracing the stigma and anther. *Filament* short, attached to the margin of the smallest segment of the interior border of the corol. *Anther* erect, simple, ovate-oblong. In this species, as well as in *P. capitatum*, the pollen consists of remarkably large round grains. *Germ* inferior, villous, three-celled, with one ovulum in each, attached to the

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* "Many male of the split stems of this plant, being smooth, and particularly cool, and refreshing, are termed in Hindi *Sitalpati*, which signifies a cool mat, whence the plant itself is said to bear the same name. Something, however, this to be a misappropriation of the term, I have enquired of natives of the eastern parts of Bengal, who assure me, that the plant is named *Mucetapata*, or *Pattipata*, and the mat only is called *Sital pati*."—Colebrooke.

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- bottom of its cell. *Style* growing to the inside of the tube of the corol, and does not appear until above its mouth, when it enlarges into an infundibuliform, hooked *stigma*, surrounded with a lobate, callous margin, and directed in an oblique manner toward the face of the anther, as if in search of it, though separated by a callous projection from the base of the middle division of the inner border of the corol. *Capsule* broad, turbinate, size of a cherry, rugose, somewhat three-lobed, three-celled, three-valved, opening from the apex. *Seed* solitary, round, resting on a small, partial, scaly aril. *Integuments* two; *exterior* soft and spongy, *inner* muciform. *Perisperm* conform to the seed, horny, tinged blue; a fissure penetrates from the base pretty far up, separating the two extremities of the embryo. *Vitellus*; none has been discovered in any of the simple-anthered scitamineæ which have been examined by me. *Embryo* pure white, hooked, with the convexity upward, which corresponds with the periphery of the seed.

2. *P. virgatum. R.*

Stems simple. *Leaves* bifarious, lanceolate. *Spikes* terminal, filiform, compound.

A native of Malabar, from thence sent to the late Dr. Anderson of Madras for the *Cardamom* plant, and by him presented to the Botanic garden at Calcutta, where it blossoms during the rainy season.

- Root* a stout, crooked, tough, fibrous, horizontal main body, with numerous, thick, strong fibres therefrom; every part void of odour. *Stems* numerous, erect, six to eight feet high, jointed, lower joint or two much swelled; invested in the sheaths of the leaves, fistulous; the largest are about as thick as a slender walking cane near the base, and at the top as thick as a common quill. *Leaves* bifarious, short petioled on their sheaths, lanceolate, polished; from six to eighteen inches long. *Sheaths* and *petioles* smooth and even, except the inside of the petioles, where there are a few long, soft hairs. *Spikes* terminal, two or three together, and they are very generally two, or three cleft, very slender, and often near a foot long, jointed, with a two-flowered pedicel at each joint. *Flowers* pure white, inodorous. *Bractes* two or three at each division; and also embracing the two-flowered pedicels, size very various, but the shape ensiform, and channelled. *Calyx* of three, small, distinct, acute, conic, leaflets. *Corol* with a very short tube; *exterior* border of three, nearly equal, oblong, reflexed segments; within are two which are unequal and much larger; they form the conspicuous portion of the flower, one is obovate, the other is obovate; *inner* segments three, and smaller, the two longest of them form yellow margined hoods for the anther and stigma. *Filament* inserted between two of the inner segments of the corol, erect. *Anther* one-celled, ovate. *Germ* inferior, hairy, base of three-celled, with one ovulum in each, attached to the axis. *Style* growing to the short tube of the corol, above free, and uncinate. *Stigma* funnel-form. *Capsule* oblong-obovate, size of a field bean, rugose, when ripe pale yellow, three-celled, three-valved. *Partitions* opposed. *Seeds* solitary, oblong; a small lobate aril round the umbilicus at the base of the seed. *Integuments* two; *exterior* brown and glossy, *interior* membranaceous. *Perisperm* conform to the seed, and as in *P. capitatum*, &c., a brown substance runs up from the base, into the arch of the embryo. *Embryo* simple, hooked, with the convexity upwards.

Obs. It is almost needless to observe that this plant has no relation to that which furnished the *Cardamom* of Malabar, viz., my *Alpinia Cardamomum*.

3. *P. spicatum. R.*

Stemless. *Leaves* radical, bifarious, oblong. *Spikes* radical, shorter than the petioles, subcylindric, bifariously imbricated.

Plants of this small species were sent by Mr. Felix Carey from Pegu, to the Botanic garden at Calcutta, where they blossom in April and May.

- Root* perennial, flexuose, creeping horizontally deep in the earth, thick as a ratan; *fibres* numerous from the main body, and spread in all directions. *Stem* none, the sheathing petioles unite from six to twelve inches in extent, and resemble one, as in the *Curcumas*. *Leaves* in little radical tufts, of three or four each, sub-bifarious, petioled, linear-oblong; base broad and rounded; apex tapering, and sharp, both surfaces quite smooth; position nearly horizontal; six to ten inches long, by two to three broad. *Petioles*, the most exterior of the tuft sheathing, with their upper part round and smooth, those in the centre (one or two) have no sheath, and are from apex to base round and smooth; general length of the whole from six to twelve inches, which is nearly the height of the whole plant, the position of the leaves being nearly horizontal. *Spikes* solitary in the centre of the petioles, or lateral from their base, short peduncled, sub-cylindric, acute, apex elevated but little above the soil, imbricated on opposite sides, with four to eight, alternate, bifarious bractes, or sheaths; each embraces a small spikelet of four or five pairs of sessile, small, nearly white flowers on the back, or interior side of the spikelet, which expand in succession, beginning with the lower pair. *Rachis* flexuose, smooth. *Bractes*; *exterior*, or *common*, one at each joint of the spike, sub-cylindric, sheathing, smooth, and rather obtuse; *interior*, or *proper* one to each pair of flowers. *Calyx* three-leaved; *leaflets* lanceolate, smooth. *Corol* with a long, very slender, smooth tube. *Border*; *exterior* of three reflexed, oblong, obtuse segments; within these are two larger, round-obovate, erect, curled portions; *interior*, or *nectarium* small, and like the other species unequally three-lobed. *Anther* one-celled, attached to the inner border of the corol. *Germ* inferior, three-celled, with one ovulum in each, attached to the bottom of the cell. *Style* blended with the tube of the corol, as in the other species described by me. *Stigma* mucinate, thick, and fleshy. *Seed vessel* (not seen.)

4. *P. imbricatum. R.*

Stemless, *Leaves* radical. *Spikes* simple, petiolar, solitary, short-peduncled; bractes

imbricated, truncate, many-toothed.

Pittulipata, the vernacular name in Chittagong, where it is common in its wild state. Flowers in March and April and the seeds ripen in August.

Root tuberous, &c., as in other *scitamineous* plants. *Stem* none. *Leaves* radical, long-petioled, from oblong, to broad lanceolar, tapering nearly as much at the base as at the apex, smooth, entire, finely acuminate; twelve to twenty-four inches long, by four to eight broad. *Petioles* longer than the leaves, cylindric, smooth, the flower-bearing ones have a hairy joint near the middle, and from the joint up, a slit of between two and three inches in length opens on one side for the spike, its margins thin and hairy. *Spike* solitary, short-peduncled, simple, linear-oblong, three to four inches long, imbricated. *Bractes*: *exterior* oval, truncate, with the transverse apex many-toothed, smooth, each embracing several small, pale, pink flowers, which expand in succession. *Inner bractes* small, and membranaceous. *Calyx*, *corol*, and *stamen*, as in *P. parviflorum*. *Germ* three-celled, with one ovulum in each, attached to the bottom of its cell. *Style*, as in the other species, it grows to, and is blended with the tube of the corol, its apex free, thick and hooked. *Stigma* gaping, obliquely toward the anther. *Capsule* oblong, size of a large field bean, rufose, three-celled, three-valved, opening from the apex. *Seeds* solitary, sitting on a partial aril, and attached to the bottom of the cell; external tunic hard, brown, and polished. *Perisperm* conform to the seed. *Embryo* erect, simple, the apex hooked. *Rudicle* inferior, close to the umbilicus of the seed.

Obs. The simple, short-peduncled, imbricated, linear-oblong spike, bursting from the middle of the petiole, readily points it out.

5. *P. parviflorum*. R.

Stemless. *Leaves* radical. *Heads* of flowers petiolar; *bractes* acule.

A native of the eastern parts of Bengal. With *P. capitatum*, it blossoms about the beginning of the rains.

Root tuberous, horizontal, hairy, in other respects as in *P. capitatum*, &c. *Leaves* long-petioled, elliptically oval, polished, entire, short, acute, pointed. *Heads* of flowers sub-globular, sessile, always bursting from the inner side of the petioles, near, or above their middle, composed of many, imbricated sessile, distichous, compact, simple, or compound spikes. *Bractes*; the *exterior* two are broad-ovate, and common to the whole head; the rest within smaller; all are smooth, and end in a small, rigid, acute point. *Flowers* in pairs, small, nearly inconspicuous, yellow. *Calyx*, *corol*, and *stamen*, as in *capitatum*. *Germ* short pedicelled, smooth, but hairy round the insertion of the calyx, three-celled, and in this species I have only found one of the cells fertile, in it is one ovulum, attached to the bottom of the cell. In *capitatum* all the three cells are fertile. *Style* as in the other species, it grows to the tube of the corol, its apex free and hooked. *Stigma* infundibuliform.

6. *P. capitatum*, Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. 1. 17.

Stemless. *Leaves* radical, long-petioled, oblong. *Heads* of flowers petiolar and terminal, glomerate. *Bractes* truncate, incurvate.

Naru-killia. Rheed. Mal. 11. p. 67. t. 34.

Phyllodes Placentaria. Lour. Cochin Ch 16. 17.

Kudali. Beng. which also signifies a *Plantain*.

A native of Chittagong, and of various other parts of India. From the former place it was sent to the Botanic garden at Calcutta, by Dr. Buchanan in 1797. Flowering time the rainy season, the seeds ripen in the cool season.

Root perennial, tuberous like ginger, with long, fleshy fibres from the crown, and various other parts. *Stem* none. *Leaves* radical, long-petioled, oblong, entire, smooth on both sides; from six to eighteen inches long, and broad in proportion. *Veins* numerous, fine and parallel. *Petioles* longer than the leaves, slender, round, smooth, taper a little from the base, and are there expanded into a sheath for those immediately within; such as are destined to bear the flowers have a joint a little above the middle; immediately above this joint there is a swelling, which in due time is forced open on the inside by the growing flowers exactly as in our Indian species of *Pontederia*. It however sometimes appears, and even in the same plant, that some of the petioles, now scapes, extend no further than the flowers. *Flowers* numerous, collected into a pretty large, sessile head, which bursts from the anterior margin of the jointed petioles, small, and nearly hid among the large bractes; when they first expand in the morning rose-coloured, gradually becoming purple by the evening. *Bractes*, calyx of *Louriero's Phyllodes*, several, collecting the small sessile flowers into several fasciculi of two, three, or four pair, each of which expand in succession. The exterior one of each fascicle is large, sub-cylindric, of a firm texture, and reddish colour; apices truncate, with scarioso, incurved margin; the rest are smaller, and more or less pointed. *Calyx* superior, three-leaved; *leaflets* cusiform, length of the tube of the corol, hairy about the points. *Corol* one-petalled. *Tube* funnel-shaped, scarcely perforated. *Rosette* double; *exterior* of three, equal, purple, spatulate, recurvate segments; *interior* more elevated on a continuation of the tube, and consists of five, very unequal segments; the exterior two larger, round, curled, and of a pale rose colour; the innermost one small, and running down the side of the filament like a wing. *Filament* solitary, short, inserted on the mouth of the tube close by the free, curved end of the style. *Anther* simple; grains of the pollen white, large, and spherical. *Germ* inferior, oblong, very short pedicelled, hairy, three-celled, with one ovulum in each, attached to the bottom of its cell. *Style* growing to, or blended with the tube of the corol. *Stigma* large, funnel shaped, obliquely incurved or hooked towards the anther. *Capsule* short, turinate, three-sided, pretty smooth, size of a gooseberry, three-celled, three-valved, opening from the apex. *Seed* solitary, nearly

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round, smooth, dark grey, resting on a small, squamiform aril, which is attached to and surrounds the short umbilical cord which unites the seed to the bottom of the partition. *Integument* double; *exterior* spongy, *inner* thin and rather hard, adhering to the exterior, and to the perisperm. *Perisperm* conform to the seed, horny, tinged with pale blue; a fissure replete with a brown substance penetrates from the base to a considerable distance upwards. *Embryo* pure white, hooked, with the convexity upwards, which corresponds with the periphery of the seed.

—HEDYCHIIUM. Kön.

Corolla with a long, slender tube; both borders three-parted; inner resupinate. *Anther* double, naked. *Capsule* three-celled, three-valved. *Seeds* numerous, arilled. *Embryo* simple, and furnished with both perisperm and vitellus.

1. *H. coronarium*. *Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. i. p. 10. König in Retz. Obs. 3. 73.*

Leaves lanceolate. *Spikes* compactly imbricated; *segments* of the cleft lip of the corol semi-lunar.

Glandsulium. *Rumph. Amb. 5. t. 69. f. 3.*

Gornk-natha of the Bengalees, also by them called Doolala-champa.

A native of various parts of Bengal and the neighbouring provinces. Flowers during the rains; and the seeds ripen in the early part of the cool season.

Root horizontal, perennial, round, fleshy, marked with annular cicatrices, about as thick as a man's thumb, fleshy, with fibrous ramifications issuing from the cicatrices; taste simply herbaceous. *Stems* erect, from three to four feet high, round, every where covered with the sheaths of the leaves. *Leaves* sessile, alternate, bifarious, lanceolate, tapering to an evanescent point; above, a deep smooth green; below, striated, pale, and slightly covered with depressed, soft, white hairs; from nine to twelve inches long, and about two broad.

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Sheaths smooth on both sides, striated, terminating in a ligulated process, (as in many of the grasses) which is often two-parted. *Spike* terminal, solitary, erect, linear-oblong, about the size of the thumb, compactly imbricated with many large, oval, concave, green, common, permanent bractes. *Flowers* large, pure white,* very fragrant, from two to four to each common bracte, but seldom more than one or two expand at the same time. *Bractes*; besides the common exterior ones, already mentioned, there are as many interior as there are flowers in the fascicle; the largest of which is about half the length of the common bracte, and envelopes not only the most forward (exterior) flower, but all those of the same fascicle, gradually diminishing in size; all have a sheathing base, are membranous, and striated. *Calyx* superior, one-leaved, a little inflated, contracted at the mouth, a little hairy, striated, half the length of the tube of the corol. *Corol* one-petalled. *Tube* long and slender, from the apex of the exterior bractes recurved. *Border* flat, double. *Exterior* three-parted; *divisions* equal, lanceolate, acute, membranaceous, striated. *Interior* resupinate, three-parted; *lower* two divisions obliquely oval, short-clawed; *upper* division broad, obovate, banner-like, with the fissure deep, and the lobes roundish; margins waved; towards the base tinged yellow. *Nectary* (of König and Retzius) two short, fleshy, subulate bodies embracing the base of the style. *Filament* from the lower margin of the mouth of the tube, between the insertions of the inner border of the corol, ascending; upper side channelled for the style, and inserted into the anther a little above its base. *Anther* linear, sub-erect, two-lobed. *Germ* absolutely three-sided, three-celled, with many ovula in each, attached to the axis. *Style* slender, in length sufficient to elevate the large, hairy, perforated, glandular, green stigma just about the apex of the anther. *Capsule* oblong, three-celled, three-valved, opening from the apex; inside orange coloured. *Seeds* many in each cell, invested in their proper, multifold, crimson aril. *Integuments* two. *Perisperm* and *vitellus* together conform to the seed; the former occupies the lower and exterior portion; and the latter the upper and interior portion, and is in immediate contact with the embryo. *Embryo* simple, subcylindric, nearly as long as the seed.

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Obs. This, to me, is the most charming of all the plants of this natural order that I have yet met with; the great length of time it continues to throw out a profusion of large, beautiful, fragrant blossoms, makes it particularly desirable.

2. *H. flavum*. R.

Leaves broad-lanceolar. *Spikes* terminal, imbricated. *Bractes* about four-flowered; *interior* two segments of the corol linear; *lip* obovate, with apex deeply retuse.

A native of the vallies amongst the hills near Silhet, where it is called Kattia-rityam by the natives. *Flowering* time the rainy season.

Root tuberous, like that of most other *Scitamineæ*. *Stems* erect, two or three feet high, and rather stout. *Leaves* lanceolar, very fine pointed, smooth on both sides. *Sheaths* smooth, with a very large, smooth membranaceous stipula rising far above the mouth. *Spike* terminal, solitary, erect, oblong, imbricated; from six to eight inches long. *Flowers* numerous, large, yellow, resembling those of *H. coronarium*, fragrant. *Bractes*; *exterior* between oval and oblong, rather obtuse, smooth, finely nerved, three or four-flowered, about two or two and half inches long and nearly one and a half broad. *Interior*, one to each flower, and much smaller. *Calyx* superior, nearly as long as the tube of the corol, membranaceous, inflated, obliquely two or three-toothed. *Corol*; *tube* slender, length of the exterior bractes, all the five *proper* segments of the border linear, the inner two more deeply

* A variety deeply tinged with yellow, is found in some of the interior provinces; and another of a pale yellow: all are equally fragrant.

coloured and obtuse. *Lip* or sixth segment, obcordate, deeply retuse, placed on the interior or upper side opposite to the filament. *Filament* linear, and together with the two-lobed *anther* about as long as the lip. *Germ* hairy, three-celled, with numerous ovula in each, attached to the inner angle. *Style* length of the corol. *Stigma* large, and villous. *Capsule* turbinate, size of an olive, smooth when ripe yellow, three-celled, three-valved. *Seeds* a few, smooth, bright deep red, with a partial ragged aril of the same colour. *Embryo* simple, sub-lanceolate, furnished with both perisperm and vitellus.*

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3. *H. angustifolium*. R.

Leaves linear-lanceolate. *Spikes* open; *fascicles* of flowers subtern, segments of the cleft lip oblong; the other five segments of the corol linear.

Beng. Bhoo-ada.

Native of Chittagong, Silhet, and the eastern parts of Bengal, where it flowers about the beginning of the rains, in June.

Root tuberous, horizontal, jointed, &c., as in the other scitamineous plants. *Stems* erect, from three to six feet high, entirely invested in the sheaths of the leaves. *Leaves* bifarious, sessile on their smooth sheaths, narrow-lanceolate, very fine, I may say filiform, pointed, smooth on both sides; from ten to fourteen inches long, by one to two broad. *Spike* terminal, erect, rigid, from six to eighteen inches long, smooth. *Fascicles* of flowers generally three-fold, and spreading out considerably from the rachis. *Bractes*; *exterior* of the fascicle cylindrical, linear; *interior*, one to each flower, and smaller. *Flowers* rather small, dull red (*lateritius*.) generally about four in the fascicle, and expanding in succession. *Calyx* superior, cylindric, length of the tube of the corol; mouth equally three-toothed. *Corol*; *tube* slender, cylindric, about an inch long; five segments of the border linear (sub-filiform,) variously revolute. *Lip* lateral, with linear, channelled and two-parted *limina*; the segments thereof semi-oval. *Filament* opposite to the lip, and twice its length, nearly straight, filiform, grooved for the style. *Anther* two-lobed, naked. *Germ* oval, a little hairy, three-celled, with many ovula in each, attached to the axis. *Style* filiform, its base embraced by the usual two subulate bodies. *Stigma* funnel form, projecting from the apex of the anther.

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Notwithstanding the opinion which the distinguished Botanist Edwards (in his *Bot. Regist.*) has expressed, I am led to suspect that *H. coccineum* of Sir J. Smith (*Rees's new Cyclopaedia*, in loco) is a distinct species, of which I have examined the original drawing, left by my inestimable friend and predecessor, Dr. F. Buchanan at the Botanic garden at Calcutta.

4. *H. gracile*. R.

Leaves lanceolar. *Spikes* terminal, open; *flowers* solitary scattered; segments of the bifid, sessile lip, semi-lanceolar, the other five segments of the corol linear.

Khasse name, *Kallia Laphya*.

Obs. This is a slender species, about three feet in height, a native of the mountains on the North-East border of Bengal. Like the preceding two species it flowers in the rainy season. Its solitary-flowered spike of white corols with their scarlet filament, and its lanceolar leaves, distinguish it from *H. angustifolium*.

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KEMPFERI 4. *Linn. gen. pl. ed. Schreb.* No. 9.

Corolla with a long, slender tube, and both borders three-parted. *Anther* double, with a two-lobed crest. *Capsule* three-celled many-seeded.

1. *K. Galanga*, *Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd.* 1. 15.

Leaves sessile, round-ovate-cordate. *Spikes* central. *Upper segments* of the inner border of the corol oval.

Katsjula Kolongn. *Rheed. Med.* 11. p. 81. t. 41.

Alpinia sessilis. *Kon. in Retz. Obs.* 3. p. 62.

Soncorus. *Rumph. Amb.* 5. p. 173. t. 69. f. 2.

Sans. Chandra-moolka.

A native of various parts of India, and common in gardens also. Flowering time the rainy season.

Root biennial, tuberous, with fleshy fibres from the tubes. *Stem* none. *Leaves* radical, petioled, spreading flat on the surface of the earth, round-ovate-cordate, between acute and obtuse; margins membranaceous, and waved; upper surface smooth, deep green; below taper and somewhat woolly; streaked lengthways with ten or twelve slender lines. *Petioles* hid in the earth; in short they are only cylindric sheaths embracing those within, and the fascicle of flowers, their mouths being crowned with a membranaceous process. *Flowers* collected in small fascicles, from six to twelve, within the sheaths of the leaves, expanding in succession; pure, pellucid white, except a purple spot on the centre of each of the divisions of the inner border, or lip. *Bractes* three to each flower; a larger exterior; and two within at the sides; all are linear, acute, membranaceous, and half the length of the

* In January 1816 I received roots of this most charming species from Mr. Smith at Silhet, which produced blossoms in the Botanic garden in October the following year. It differs from *H. coccineum* in regard to its flowers, which are about one third smaller, having the inner segments of the corol linear-ovate, the figure of the lip narrow with straight sides, and its base contract into a linear claw. They partake not only of the yellow colour of those of *Mechella* &c., &c., but possess even the peculiar fragrance of the latter, only in a less powerful and therefore more grateful degree. In stature and leaf both species are alike.

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tube of the corol. *Calyx* length of the bractes. *Corol*; tube long, filiform; border double, both three-parted. *Exterior* divisions linear, acute; *interior*, upper two divisions ovate, erect; under one expanding, two-parted, with lobes bifid. *Filament* short, apex two-parted, and recurved. *Anther* replete with white pollen, crowned with a bidentate crest, or continuation of the filament above the anther. *Stigma* funnel-shaped. *Nectarial* filaments of König two, filiform, erect, pretty long, embracing the lower part of the style. *Pericarp*; I never saw it ripen.

Obs. The roots possess an agreeable, fragrant smell, and somewhat warm, bitterish, aromatic taste; the Hindoos use them not only as a perfume, but also medicinally. They are unknown to our best judges in London.

2. *K. rotunda*. *Lin.* *sp. pl. ed. Willd.* 1. 15.

Leaves oblong, coloured. *Spike* radical, appearing before the leaves. *Upper segment* of the inner border of the corol lanceolar, and acute.

Malan-Kna. *Rheed. Mal.* 11. p. 17. t. 9.

Saus. Bhoo-champuca. See *Asiat. Res.* iv. 242.

Beng. and *Hind.* Bhooi-champa or Bhoo-champa.

This elegant plant is very generally found cultivated in gardens on account of the beauty and fragrance of its flowers, and though no doubt a native of various parts of India, yet I cannot say where it is indigenous. Flowering time in our gardens March and April, at which period the plant is totally destitute of leaves.

Root biennial, tuberous. *Stem* none. *Leaves* radical, petioled, oblong, waved, smooth, generally coloured underneath; about a foot long in a good soil, and from four to six inches broad. *Petioles* sheathing, united into a short stem, as in *Curcuma*. *Scapes* just sufficient to elevate the flowers above the earth, embraced by a few common sheaths, of a greenish purple colour. *Flowers* sessile, from four to six to the scape, or spike, very large, fragrant; colour of various shades of purple, and white. *Bractes* two to each flower, surrounding the base of the germ; the inner one has its apex two-parted; the exterior, or longest is here only about half the length of the calyx. *Calyx* above, one-leaved, as long as the tube of the corol, somewhat gibbous; apex generally two-toothed, and of a dotted, purplish colour. *Corol*; tube long, slender, cylindric, nearly erect, obliquely funnel-shaped towards the mouth; border double, both three-parted. *Exterior* divisions drooping, linear, with margins involute, pure white. *Interior* border, the two uppermost divisions erect, lanceolar, acute; colour also white, with the margins slightly tinged with purple; the remaining inferior one is divided into two broad, obcordate, deflected lobes, of a deep purple colour, particularly towards the centre, and base. *Nectarial filaments* of König as in *K. Galanga*. *Filament* short, erect, broad, inserted on the base of the uppermost two interior divisions of the corol. *Anther* linear, and enlarged with an ovate, two-forked, coloured, somewhat recurved crest. *Germ* ovate. *Style* filiform. *Stigma* funnel-shaped.

Obs. Woodville observes, at page 362 of his *Medical Botany*, that the roots of *Zedoaria longa*, and *rotunda* are both produced by the same species of plant, and are indiscriminately used in the shops: the former, he says, are brought to us in oblong pieces, about the thickness of the little finger; two or three inches in length, bent, rough, and angular; the latter are roundish, about an inch in diameter, of an ash colour on the outside, and white within. I have never met with any of the roots of this plant that agree with his description of the long sort, and they are too small for the round; so that I must conclude they are the produce of some other plant: at the same time Dr. Woodville's observations on the same page, give me reason to think my *Curcuma Zedoaria* may be the plant, which yields this round sort of *Zedoaria*.

3. *K. angustifolia*. *R.*

Leaves radical, linear-lanceolate, waved. *Spikes* hid in the centre of the leaves. *Upper two segments* of the inner border of the corol linear, oblong, obtuse.

Hind. Kunjan-boora, also Madu-nirbisha.

A native of Bengal. Flowering time the rainy season.

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Root biennial, tuberous, with numerous ramous fibres from every part. *Stems* none. *Leaves* radical, numerous, sessile, linear-lanceolate, keeled; margins entire, and much waved; striated lengthways, with darker and lighter coloured green, smooth in every part; from six to eight inches long, and about one broad. *Spikes* hid in the centre of the leaves, bearing from four to six large, beautiful flowers in succession. *Bractes* two or three to each flower; one or two interior embrace the germ laterally, the exterior one is larger, all much pointed, and of nearly the same length. *Calyx* superior, one-leaved, half the length of the tube of the corol, opening obliquely, (spathe-like,) near the apex, which is a single acute point. *Corol*; tube very long, and slender, elevating the border about two inches above the earth; border double, &c. as in *K. rotunda*. *Nectarial filaments* of König, *stamens*, and *pistil* as in the last quoted species.

Obs. The root is used as a medicine for cattle, by the people of Bengal.

4. *K. pandurata*. *R.*

Leaves petioled, broad-lanceolate, smooth. *Spike* central. *Corol*, with the upper segments of the inner border obovate, the inferior one much larger, and panduriform.

Zerumbet claviculatum. *Rumph. Amb.* 5. p. 172. t. 69. f. 1; and I could almost wish to quote Munja-kna, *Rheed. Mal.* 11. p. 19. t. ii., although referred to already by Linnaeus for *Curcuma rotunda*, a plant I have never met with, if this be not it.

From Sumatra, this beautiful plant was sent by Dr. Charles Campbell to the Botanic garden at Calcutta, where it blossoms during the rains, chiefly in August.

Root perennial, tuberous like ginger, but of a tolerably bright yellow colour: from this, straight, slender, fusiform, paler coloured portions descend deep into the soil. *Stems* scarcely any; height of the plant about a foot and a half. *Leaves* bitarious, petioled, oblong, acute, smooth; deeper green on the upper surface; *veins* parallel, and pretty conspicuous, from six to twelve inches long. *Petioles* above the bifid ligula, deeply channelled, and from two to six or eight inches long; the lower portion sheathing, and forming something like a stem. *Spike* hid in the centre of the sheaths of the leaves, unilateral, being imbricated on one side, (say the anterior,) with many, sessile, slender, lanceolate, colourless, one-flowered pairs of (*exterior* and *interior*) scales or bracts. *Flowers* pretty large, expanding in succession, and rarely more than one at a time. *Calyx* superior, membranaceous, irregularly three-toothed. *Corol*; *tube* long, and slender. *Border* double; *exterior* of three, slender, lanceolate, nearly equal, straight pale pink-coloured segments; *inner* of three unequal portions; the two superior, or lateral, obovate, the colour and length of the exterior three: the lower, or lip, somewhat panduriform, much broader and longer than the former, and of a much deeper colour. *Filament* very slender. *Anther* two-lobed, and crowned with an emarginate, recurved helmet. *Germ* three-celled, each cell containing many ovula, attached to the axis. *Stigma* large, with a semilunate opening, which has the straight portion of its margin three-toothed, and the semi-circular one even. *Nectarial* scales long and slender.

5. *K. ovalifolia*. Roxb.

Leaves oval. *Spikes* central, crest of anthers lacinate.

A native of the peninsula of Malacca, and from thence sent, by Major Farquhar, to the Botanic garden at Calcutta, where it blossoms in July. It is an intermediate species, both with respect to size and habit, between *K. Galanga* and *rotunda*, and ought to be placed between them in the system.

Root tuberous, as in the other species, and about biennial. *Stems* very short; I may say scarcely any. *Leaves* few, bifarious, patent, oval, with a short acute point, smooth on both sides, about six inches long, by four broad. *Spikes* central, hid by the short sheaths of the leaves, few-flowered; the flowers expand in succession, all pure white except the purple lip. *Corol* nearly as in *rotunda* and *angustifolia*, the upper two segments of the inner border are obtusely lanceolate, as in the latter: the *lip* or *nectarium* of a deep variegated purple colour, the shape cuneate-obcordate, and divided from the apex nearly half the length into two long emarginate lobes. *Filament* short. *Anther* two-lobed, and crowned with a large, lacinate, erect, white crest. *Germ* three-celled, &c., as in the genus.

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CURCUMA. *Lin. gen. pl. ed. Schreb. No. 8.*

Corolla with both borders three-parted. *Anther* double, base bicalcarate. *Capsule* three-celled; *seed* numerous, arilled. *Embryo* simple, and furnished with both perisperm and vitellus.

SECT. I. *Spikes lateral.*

1. *C. Zerumbet* Roxb. *Ind. pl. 3. N. 201.*

Bulbs and *palmate tubers* pale straw-coloured throughout. *Leaves* green, petioled, broad-lanceolar, a dark purple cloud down the middle. *Flowers* shorter than their bracts.

Sans. Shatree, Gundha-mookee, Shad-granthika, Kervoora, Kurchoora, and Palasha.

Hind. and *Teling.* Kuchoor.

Beng. Shuthee, Kuchoor.

Pers. Zernubad.

Kus. Rheed. *Mal. vol. 11. p. 13. t. 7.*

Zerumbet. *Rumph. Amb. 5. p. 168. t. 68.*

Anomum Zerumbeth. *Kön. in Retz. Obs. 3. 55.*

Zerumbet, or *Cachora* of *Garcias*.

The plants from which the following description was taken, were sent by Dr. F. Buchanan, from Chittagong, where they are indigenous, to the Botanic garden at Calcutta, in 1798, where they grow freely, and blossom in the month of April. Others have since been procured from thence under the Bengalee name *Kuchoor*. From that place the native druggists in Calcutta, are chiefly supplied with the root or drug.

Root consists, as in all the other species of this genus, of ovate bulbs, giving support to the parts above ground; from their opposite sides spring the palmate tubers; these two sorts are inwardly of a pale yellow, or straw-colour, and possess an agreeable camphoraceous smell, and warm bitterish, spicy taste. From the bulbs chiefly, the proper fibrous roots issue: some of these are thicker than others, penetrate deeper into the soil, and end in an oblong, pearl-coloured, solid tuber; which is more spongy and less fragrant when cut, than the bulbs and palmate tubers. *Stems* no other than the united sheaths of the leaves, surrounded by two or three obtuse, smooth, green, faintly striated, appressed scabs. Height of the whole plant about three feet, or three and a half. *Leaves* from four to six together, sub-bifarious; in general a pretty long, somewhat winged petiole intervenes between each and its stem forming base. The leaf itself is broad-lanceolar, fine-pointed, and smooth on both sides; constantly a dark purple cloud runs down the centre; *veins* numerous, fine and parallel; from one to two feet long. *Scape* rises distinct from the leafy stems, and rather before, or with them, stout, from five to six inches long, and surrounded with a few, obtuse, lax, green sheaths, of various length. *Spike* tufted, from four to five inches long, (so that

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its apex is elevated nearly a foot above the surface of the earth;) covered with imbricated, oblong, concave bractes, connected by the lower half of their inner margins to the backs of those immediately above, forming as many sacks, or pouches as there are bractes; the lower half of these are broad, shorter; scarcely tinged with red, containing each about three or four beautiful, yellow, sessile flowers, which expand in succession, and are embraced laterally by their own proper, smaller, short, colourless bractes. The superior half of the large coloured ones, which form the tufts, are generally sterile, and of a deeper crimson, or purple colour, than those which contain flowers. *Calyx* superior; scarcely one-third the length of the corol, irregularly three-toothed, pellucid. *Corol* funnel-shaped. *Tube* a little curved. *Border* double; *exterior* three-parted, the two lateral segments equal; the third or upper one vaulted and crowned with a subulate point; *colour* a very faint yellow. *Interior* three-parted; lower segment, or lip, broad, deep yellow, projecting, recurved, bifid; upper or lateral segments obovate, equal, pale yellow, nearly as long as the lip. *Filament* short. *Anther* double, the lower end of each lobe terminating in a long, sharp, subulate spur. *Germ* beneath, hairy, three-celled, with many ovula in each, attached to the inner angle of the cell. *Style* slender at the base, embraced by the two nectarial filaments. *Stigma* two-lobed, crowning the anther. *Capsule* oval, smooth, of a pale straw-colour, thin and nearly pellucid; three-celled, but without any regular division into valves: when the seeds are ripe the elasticity of the segments of the arils bursts the vertex into various portions, from whence the seeds are soon expelled. *Seeds* several in each cell, arilled: shape various, but the most prevailing is oblong. *Aril* ent to the very base into several slender, unequal, white, fleshy segments, which are united to the seed round the umbilicus. *Integuments* two; *exterior* spongy, with highly polished slippery, light brown surface; *interior* membranaceous. *Perisperm* pure white, hard but friable, and occupies the lower half of the seed. *Vitellus* clearer, but less white and of a tougher consistence than the albumen; it forms or occupies the upper half of the seed. *Embryo* nearly as long as the seed, tending to be clavate, both ends truncate, the upper half lodged in the vitellus, and the lower in the albumen, or perisperm.

- Obs.* The dry root powdered and mixed with the powdered wood of the *Cassia* makes the red powder called *Aber* by the Hindoos, and *Phag* by the Bengalees. It is copiously thrown about by the natives during the *Hooli*, or Hindoo holidays in the month of March. The root is also used medicinally amongst the natives.

In 1805, I gave some of the sliced and dried bulbous, and palmate tuberous roots of this plant to Sir Joseph Banks, which he gave to Dr. Comb, who found that it was the real *Zedoaria* of our *Materia Medica*, and by the same means ascertained that the root of my *Curcuma Zedoaria*, is *Zedoaria rotunda* of the shops.

2. C. Zedoaria. R.

Bulbs small, and, with the long *palmate tubers*, inwardly yellow. *Leaves* broad-lanceolar, sessile on their sheaths, sericeous underneath; the whole plant of a uniform green.

Amomum Zedoaria, Linn. *sp. plant. ed. Willd.* i. p. 7.

Sans. Vuna-huridra, Sholee, Vunarista, Sholika.

Beng. Junglee, or Ban Haldi, (wild turmeric.)

Arab. Jedwar, or Zadwar.

This beautiful species is a native, not only of Bengal, (and common in gardens about Calcutta,) but is also a native of China, and various other parts of Asia, and the Asiatic islands. Flowering time the hot season, the leaves appear about the same period, or rather after; for it is not uncommon to find the beautiful, large, rosy, tufted spikes rising from the naked earth before a single leaf is to be seen.

- Root* biennial, tuberous, &c., as in the last, and inwardly of a pretty deep yellow colour, approaching to that of *turmeric*. *Stem* no other than the sheaths of the leaves. *Leaves* petioled, broad-lanceolar, entire, underneath covered with soft sericeous down, which is particularly conspicuous when the leaves are dry. The *scape* rises distinct from the leaves during the dry season, and often not only at some distance, but also sometime before them; it is round, as thick as a man's fore finger; a few inches long, and embraced by its own short, proper, green sheaths. *Spike* from six to twelve inches long, &c. exactly as in the last species. *Bractes* and *calyx* as in the before-mentioned species. *Corol* one-petalled; at the base tubular. *Tube* short, widening a little; its mouth slit with fine yellow pubescent glands; *throat* ample. *Border* double; *exterior* of three pale pink-coloured, erect, oblong divisions; the upper one more pointed, and incumbent over the anther and part of the two upper divisions of the inner border. *Interior* somewhat ringent, three-parted, fleshy, yellow; the lower lobe or lip longest, obovate, entire, projecting with a crown and erect margin, while a broad elevation of a deep yellow colour runs along its middle; upper two divisions obovate, and with the upper segment of the exterior border, forming a complete covering or dome over the anther. *Filament* short, inserted between the two upper divisions of the inner border of the corol. *Anther* two-lobed, each ending in a long, sharp spur at the base. *Germ* inferior, &c., as in the last. *Style* filiform. *Stigma* three-lobed, with a perforation in the centre.

Obs. The plant when in flower is highly ornamental, few surpassing it in beauty; at the same time it possesses a considerable degree of delicate aromatic fragrance.

Dr. Woodville's observation and quotations, at page 362 of his *Medical Botany*, induce me to think that the roots of this plant are not only the longer species of the *Zedoaria* found in the shops; but also the shorter or roundish, their form and size depending on the manner in which they may have been cut for drying; and I have lately learned from Sir J.

Banks, that the dried root of this species agrees well with *Zedoaria cotunda*.

The Hindoos use the roots as a perfume, and also medicinally; they are sold in their shops, under the Arabic name *Judaze*, or the Bengalee one of *Bun Hakei*. When fresh as well as when dry, they are of a pale yellow colour; and possess at all times an agreeable fragrant smell, and warm, bitterish, aromatic taste; whereas the roots of *Kampferia rotunda* possess little or nothing of these sensible qualities, and are withal too rare in every part of India, where I have been, to allow me to think, any quantity of them can ever be collected for exportation.

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3. *C. zanthorrhiza*, R.

Bulbs ovate, with both plumate and pendulous tubers deep yellow. *Leaves* sessile on their green sheaths, broad-lanceolar, a permanent purple cloud down the middle.

From Amboyna, this remarkable species was brought to the Botanic garden at Calcutta, in the year 1798, and only flowered for the first time in April and May, 1810. It is the only kind I have yet met with, which has its pendulous tubers inwardly of a deep yellow colour, like that of the bulb and plumate tubers. The *sheaths* of the scapes and leaves are green. The *coma* large, and of a deep purple, or crimson colour. *Exterior border* of the corol red. *Leaves* broad-lanceolar and oblong; there is a narrow purple cloud down the middle of them, which penetrates to the under side; the whole height about four feet.

4. *C. elata*, R.

Bulbs oblong, obovate, and with the numerous, large, incurvate, plumate tubers, inwardly of a pale yellow. *Leaves* sessile on their sheaths, oblong, villous underneath; the whole of an uniform green.

A native of Burma, and from thence introduced by Dr. W. Carey, into the Botanic garden at Calcutta, where it flowers in March and April.

A full description of this species is unnecessary, as it resembles the other species already described, in every respect, except, in such as are pointed out in the definition, viz. its immensely large and numerous *tubers* and *tubers*, which are inwardly of a pale yellow colour; the latter run very near the surface of the ground, and are much in travel. The *pendulous tubers*, as in every other species, except *C. zanthorrhiza*, are inwardly pearl-coloured; every part above ground is of a uniform green, the spikes excepted. The *leaves* appear when the flowers begin to decay, and are larger than in any other species I have yet seen; being from two to three, or even four feet long, by one broad, and villous underneath; the whole height is about six feet. The *sepals* are large, with a deep rose, or even crimson coma. Its external appearance resembles most *C. Zeylanica*, the roots, however differ much, independent of their size. This plant is altogether a larger species than that.

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5. *C. cava*, R.

Bulbs ovate, and with the *plumate tubers* inwardly bluish. *Leaves* lanceolar, petioled; a deep ferruginous purple cloud down the middle, which penetrates to the under surface; every other part green.

Beng. Neel kent'ha, or Kala Haddi.

Tenison-Woods, *Reich. Arch. 5. p. 169.*

This elegant, strongly marked species is a native of Bengal, where it blossoms in May, while the greatest heat prevails, just before the periodical rains begin; about the same time the leaves begin to appear. In the deep ferruginous purple cloud down the middle of the leaves, it resembles *C. Zeylanica*, but differs widely in the colour of the root.

Bulbs ovate. *Plumate tubers* many, and generally simple; these and the bulbs are inwardly pale blue, verging towards grey, (as is of Willdenow's card.) in some the blue is pretty deep. *Pendulous tubers* ovate, oblong, inwardly of a pale watery pearl-colour, and less fragrant than in the former two species. This indeed is the case with all the other species I have examined. *Leaves* bifarious, petioled, lanceolar, smooth on both sides, a deep ferruginous cloud runs the whole length of the rib, and penetrates through to the mid-rib; every other part, petioles, and their sheaths, of a clear deep green colour; about eighteen inches long, by five broad. *Petioles* and their sheaths together, about as long as the leaves, making the whole height of the plant about four feet. *Spikes* lateral, appearing with, or rather before the leaves, about as long as their scapes, together about a foot long. *Sepals*, lower fertile; *bracts* green, with a ferruginous tinge. *Coma* deep bright red, tending to crimson. *Corol*: exterior border red; inner yellow.

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6. *C. aruginosa*, R.

Bulbs ovate, and with the numerous *plumate tubers*, inwardly aruginous. *Leaves* petioled, broad-lanceolar, smooth, above the middle a faint ferruginous, evanescent cloud on the upper surface only; every other part green.

A very stately species, introduced from Burma by the Rev. Dr. W. Carey, into Bengal, where it blossoms in May, immediately after which the leaves begin to appear. It is distinguished from all our other *Curcumas* by the internal aruginous, or verdigreen-like colour of its ovate *bulbs*, and its short thick plumate *tubers*; while the oval pendulous tubers, with which it abounds, are inwardly of a clear pale pearl colour. The coarse lateral *spike* is in this, as it is in the other species. The exterior border of the corol is rose-coloured; the interior deep yellow. The *leaves* are broad-lanceolar, of a firm texture, and smooth on both sides; from two to three feet long, and from six to nine inches broad. *Petioles* and their sheathing portions together from two to three feet long; which gives to the whole plant a height of from four to six feet.

7. *C. ferruginea*, R.

Bulbs and *plumate tubers* copious, inwardly pale yellow. *Sheaths* of the scapes, and

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leaves ferruginous-red, with a faint mark of the same colour on the middle of the upper surface of the leaves.

A native of Bengal. Flowers in April and May. By attending to the pale yellow very fragrant roots, and to the rusty reddish sheaths of the scapes and leaves, this species will be readily known. The *leaves*, as in most of the others, are broad-lanceolar, (that is, they taper equally toward each end,) including the sheaths and petioles, they are four feet high, or more; a very faint ferruginous tinge runs down the middle, which is very conspicuous in those that appear first in the season; whereas it is scarcely to be observed in the latter. The *flowers* are large, few in number, with the *exterior* border red, and the *interior* deep yellow. The *bractes* to the fertile part of the spike ferruginous, those of the *coma* few, and of a pretty bright crimson colour.

8. *C. rubescens*, R.

Bulbs ovate-lanceolate, and with the *palmate tubers* inwardly pearl-coloured. *Leaves* broad lanceolate, on red winged petioles, above the sheaths; *rib* red. *Scape* and *scales* red. *Flowers* longer than their bractes.

A native of Bengal. Flowering time the months of April and May, soon after which the leaves appear; and decay about the beginning of the cool season, in November. Every part has a strong, but pleasant aromatic smell when bruised, particularly the root.

Root of several, erect, solid, conical, pale straw or pearl-coloured, powerfully aromatic bulbs, which gave support to the former years foliage, and are strongly marked with the circular scars thereof; from their opposite sides, the scapes and stems of the succeeding year spring, which form similar new bulbs when those of the former year decay; but during their existence, there issues round their lower half, a number of strong fleshy fibers, many of which end in ovate or sub-cylindrical, pale white, slightly aromatic tubers, which also perish with the original parent bulb. *Stems*, as in the other species, no other than the united sheaths of the leaves, which like them, decay annually about the month of October, and appear again when the flowers begin to perish in April. *Leaves* bifarious, (six or eight of them forming the above-mentioned stems, of about three or four feet in height, leaves included,) petioled on their sheathing base, broad-lanceolate, cuspidate, smooth, strongly marked with parallel veins; of an uniform dark-green, with the nerves or ribs red, from twelve to twenty-four inches long, by five or six broad. *Petioles* and *sheaths* channelled, smooth, and of a deep red colour; a projecting process on the inside marks, in all this natural order, the limit of the sheath, and the beginning of the petiole. *Scape* radical, lateral, cylindric, about six inches long, invested in several, dark reddish sheaths. *Spike* tufted, five or six inches long, erect. *Coma* less deeply coloured than in Zernumbet. *Bractes*, or *scales* of the spike exactly as in the other species, each embracing four or five flowers, which expand in succession. *Flower* small, bright yellow, rather longer than their bractes, fragrant. *Tube* of the corol slender, its mouth completely shut with three villous, yellow glands. *Fruit* not seen in a ripe state.

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Obs. The ovate oblong, pendulous tubers of several species of *Curcuma*, yield a very beautiful, pure starch, like the *Arrow-root*, produced from *Maranta arundinacea* and *Turris pinnatifida*, which the natives of the countries where the plants grow, prepare and eat. In Travancore, where some of these species abound, this flour, or starch, forms, I am told, a large part of the diet of the inhabitants. My *C. angustifolia* is another species which yields the same substance; and I have no doubt but the pendulous tubers of this species yield it also, and equally good.

Since writing the above, I have received from Chittagong, Bhagnapore, and Mirzapore, plants of three other sorts, all employed for the same purpose.

9. *C. comosa*, R.

Bulbs large, oval, inwardly pale ochraceous. *Spikes* clavate; *fertile bractes* of a pale pink colour; *coma* copious and rosy. *Leaves* broad-lanceolar; a faint ferruginous cloud above the middle of the earliest ones; every other part green.

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A native of Burma. From Rangoon Mr. Felix Carey sent plants to the Botanic garden at Calcutta, where they thrive well, and blossom in May, at which time it is by far the most beautiful, and the largest of the genus, I have yet seen.

Bulbs very large, oval, inwardly of a pale ochraceous colour. *Palmate tubers* scarcely any. *Pendulous tubers* lanceolar, and connected to the bulb by uncommonly long, thick, fibrous cords. *Leaves* bifarious, petioled on their sheaths, lanceolar, smooth, and green in every part, except in those which appear first in the season, which have a faint ferruginous cloud on the centre of the upper surface beyond the middle; from two to three feet long; the petioles with their sheathing bases measuring about as much more, making the whole height of the plant five or six feet. *Spikes* lateral, appearing rather before the leaves, short-scaped, large, clavate. *Fertile bractes* of a beautiful pale pink. *Barren ones* of the *coma* a deep, lively, rosy red; on account of the beauty and size of this part, I have given it the trivial name *comosa*. *Corol* with the *exterior* border pink; *inner* pale yellow.

10. *C. leucorrhiza*, R.

Bulbs ovate; *palmate tubers* long and far-spreading, like the former they are inwardly of a pale straw colour. *Leaves* petioled, broad-lanceolar, smooth, of an uniform green in every part. *Spikes* few-flowered, with a *coma* as long as the fertile portion.

A native of the forests of Bahar. From Bhagnapore Mr. John Glass, the surgeon of that station, sent roots to this garden, under the name *Tikor*; and observed that the plant is not cultivated, but grows in the jungles, to the southward of that place. The process, he says, for obtaining the starchy substance called *Tikor*, is as follows: "The root is dug up, and rubbed on a stone, or beat in a mortar, and afterwards rubbed in water with the hand,

and strained through a cloth; the fecula having subsided, the water is poured off, and the Tikor, (fecula,) dried for use."

This plant grows freely in the Botanic garden, and flowers in May. Here the *palmate*, or *horizontal tubers*, are particularly straight, and often near a foot long; they run deep in the earth, and far. Their inward colour, as well as that of the bulbs, is a very pale ochraceous yellow, almost pure white. *Pendulous tubers* numerous, oblong, inwardly pearl white. *Leaves* broad-lanceolar, uniformly green, about two feet long; whole height of the plant from three to four feet. *Spikes* lateral, the inferior fertile portion not longer than the rosy coma. *Flowers* the length of the bractes: *exterior* border slightly tinged with pink; *inner* yellow. In the structure of the fruit it agrees perfectly with that of *C. Zerumbet*.

11. *C. angustifolia*, R.

Bulb oblong, with pale, oblong, pendulous tubers only. *Leaves* petioled, narrow-lanceolar. *Flowers* longer than the bractes.

Tikor of the Hindoos.

Found by H. T. Colebrooke, Esq. in the forests from the banks of the Sona to Nagpore, and by him introduced into the Botanic garden at Calcutta, where it blossoms in July. The leaves make their appearance at the same time with those of the other species, and decay about the beginning of the cool season, in November.

Root, from a fusiform biennial crown issue many fleshy fibres, which end in smooth, oval, succulent tubers. *Sheath*, consisting of a few pale-coloured, leafless, surrounding sheaths. *Leaves* petioled, narrow-lanceolar, most acute, striated with fine parallel veins, smooth on both sides; from one to three feet long, (petiole and sheath included,) which is in fact the whole height of the plant. *Petioles* from six to twelve inches long, the lower half or more of which, expands into a sheath to embrace those within; the upper half or proper petioles slender, and channelled. *Spikes* radical; from four to six inches long, separate from the leaves, crowned with a tuft of oval, lively purple, natter bractes. *Bractes common* below the coloured neuter ones, ovate-cordate, obtuse, expanding recurvally, each embracing three or four flowers, which open in succession. *Bractes proper* boat-shaped, embracing the proper perianth, and germ of each flower. *Flowers* large, longer than their bractes, bright yellow, expanding at sunrise, and decaying at sunset of the same day. *Calyx* above, three-toothed somewhat inflated. *Corolla* tube somewhat gibbous, contracted at the mouth, and there shut with short hairs; *throat* campanulate; *exterior* border pale yellow, consisting of one large, vaulted, upper segment, and two lower, oblong, smaller, concave ones; *inner* border three-parted; *lower segment* or *lob* with its exterior part sub-orbicular emarginate, or bitid; *upper segments* obovate, emarginate, with the filament, or short antherous segment, between them. *Anthers* in the genus double, with a spur from the lower end of each lobe. *Germ* beneath, villous, three-celled, with many seeds in each. *Style* slender, at its insertion are the usual two nectarial bodies. *Stigma* globular, gaping on the anterior side.

Obs. From the oval pendulous tubers, Mr. Colebrooke observes, a sort of starch or Arrow-root-like fecula is prepared, which is sold in the markets of Benares, and is eaten by the natives.

SECT. II. *Spil's central*.

12. *C. longa*, Linn. *sp. pl. ed. Willd.* 1. 14. *Retz. Obs.* 3. 72.

Bulbs small, and with the numerous, long, *palmate tubers*, inwardly of a deep orange yellow. *Leaves* long-petioled, broad lanceolar, of an uniform green.

Anonymous *Curcuma*. *G. P.* and *Jabq. Hort. Vind.* 3. t. 4.

Maujell-lua. *Rheed. Mal.* 11. p. 21. t. 11.

Curcuma de castor major. *Rumph. Amb.* 5. p. 162. t. 37.

Curcuma of Avicenna.

Dar-zard of Garcias.

Sansk. *Haridra*, *Huldee*, *Posta*, *Kanchancee*, *Nisha*, *Varuvurninee*, *Krimighna*, *Yoshit-priya*, *Harividarsinee*.

Hind. and *Beng.* *Holdee*, *Huldee*, *Pitaras*.

Hab. *Kurkum*.

Arab. *Urukus-sufri*, *Urukus-saboghini*.

Telug. *Pampee*.

Per. *Zerichab*.

Habul, or *Huldee*. *Mahrat*.

It much cultivated about Calcutta, and in all parts of Bengal. König's description published by Retzius, is so very exact and complete, that there is nothing left for me to add.

Cultivation.

The ground must be rich, friable, and so high as not to be overflowed during the rainy season, such as the Bengalees about Calcutta call *Dargai*. It is often planted on land where sugar cane grow the preceding year, and is deemed a mediating crop. The soil must be well ploughed and cleared of weeds, &c. It is then raised in April and May, according as the rains begin to fall, into ridges, nine or ten inches high, and eighteen or twenty broad, with intervening trenches nine or ten inches broad. The cuttings or sets, viz. small portions of the fresh root, are planted on the tops of the ridges, at about eighteen inches, or two feet

Page asunder. One acre requires about from nine hundred such sets, and yields in December and
Carey January, about two thousand pounds weight of the fresh root.
Ed.

13. *C. Amala*. R.

Bulbs conic, and with the *palmate tubers*, inwardly pale-yellow. *Leaves* long-petioled, broad lanceolate, smooth. *Spikes* scanty, few-flowered. The whole plant uniformly green.

Amala of the Bengalees, which means *mango-ginger*, the fresh root possessing the peculiar smell of a green mango. It is used medicinally by the natives. It is a native of Bengal. Flowering time the latter part of the rains.

- I.
34 *Root* consisting of horizontal, palmate, sessile tubers united to the sides of an ovate-conic bulb of the same colour, which gives existence and support to the leaves, and spike; from its sides and base long fleshy fibres issue, which penetrate deep into the soil; some of which end in oblong, paler (pendulous) tubers. *Stems* no other than the united sheaths of the leaves. *Leaves* radical, bifarious, petioled above their sheaths, ventricose, lanceolar, cuspidate, smooth on both sides; from six to eighteen inches long, by three to six broad; they decay about the end of October, and appear again with the first showers of April or May. The *petioles* I divide into two portions: the lower or sheathing part from six to twelve inches long; and the upper or proper petioles, from three to nine; the whole measuring in general, from one to two feet. *Scape* central, about six inches long, invested in several alternate sheaths. *Spike* shorter than the scape, cylindric, crowned with a tuft of loose, coloured, pale rosy, abortive bractes. *Bractes* oblong, imbricated, the lower half of their margins united to the backs of the two next above, forming a pouch, for a fascicle of four or five, rather small, yellow flowers, which expand in succession; these have each a proper bracte, which embraces the tube of the flower only, and may be called an inferior calyx. *Calyx* superior, unequally three-toothed. *Corol* with a slender tube; its mouth shut with three yellow hairy glands; *fauces* sub-campanulate. *Border* double, both three-cleft, &c., as in the other species. *Germ* oval, hairy, three-celled, with several seeds in each attached to their central receptacles.

14. *C. viridiflora*. R.

Bulbs oblong, and with the *palmate tubers* inwardly of a deep yellow. *Leaves* long-petioled, broad lanceolar. The whole plant, (even the spike and coma,) uniformly green.

Tammon Giring sen Giri. *Rumph. Amb.* 5. 169.

A native of Sumatra, and the other eastern islands; from Bencoolen Dr. Charles Campbell sent plants to this garden, where they grow luxuriantly, and blossom in July and August.

- I.
35 *Root* consisting, like that of the other species, of *bulbs*, and palmate, pendulous *tubers*; aromatic, and bitter, and employed by the Malays of Sumatra to dye with. *Leaves* petioled, broad-lanceolar, smooth; from one to three feet long; the petioles, and sheaths thereof about as long. *Spike* central, large. *Bractes*, even those of the *coma*, uniformly green; the latter only paler. *Flowers* small, very pale yellow.

15. *C. montana*. *Corom. pl.* 2. N. 151.

Bulbs conic, with pale-yellow *palmate tubers*. *Leaves* short, petioled, oblong. The whole plant uniformly green, except the rosy coma of the spike.

It grows in moist places, amongst the Circar mountains. Flowering time the rainy season.

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36 *Root* perennial, consisting of conical bulbs enveloped in the remaining sheaths of the leaves, and also of horizontal tubers, as in ginger, &c. with large fleshy fibres from their base. *Leaves* radical, three or four-petioled, their petioles from eight to twelve inches long, enveloped in a few sheaths, forming something like a stem; the leaves themselves are oval, painted, beautifully veined, smooth, from eight to twelve inches long, and from five to six broad. *Spikes* rise from the centre of the petioles; their peduncle is of their length, and involved in its proper sheaths. *Bractes* numerous; the inferior roundish, the superior oblong; the lower half of the base of the two inner are united to the margins of the next without, forming a sack, which contains from two to four flowers, each of which has a smaller wedged-formed membranaceous proper bracte. The *coma* or *superior bractes* large, waved, rose-coloured, and (generally) without flowers. *Calyx* as in the two former species. *Tube* of the corol widening, somewhat campanulate; *border* double. *Exterior* three-parted; *divisions* equal, entire. *Interior* two-lipped; *upper lip* erect, three-cleft; *under lip* entire, roundish, border waved, and a little notched. *Filament* no other than the middle segment of the upper lip of the interior border of the corol; *anther* two-lobed, linear, the under point of each lobe ending in a long sharp spur. *Germ* below. Base of the *style* embraced with the usual two nectarial bodies, which in this species are larger; *stigma* large, globular, two-lipped, somewhat marked.

16. *C. reclinata*. R.

Bulbs fusiform, with scarcely any *palmate tubers*, but many straw-coloured, oval, pendulous ones. *Leaves* petioled, oblong, reclinate.

Discovered by H. T. Colebrooke, Esq. in the interior parts of India, where it blossoms during the rains.

Root a bulbous head, from which descend many fleshy fibres, ending in large, smooth, oval tubers. *Stem* none, but the height of the whole plant (viz. the spike) is about six inches; the leaves, being reclined, add nothing to its height. *Leaves* radical (in the only plant at present in my possession, from which this description is taken); four in number, two on each side of the spike, embracing it closely, with the lower sheathing part of their petioles

reclined, oblong, acute; margins slightly waved; smooth on both sides; length, exclusive of the petiole, about nine inches, and about four or five broad. *Petioles*, including the sheathing base, from three to four inches long, deeply channelled, and smooth. *Spike* from the centre of the leaves, its short scape entirely hid by their sheaths, the rest loosely imbricated, with large, ovate, obtuse, expanded coloured bracts: the superior sterile, and more deeply coloured as in the other species of this family; but here, and in no other that I have yet seen, are the whole deeply coloured. *Flowers* small, of a dull dark pink colour, except the lower segment of the inner border, which is tinged with yellow. *Calyx* inflated, obscurely three-toothed, scarcely half the length of the tube of the corol. *Tube* of the corol sub-cylindric; *throat* campanulate. The *border*, *stamen*, and *pistil*, as well as the *nectarial scales* of König, as in the other species, already described.

17. *C. petiolata*. R.

Bulbs and *palmate tubers* few and small; inward colour pale yellow; *tubers* numerous, pendulous, on short fusiform fibres. *Leaves* long-petioled, oblong, ovate with the base rounded, (this is the only species known to me, in which they have this form.) The whole plant uniformly green, except the lilac-coloured coma of the spike.

A native of Pegu, and from thence sent by Mr. F. Carey to the Botanic garden at Calcutta, where it blossoms in August.

Obs. This species differs conspicuously from all my other *curcuma* in the cordate shape of the leaves. The spike is central, as in the other late flowering species, its coma small, and of a lilac colour; the bracts very perfectly united almost to the broad, reniform apex, forming uncommonly deep pouches for the small yellow flowers.

AMOMUM. Schreb. *gen. plant.* N. 3.

Corolla with the interior border unilabiate. *Anther* double, surmounted with an entire, or lobate crest. *Capule* three-celled, three-valved. *Seeds* many, arilled. *Embryo* simple, and furnished with both perisperm and vitellus.

1. *A. cardamomum*, Linn. *spec. pl. ed. Willd.* 1. 8.

Leaves short-petioled, lanceolar. *Spikes* half immersed in the earth, loosely imbricated with villous, lanceolate, acute, one-flowered bracts. *Lip* with the anterior margin three-lobed. *Crest* three-lobed.

Cardamomum minus. Rumph. *Amb.* p. 152. t. 65. f. 1.

A native of Sumatra, and thence sent to the eastward of the Bay of Bengal, and sent by Dr. Charles Campbell from Bencoolen to the Botanic garden at Calcutta, where it blossoms in April.

Root perennial, creeping under the surface of the soil, like that of ginger, but smaller, less fleshy, more ligneous, and white; from which descend, and spread, many fleshy fibres. *Stems* about biennial, several rising obliquely to the height of from two to four feet, about as thick as a stout ratan, invested in the smooth, deep green sheaths of the leaves. *Leaves* alternate, bifarious, short-petioled on their smooth stem-closing sheaths; from broad lanceolate below, to narrow linear-oblong top, entire and smooth on both sides; point long, and very fine; from six to twelve inches long. *Stems* radical, sessile, oblong, appearing amongst the stems, half immersed in the earth, loosely imbricated with one-flowered, lanceolate, acute, villous, nervous, scarious, ash-coloured bracts; when old their brittle tops are often broken off. *Bracts*; besides the exterior one-flowered ones, just mentioned, there is an inner, striated, downy, scarious, two-toothed, tubular one, (which I have sometimes considered an exterior and inferior calyx, and which König sometimes called an involucre,) inserted round the base of the germ. *Flowers* opening in succession, and not very conspicuous. *Calyx* clavate, tubular, downy, three-toothed, length of the tube of the corol. *Tube* of the corol, slender, and slightly incurved. *Exterior border* of three subequal pellucid divisions. *Lip*, or inner border, rather longer than the exterior great border, somewhat three-lobed, with a crenate, curled margin; middle lobe yellow, with two rosy lines leading up to it from the mouth of the tube. *Filament* scarcely half so long as the border of the corol, incurved over the mouth of the tube. There is a slender subulate horn on each side of the base of the filament, and nearly its length. *Anther* double, large, fleshy, with a large, three-lobed, concave crest; infundibuliform stigma rising through a deep groove between the two polleniferous lobes. *Germ* beneath, downy, and crowned with the two nectarial scales, within the base of the tube of the corol; in this species they are short, and truncated.

Obs. The seeds are to the taste agreeably aromatic, and are used by the Malays as a substitute for the true *Cardamomum* of Malabar.

2. *A. angustifolium*. Linn. *spec. pl. ed. Willd.* 1. p. 8.

Leaves broad-lanceolate. *Spikes* elevated, linear-oblong, compact; *clavate bracts* oblong, rather pointed. *Lip* obovate, emarginate, entire. *Crest* three-toothed.

Anomum angustifolium. Sonnerat. *id.* 2 f. 137.

A native of Madagascar. From the island of Mauritius Captain Tennant brought plants thereof to the Botanic garden at Calcutta, in 1802, where they grow freely, and blossom at various times of the year. Every part of the plant, when bruised, or wounded, diffuses a strong, but pleasant aromatic smell.

Root perennial, tuberous, horizontal; strong fleshy fibres, together with runners, issue from the crown, or bulb; by these runners the plant soon spreads, and by these it is easily multiplied. *Stems* numerous, straight, round, smooth, rising to the height of from six to ten feet. *Leaves* alternate, bifarious, subsessile on their sheaths, broad-lanceolate, fine-

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- pointed, smooth on both sides; from twelve to eighteen inches long, and from about four to six broad. *Sheaths* embrace about three quarters of the stem, are smooth, and rise in an obtuse process, (ligula,) above the insertion of the leaves. *Scapes* from the bulb, or base of the stem, where it unites with the root, rather slender, from six to twelve inches long, and closely imbricated with many, mucronate, smooth, sheathing scales. *Spikes* linear-oblong, about the size of a man's thumb, imbricated with similar, but larger scales than those of the scape; the inner more deeply coloured. *Flowers* few, pretty large, and possessed of a strong spicy fragrance. *Bractes*; proper two to each flower, linear-oblong, inserted round the base of the germ, like an inferior perianth. *Calyx* superior, deep blood red, smooth on both sides, slit two-thirds on the outside, apex obscurely three-toothed. *Corol*; tube clavate, about as long as the bractes. *Exterior border* red, consisting of one large, erect, oblong, concave segment, which protects the anther and stigma; and of two inferior, very narrow segments. *Lip* obovate-cuneate, entire, or slightly three-lobed, yellow, and about as long as the exterior border. *Filament* broad, particularly toward the base, where it has a small coloured hornlet on each side. *Anther* double, surmounted with a large, three-toothed coronet. *Germ* clavate, obscurely three-sided, three-celled, with many ovula in each, attached to the partitions. *Stigma* funnel-shaped, somewhat bilabiate. *Nectarial bodies* of König are here larger, and longer than in the other species.

3. *A. aculeatum*. R.

Leaves sub-sessile, cordate-lanceolate. *Spikes* obovate, lax, even with the ground. *Lip* oval, ventricose. *Crest* amply three-lobed. *Capsules* echinate.

A native of the Malay Archipelago. It was raised from seed sent to the Botanic garden at Calcutta by Mr. W. Roxburgh, in 1802, where the plants blossom in April and May, and ripen their seed in October and November.

- Root* perennial, tuberous like ginger, with many, thick, fleshy fibres. *Stems* a little recurvate, the thickness of a walking cane, slightly pubescent; from five to ten feet high. *Leaves* alternate, bifarious, very short-petioled, cordate-lanceolate, mucronate, smooth, dark green; generally from twelve to eighteen inches long, and from three to four inches broad. *Sheaths* half stem-clasping, villous on the outside. *Ligula* short, and of a semi-lunar shape. *Scapes* issuing from the base of the stem, under the surface of the ground, where it joins the root, diverging a little way under the surface of the earth, invested in oval, fleshy scales; those next to the spike longer, and more pointed. *Spikes* obovate, rising obliquely among, or near the stems, just so much as to elevate its flower-bearing apex above the surface of the earth. *Flowers* numerous, and expand in succession; prevailing colour deep orange. *Bractes*; exterior one-flowered, linear-oblong, length of the tube of the corol; interior tubular with two-toothed margin, and inserted round the base of the germ, like an inferior perianth. *Calyx* above, tubular, two or three toothed. *Corol*, tube slightly incurved. *Exterior border* three-parted; segments unequal, erect, oblong, obtuse, the middle one larger, concave, and incumbent over the fissure of the inner border, together forming a campanulate tube. *Lip* sub-rotund, with crenulate, curled margin, and marked with beautiful crimson spots down the middle, on the inside. *Filament* erect, with a hornlet on each side of its base. *Anther* two-lobed; lobes linear-oblong, and surmounted with a broad, three-lobed crest. *Germ* inferior, three-celled, with many ovula in each, attached to the inner angle. *Stigma* funnel-shaped. *Capsule* the size of a large nutmeg, oval, (not sulcate as in König's *Anomum* or *Globba crispa*, Retz. 3. p. 50.) but thickly beset with numerous, stout prickles, three-celled, three-valved; valves fleshy (not uneiform as in *Globba crispa*, Ramp. Amb. 6. p. 137). *Partitions* membranaceous. *Seeds* many in each cell, oval, smooth, brown; surrounded with a pale, gelatinous, sweetish-acid pulp or aril, intermixed with fine woolly filaments, and attached to a central receptacle by very slender cords, which are enveloped in the same gelatinous pulp which surrounded the seed. *Perisperm* white, cartilaginous. *Vitellus* nearly spherical, lodged about the middle of the perisperm, and of a clearer colour, and harder texture. *Embryo* sub-cylindric, the inner end, or cotyledon, lodged in the vitellus, which in some seeds it passes entirely through. *Radicle* pointing directly to the umbilicus.

4. *A. maximum*. R.

Leaves petioled, lanceolar, villous underneath. *Spikes* oval, even with the earth. *Bractes* lanceolate. *Lip* elliptic. *Coronet* of one semi-lunar lobe. *Capsules* round, nine-winged.

This plant is now growing in the Company's Botanic garden near Calcutta; it was introduced from the Malay islands by the late Colonel Kyd. Flowering time the hot season; the seeds ripen three or four months afterwards.

- Root* tuberous, as in ginger, but much larger, and with large, conical bulb-like bases to the oldest stems. *Stems* nearly erect, round, and smooth; from six to eight or more feet high, invested in the smooth, long sheaths of the leaves. *Leaves* alternate, petioled, lanceolar, and linear-lanceolar, acute, smooth above; villous underneath, with many large parallel veins; from two to three feet long, and about six inches broad; when dry the under side appears to be more closely covered, with most beautiful, soft, sericeous down, than while fresh. *Petioles*, the sheathing part long, between each petiole and its leaf there is a short, somewhat triangular portion, with a stipular process, or *ligula* at the inside of its base. *Spikes* radical, short, their flower-bearing apex being only just above the earth; below the flowers it is covered with large, oval, concave scales. *Bractes* solitary, one-flowered, lanceolate, membranaceous, rather longer than the tubes of the flowers. *Calyx* tubular, a little gibbous, length of the tube of the corol; mouth three-toothed. *Corol*; tube funnel-shaped. *Exterior border* three-

parted, as usual; but here they all converge upward into one helmet over the anther and stigma, as in the *Orchideæ*. *Lip* entire, expanding, oblong, marked with a yellow stripe down the middle; *margias* waved, and crenulate. *Filament* short, from the mouth of the tube of the corol, opposite to its interior border, on each side of its insertion, is a small hornlet. *Anther* double, or two-lobed, and crowned with a beautiful, broad, semi-lunar crest. *Nectrial* bodies of *Koenig* linear, fluted, and truncate. *Germ* short-pedicelled, striated, three-celled, with numerous ovula in each, attached to the inner angle. *Axis*. *Style* slender. *Stigma* funnel-shaped, but shut transversely, except during anthesis. *Capsule* almost globular, size of a gooseberry, three-celled, three-valved, ornamented with nine, firm, short, ragged (when old and dry), membranaceous wings.

Obs. The seeds possess a warm, pungent, aromatic taste, not unlike that of *Cardamoms*, but by no means so grateful.

5. *A. dentatum*. R.

Leaves broad-lanceolar, villous underneath. *Spikes* radical. *Bractes* lanceolate, obtuse, (very perishable.) *Exterior border* vaulted. *Lip* round-oval. *Crest* of one, broad, truncate-lobed. *Capsules* ovate-oblong, nine-winged.

A stately species, a native of Caltagang, and other countries which form the eastern frontier of Bengal: from the former it has been introduced into the Botanic garden near Calcutta, where it grows luxuriantly, and flowers freely during the months of March and April; and the seeds ripen in September and October.

Roots perennial, tuberos, crooked, jointed, creeping. Like common ginger, with strong, fleshy fibres; inward colour of the tubers pale lull yellow, and when newly cut considerably aromatic. *Stems* numerous, erect in the centre, and oblique in the circumference of the clump, from three to five feet high. *Leaves* sub-lanceolar, the lower sessile on their sheaths and oblong, the superior short-petioled and lanceolar; all are very villous, and pilose underneath, length from six to twenty-four inches, breadth from three to six. *Sheaths* smooth, rising in a bifid ligula above the mouth. *Sylia* radical, reniform above the soil. *Stipe* short and imbricated with scales, &c. *Bractes* from ovate to lanceolate, obtuse, very perishable, pale, one-flowered. In this species there is no *inner bract*, like an *interior edge* attached to the base of the germ, so general in this natural order. *Flowers* numerous, large, white. *Calyx* superior, rather longer than the tube of the corol, three-lobed, and the bractes very perishable. *Corol*; *tube* short, the three exterior segments of the border form a vault over the anther, they are linear-oblong, and nearly equal. *Lip* ligul-oval, emarginate; *margin* curled, white, with a little yellow in the centre. *Filament* short. *Anther* linear, crowned with an entire, broad, truncate, pure white crest. *Germ* short-pedicelled, three-celled, &c. as in the genus. *Capsules* ovate-oblong, nine-winged, three-celled but I have not observed them separate into valves. *Seeds* many, sharp angled, but oval and white are most common. *At.* *Perisperm* on the side, the *testa*, or the *almond*, is a scale, very hard dark brownish, brittle one. *Perisperm* adheres to the seed, white and cartilaginous. *Fruit* enclosed in the upper part of the perianth, of a smooth shape, hard sub-lignous. *Embryo* embryo-lindrie, is apex immersed in the vitellus, situated near the umbilicus.

Obs. The seeds of this plant are insid, whereas those of *Arumum maximu*, which is nearly allied to it, are aromatic, and possess a sort of *Cardamom*.

6. *A. scholasticu*. R.

Leaves linear, smooth. *Sylia* ovate, imbricated with the long, slender points of the bractes, calyx, and upper segment of the exterior border of the corol. *Lip* oblong.

A native of the lower range of mountains which skirt the plain of Bengal on the north, where it grows on the borders of the river of water, over the hills. Flowering time in the Botanic garden near Calcutta, March and April; and the seeds ripen during the rains.

Root tuberous, creeping at a small distance under the surface of the soil. Roots in the genus, and supply furnished with numerous strong fibres. *Stems* erect, about three or four feet high, and about as thick as the little finger. *Leaves* alternate, bilobed, sessile on their sheaths, narrow-lanceolar, finely acuminate, deep green, and smooth on both sides; from twelve to fifteen inches long, by three or four broad. *Sheath* smooth, marbled colored and rising above the mouth into an emarginate ligula. *Sylia* radical, compact, a little elevated above the soil, obovate, size of a goose-egg, imbricated with the long, subulate, pale yellow points of the bractes, inner calyx, and upper segments of the exterior border of the corol. *Bractes* numerous, the *exterior* imbricated upward, above dark red, small, long-subulate, pointed, one-flowered; the *inner*, or *inferior* calyx, sub-lignous, opening on one side. *Flowers* large, yellow. *Calyx* superior, three-lobed, segments subulate, and much longer than the tube of the corol. *Corol*; *exterior* border of three nearly equal segments, the *upper* one ends subulately. *Lip* oblong, often emarginate; *margin* a little curled, deeper yellow than the exterior segments. *Filament* that *Anther* two-lobed and crowned with an entire crest. *Germ* three-celled, with many ovula in each, attached to the thick partitions, a little removed from the axis. *Style*, *stigma* and *staminal scales* of *Koenig* in the genus.

7. *A. acutatum*. R.

Beng. Morning Gladi

A native of the vallies on the eastern frontier of Bengal, where, as well as in the Botanic garden near Calcutta, it becomes during the hot season, before the periodical rains begin; and the fruit ripens in September; the seeds are then carefully gathered by the natives, and sold to the druggists, who dispose of them for medicinal and other purposes, where such spices are wanted, under the name of *Moring chut*, or *cardamom*; though the seed vessel of this species differs in form from all hitherto described sorts of this drug; however the seeds are similar in their shape and spicy flavour.

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Root tuberous, running for a small extent at a small depth under the surface of the soil, &c. as in the order. *Stems* in tufts, erect, or more or less oblique according to their situation in the tuft, those in the centre being nearly erect, while on the outside they bend out considerably, all are covered with the sheaths of the leaves, general height two to three feet; duration from one to two years. *Leaves* bifarious, lanceolar, acuminate, smooth; from ten to twelve inches long, and from two to four broad. *Spikes* radical, imbricated, at first clavate, afterwards becoming roundish as the fruit advances. *Scape* from one to three inches long, hid under the surface of the earth, and embraced by numerous imbricated, sheathing scales. *I. Flowers* of a middling size, pale yellow. *Bractes*; *exterior* one-flowered, oblong, concave, smooth; *interior*, or inferior perianth, tubular, sheathing the germ, and lower half of the proper perianth. *Calyx* superior, cylindric, entire, or dentate, villous. *Corol* with a long, slender tube; segments of the *exterior border* sub-lanceolar, obtuse, the upper one somewhat vaulted over the stamina, and stigma. *Lip* nearly round, and undivided, tinged with red down the middle; no spurs, or projections between it and the base of the filament. *Filament* linear, incurved. *Anther* crowned with a three-lobed crest. *Germ* villous, three-celled, with many ovula in each, attached to the axis. *Capsule* ovate, size of a large nutmeg, rather fleshy; surface somewhat rugose, three-valved, three-celled. *Seeds* several in each cell; oval, and obovate are the most prevailing forms. *Perisperm* conform to the seed. *Vitellus* nearly round, occupying a considerable portion of the upper part of the perisperm. *Embryo* clavate, length of the seed, its apex passing through the centre of the vitellus.

S. A. sericeum. R.

Leaves lanceolar, sericeous underneath. *Racemes* radical, sub-globular, racemous. *Lip* obovate, base calcarate.

A native of the mountains on the north-east border of Bengal, where it is also called *Dooi Keshu*. It is a stately plant, with leaves about two feet long, and of the colour and appearance of highly polished silver underneath. The inflorescence a completely compound, sub-globular raceme with the short, villous, branches thereof two or three-flowered, each flower pretty long-pedicelled and embraced during their early period with villous, oblong, membranaceous bractes, which soon perish; the calyx is more permanent, tubular, villous, and three-toothed. *Flowers* large, white, centre of the lip variegated with pink veins on a yellow ground; *exterior border* of three, nearly equal, oblong, white segments, the upper one ends subulately from an obtuse apex; two large spurs between the base of the lip and that of the rather long filament; *anther* of two linear lobes, crowned with a very large, curled, semi-lunar crest. *Germ* villous, nine-ribbed, three-celled, &c. as in the genus. *Capsule* long, narrow, ovate-oblong, three-celled, three-valved, surface even and smooth, colour a brownish red, inside deeper and brighter. *Seeds* many, obovate, black, and pretty smooth, aril white and fleshy. *Embryo* simple, erect, length of the seed, and furnished with both perisperm and vitellus.

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ZINGIBER.

Corolla with the interior border milabiate. *Anther* double, crowned with a single, horn-shaped, curved beak. *Capsule* three-celled, three-valved. *Seeds* many, arilled. *Embryo* simple, and furnished with both perisperm and vitellus.

SECT. I. *Spikes radical.*

I. Z. officinal. Roscoe in Trans. of Linn. Soc. viii. 348.

Leaves sub-sessile, linear-lanceolate, smooth. *Spikes* elevated, oblong; *bractes* acute. *Lip* three-lobed.

Anomum Zingiber. Rinn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. 1. 6.

Sans. Ardrakum, Shringuwerum.

Arab. Zanjabil.

Beng. and Hind. Adraka, or Ada. The dry root *Soontha*.

Teling. Allam.

Inschi, sel Inschi kna. Rheed. Mal. 11. p. 21. t. 12.

Zingiber majus. Rumph. Amb. 5 p. 156. t. 66. fig. 1.

This plant is universally known, and cultivated over all the warmer parts of Asia; where to be found indigenous I know not. Flowering time the rainy season; but it is very rarely found in that state; nor have I ever met with the seeds.

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Root tuberous, biennial. *Stems* erect, and oblique, invested in the smooth sheaths of the leaves; generally three or four feet high, and annual. *Leaves* sub-sessile on their long, vaginated sheaths, bifarious, linear-lanceolate, very smooth above, and nearly so underneath. *Sheaths* smooth, crowned with a bifid stipular ligula. *Peduncles* radical, solitary, a little removed from the stems, from six to twelve inches long, enveloped in a few obtuse sheaths, the uppermost of which sometimes end in tolerably long leaves. *Spikes*, oblong, the size of a man's thumb. *Bractes*; *exterior* imbricated, one-flowered, obovate; smooth, membranaceous-bordered, faintly striated lengthway; *interior* solitary, enveloping the germ, perianth, and the greater part of the tube of the corol. *Flowers* rather small, when compared with the rest of this natural order. *Calyx* superior, one-leaved, opening on one side, apex three-toothed. *Corol* with a double border; *exterior* of three, nearly equal, oblong segments. *Lip* three-lobed, and of a dark purple colour. *Nectarial* filaments of König large, subulate, fine-pointed. *Filament* short. *Anther* oblong, double, crowned with a long, curved, tapering, grooved hornlet. *Germ* oval, three-celled, with many ovula in each. *Style* filiform. *Stigma* funnel-shaped, ciliate, lodged just under the apex of the anther. This famous plant is too well known

to require any further description.

2. *Z. zerumbet*. *Roscoe in Trans. of Linn. Soc.* viii. 348.

Stems decumbent. *Leaves* bifarious, sessile, lanceolate. *Spike* long-peduncled, oval, compact, obtuse. *Bractes* broad-obovate, obtuse, margins coloured. *Lip* three-lobed.

Annonum Zerumbet. *Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd.* 1. 6.

Katon-Insch-Kna. *Rheed. Mal.* 11. p. 27. tab. 13.

Lampunum. *Rumph. Amb.* 5 p. 148. tab. 64. fig. 1.

Zinziber spurium. *Kön. in Retz. Obs.* 3. 60.

Berg. Butch, or mahaburee-butch.

Found wild in the woods about Calcutta. Flowering time the rainy season, the seeds ripen in November and December.

Root biennial, tuberous, as in ginger, externally whitish; internally pale yellow, and of a bitter aromatic taste. *Stems* annual, oblique, about three or four feet high, completely invested in the sheaths of the leaves. *Leaves* bifarious, sessile, broad-lanceolate, entire, smooth, waved; *veins* numerous, slender, parallel; deep-green above, pale underneath. *Sheaths* crowned with a large, broad, membranaceous, emarginate ligula. *Peduncle* solitary, a little removed from the stems, erect, from twelve to twenty four inches long, enveloped in imbricated sheaths. *Spikes* oval, obtuse, or with a round excavation on their apex, about the size of a goose-egg. *Bractes* (or scales of the spike) the exterior one-flowered, imbricated, broad-obovate, obtuse, with a broad membranaceous border; interior (or proper) solitary, one-flowered, enveloping the germ, perianth, and most of the tube of the corol. *Flowers* large, pale, of a sulphur colour. *Calyx* superior, one-leaved, sheathing the lower half of the tube of the corol. *Corol*; exterior border three-parted, &c. as in the genus; interior or lip broad, with the lateral lobes thereof particularly large; middle division two-parted; they are all beautifully curled, and of a pale yellow colour. *Nectarial filaments* of *König* as in the order. *Filament* scarcely any. *Anther* large, double, with its long, curved horn projecting over the lip. *Stigma* funnel-shaped, fringed with long, distinct hairs.

3. *Z. Cassumunar*. *R.*

Straight. *Leaves* sessile, linear-lanceolate. *Spikes* radical, strobiliform, oblong, acute, *Bractes* obovate, acuminate. *Lip* three-lobed.

Sans. Vuna Andrukum.

Hind. and *Berg.* Bun Ada, (wild ginger.)

Telug. Karpushpoo, (small turmeric.)

A native of Coromandel, Bengal, and Bahar. Flowering time July and August, seed ripe in November and December.

Root perennial, tuberos, furnished with long, white, fleshy fibres, and jointed like ginger, but much larger; when fresh of a deep yellow; possessing a strong, not very agreeable, camphoraceous smell, and warm, spicy, bitterish taste. *Stems* annual, erect, round, from three to five feet high, entirely enveloped in the imbricated sheaths of the leaves. *Leaves* bifarious, approximate, sessile on their sheaths, linear-lanceolate, deep green above; villous, and paler underneath, where the nerve also is hairy like the sheaths; from one to two feet long, and about three inches broad. *Sheaths* clothed with exceedingly pungent hairs on the outside; their mouths ending in a stipular process on each side of the insertion of the leaf. *Scapes* radical, from six to twelve inches long, invested in several oblong, downy sheaths. *Spikes* oblong, strobiliform, compact, sharp-pointed, closely imbricated with numerous obovate, acuminate, greenish ferruginous (where exposed), villous bractes. *Flowers* solitary, (that is, one to each bracte of the spike, and blossoming in succession,) large, every part of a pale, uniform, sulphur colour. *Calyx* double; the exterior smooth, spatuliform, three-dentate one, may be considered a bracte; it is inserted round the base of the germ, which, as well as the inner, or proper perianth, it entirely envelopes; when forcibly expanded, oval. *Inner* or proper perianth, superior, one-leaved somewhat gibbous, membranaceous, three-toothed, on the outside divided nearly half way down. *Corol*; tube slender, as long as the scale of the spike; upper division of the exterior border boat-shaped, projecting over the stamen; under, two narrower and reflexed under the lip. *Lip* three-lobed; lateral lobes obliquely obovate, erect; middle lobe nearly round, with the apex emarginate, and the border slightly curled. *Stam.* *Anther* ending in a long, subulate, recurved beak.

4. *Z. rostrum*. *Roscoe in Trans. of Linn. Soc.* 8. 348.

Leaves short-petioled, lanceolate. *Spikes* lax, half immersed in the earth. *Bractes* lanceolate, coloured. *Lip* entire.

Annonum roseum. *Corom. pl.* 2. N. 126.

Telug. Bumaatchieay.

Is a native of the northern Circars, where it flowers in the rainy season.

Root biennial, horizontal, jointed, and white; with many large fibres. *Stems* several, invested in the sheaths of the leaves, &c. as in the other scitamineous plants, about two or three feet high, leaves included. *Leaves* somewhat petioled, bifarious, lanceolate, acute, tending to one side, smooth, finely veined, about twelve inches long, and from three to four broad. *Spikes* remote from the stems, just appearing above the ground when in flower, imbricated with lax, lanceolate, reddish, one-flowered bractes. *Flowers* solitary, colour a mixture of red and yellow. *Bractes*, besides the exterior one already mentioned, there is an interior one for each flower between it and the rachis, which is linear, with an obtuse, notched apex. *Calyx* one-leaved, tubular, above, membranaceous; mouth toothed. *Corol*; tube cylindric, erect, considerably longer than the bractes. *Border* double; exterior three-parted; in this plant the two approximated divisions are above, linear, pointed, and recurved, sometimes revolute; the

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lower division stands single, and is like the superior two, linear and revolute; all are of a bright red colour. *Interior*, or *lip* single, broad, obtuse, reflexed over the superior two divisions of the exterior border. *Filament*, and *anthers* as in the other species. *Style* rather longer than the horn of the anther. *Stigma* perforated, and ciliate. Two similar awl-shaped nectarial bodies at the base of the style, are also present here.

Obs. I have not found that the natives make any use of this plant.

5. *Z. ligulatum*. *R.*

1. *Leaves* approximate, sessile, lanceolate. *Spikes* lax, more than half hid in the earth, obovate. *Bractes* cuneiform. *Lip* sub-hastate.

52 A native of Hindoosthan. Flowering time in the Botanic garden the rainy season; the seeds ripen in November and December.

Root jointed, running horizontally at some depth under the surface of the earth, and furnished with long fleshy fibres from the joints; from these joints shoots rise, and by them the plant is readily propagated. *Stems* about two feet high, bending considerably to one side. *Leaves* alternate, approximate, bifarious, sessile on their sheaths, from cordate below to lanceolate toward the top of the plant, both sides smooth, and marked with paralleled veins, the under side paler green, length from three to twelve inches, and breadth about four. *Sheaths* smooth, from the mouth of each rises a remarkably large long strap, or ligula, which by the growth of the plant becomes bifid, and by age scarious. *Spikes* radical, half hid in the earth, oblong, loosely imbricated with cuneiform, pink-coloured, one-flowered, exterior scales or bractes; and the same number of inner colourless, tridentate shorter bractes; or, as they may be called, inferior perianths. *Calyx* superior, one-leaved, spathiform, about half the length of the tube of the corol, irregularly tridentate. *Corol*; tube slender, the length of the exterior scales of the spike, incurved. *Exterior border* of three, nearly equal, linear, acute, smooth, reddish divisions. *Lip* oblong, obtuse; *margins* much curled, with two expanding, more or less acute lobes at the very base; colour a pale yellow. *Filament* short; below the two lobed anther, linear, ending above in the usual long, taper, curved, grooved beak. *Germ* oval, villous, three-celled, each containing many ovuli attached to a central receptacle. *Style* very slender, and so long as to elevate the funnel-shaped, ciliate stigma to an equal height with the apex of the filament. *Nectarial* scales long and slender, embracing the base of the style within the bottom of the tube of the corol. *Capsule* ovate, size of a large olive, three-sided, three-celled, three-valved, opening from the apex down the angles; inside of the cells crimson. *Calyx* leathery, striated, pale, dull yellowish straw colour. *Seeds* many, oval, blackish brown; a little rugose, arilled. *Aril* white, nearly complete, and ragged at the upper end. *Perisperm* conform to the seed, cinereous. *Embryo* cylindric, central, nearly as long as the perisperm.

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6. *Z. rubens*. *R.*

Leaves lanceolar. *Spikes* lax, half immersed in the earth. *Bractes* linear-lanceolate, straight. *Lip* narrow-ovate, entire.

A native of the interior of Bengal; from the district of Rungpore Dr. Buchann sent the plants to the Botanic garden, where they blossom in August.

Root tuberos, &c. as in the other species. *Stems* herbaceous, somewhat declinate, from two to four feet high. *Leaves* alternate, bifarious, sessile on their sheaths, smooth on both sides; general length about twelve inches, and from four to five bread. *Sheaths* with a large, membranaceous, stipular process at the mouth. *Spikes* several from the base of the stems, where they join the root, half immersed in the earth, sub-obovate, fastigiate, laxly imbricated with numerous straight, erect, linear-lanceolate, acute, involute, red, slightly villous, exterior bractes. *Inner bractes*, or inferior perianth, the length of the tube, but shorter than the exterior bractes, and irregularly tri-dentate. *Calyx* superior, sub-cylindric, membranaceous, pellucid, most slightly villous; mouth three-toothed. *Corol* with a long, slender, cylindric tube; segments of the exterior border linear-lanceolate, acute, red. *Lip* ovate-oblong, entire, speckled with red and yellow. *Filament* scarcely any. *Anther* of two long lobes, crowned with the long, characteristic, curved horn, which is incumbent on and reaches to the apex of the lip. *Nectarial filaments* of König oblong, and obtuse. *Germ* hairy, three-celled, with many ovuli in each, attached to the axis. *Stigma* funnel-shaped, and ciliate. *Capsule*

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7. *Z. squarrosum*. *R.*

Leaves lanceolar. *Spikes* squarrose, half immersed in the earth. *Bractes* linear, with long, taper, waved, recurved apices. *Lip* three-lobed, apex bifid.

A native of Burma, where it ripens its seeds in December. From Rangoon Mr. F. Carey sent the fresh roots, entire capsules, and ripe seeds to this garden, where the plants from both the seeds and roots grew freely, and the latter blossomed in August.

Root tuberos, as in ginger, &c. *Stems* herbaceous, considerably recurvate, from two to three feet high, entirely hid in the sheaths of the leaves. *Leaves* bifarious, sessile, lanceolar, smooth above, slightly villous underneath, cuspidate. *Sheaths* with two large conical processes rising from their mouths, one on each side. *Spikes* from the base of the stems, three-fourths hid in the earth, ovate, laxly imbricated, size of a goose-egg. *Bractes* green; the exterior solitary, one-flowered, linear, concave, long, taper, waved, recurved. *Inner*, one or two, (generally one), as long as the tube of the corol, with a three-toothed apex. *Flowers* pretty large, inodorous. *Calyx* superior, &c. as in the other species. *Corol* with a slender tube. *Exterior border* of three, pink-coloured, lanceolate, acute segments. *Inner*, or *lip* two-lobed at the base; apex bifid, colour a speckled mixture of purple, red, and yellow. *Filament* short, anther and beak together nearly as long as the lip. *Germ* villous, three-celled,

with many ovula in each. *Style* and *stigma* as in the genus. *Capsule* short-pedicelled, ovate, rostrate, three-celled, three-valved, opening from the apex, inside of the valves bright scarlet while fresh. (Those sent from Rangoon by Mr. F. Carey, were, when they reached me, perfectly dry, and then measured three inches in length, and one in diameter.) *Seeds* many in each cell, arilled, arranged in two rows, and attached to the inner edge of the partitions. *Aril* complete, fleshy, white. *Perisperm* conform to the seed. *Vitellus* covers every part of the *embryo*, which is clavate, and nearly as long as the seed.

8. *Z. panduratum*. R.

Leaves petioled above their sheaths, broad-lanceolar, smooth; *ligula* large and scariose. *Spikes* radical, half-immersed in the earth, lax. *Bractes* lanceolate. *Lip* panduriform, with oval, emarginate lamina.

This middling sized species is a native of the country about Rangoon. From thence Mr. F. Carey sent seeds to the Botanic garden in 1808, and in July, 1810, the plants raised from them blossomed abundantly.

Root: numerous, long, fleshy, fibrous fibres, some of which swell into lanceolar tubers, as in *Curcuma*; no palmate tubers, as in that genus. It possesses but little taste and no fragrance. *Stalks* erect, herbaceous, about three feet high. *Leaves* bifarious, petioled above their sheaths, broad-lanceolar, acute, smooth on both sides; from six to twelve inches long, from three to four broad. *Sheaths* smooth above their respective leaves; each ends in a very long, scariose, smooth ligula. *Spikes* radical, the lower half immersed in the soil, oblong, and rather loosely imbricated with lanceolate, coloured, concave, one-flowered, interior and exterior bractes. *Flowers* rather small; *exterior border* of three, nearly equal, lanceolate, acuminate, pale red segments; *inner* or *lip* very pale yellow, panduriform, that is with two, pretty large, rounded lobes at the base, and the *lamina* nearly oval, retuse, truncate, or emarginate. *Filament* broad, and short. *Anther* double, and crowned with the usual beak. *Germ* three-celled, with many ovula in each, attached to the inner angle of the cell. *Stigma* imbricatifolium.

SECT. II. *Spikes terminal*.

9. *Z. capitatum*. R.

Herbaceous; *leaves* linear-lanceolate, stem-clasping. *Spike* terminal, erect, strabiform; *bractes* lanceolate.

A native of the forests of Rohilund, from thence Colonel Thomas Hardwicke sent plants to the Botanic garden, under the vernacular name *Janghe Adruk*. Here it flowers during the rains and the seeds ripen in September and October.

Root composed of many. Long peduncled, oval, smooth, pale coloured, insipid, watery tubers, issuing from the base and sides of the bulb, and palmate tubers, which are of a pale yellow colour, and somewhat spicy taste. *Stems* erect, round, enveloped in the sheaths of the leaves, which are often a little hairy; height of the whole plant when in blossom, from two to three feet. *Leaves* sub-bifarious, alternate, sessile on their sheaths, narrow lanceolate, acute, smooth above, a little hairy underneath, about twelve inches long, and about two broad. *Spike* terminal, sessile on the mouth of the sheaths of the superior leaves, linear-oblong, somewhat strobiliform, many-flowered. *Flowers* sessile, large, pure yellow in very part. *Bractes* in pairs, one-flowered, permanent; *exterior* lanceolate, concave, erect, longer than the tube of the corol. *Inner* ovate, shorter, immediately enveloping the germ, calyx, and nearly the whole of the tube of the corol. *Perianth* superior, one-lobed, about half the length of the tube of the corol, mon-branched, white, two or three-toothed. *Corol*; tube cylindric, narrow. *Lip* with two, oblong, very distinct, expanding, lateral lobes; *middle lobe* very large, and nearly round. *Anther* with a very long curved beak. *Stigma* (as in most plants of the order), funnel-shaped, with ciliate margins. *Nectarial* scales (of König), or hornlet conical. *Capsule* oval, three-sided, with the angles rounded, pretty smooth, size of a small olive, three-celled, three-valved; each cell containing several, black, shining seeds, enveloped in a deeply jagged, white aril. *Perisperm* conform to the lower half of the seed which it occupies, pure white, cartilaginous. *Vitellus* above the perisperm, occupying nearly the upper half of the seed. *Embryo* vertical, passing through the centre of both perisperm and vitellus, sub-cylindric, both ends obtuse, &c. in every respect so exactly like *Z. Cassumunar*, that the same drawings and description may well serve for both.

10. *Z. marginatum*. R.

Leaves sessile, lanceolate; *ligula* large and membranaceous. *Spikes* terminal. *Bractes* obovate, with transparent, membranaceous margin. *Nectary* three-lobed.

11. *Z. elatum*. R.

Leaves bifarious, linear, recurved. *Spikes* terminal, lanceolar, compactly imbricated with lanceolate, one-flowered bractes.

A native of the interior of Bengal; in the Botanic garden it blossoms in July and August, and the seeds ripen in September and October.

Root tuberos, as in common ginger, but inwardly yellow; from the tubers proceed the proper roots, many of which end in oblong, paler coloured tubers as in *Curcuma*. *Stems* herbaceous, straight, from four to five feet high, including the spike. *Leaves* bifarious, linear, recurved, smooth above; with many adpressed, short, soft, white hairs underneath; from twelve to eighteen inches long, and only one inch broad. *Sheaths* a little hairy; *mouth* crowned with a very narrow, membranaceous process. *Spikes* terminal, solitary, of a narrow lanceolar shape, six inches long, and three in circumference, every part compactly imbricated with lanceolate, one-flowered bractes, which are an inch and a half long, and a little hairy on

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the outside. *Bractes* : interior, or inferior perianth shorter and broader than the exterior, but like them stiff, and a little hairy. *Calyx* superior, white, smooth ; *mouth* unequally toothed, little more than half the length of the bractes. *Corol* exactly as in the other species, only considerably longer ; the colour a tolerable bright, lively yellow. *Stamina* with a short filament, and very long curved beak crowning the linear two-lobed *anther*. *Nectarial* bodies subulate. *Germ* oval, hairy, three-celled, with numerous ovula in each, attached to the axis. *Stigma* ciliate. *Capsule* oval, size of a small olive, three-celled, three-valved. *Seeds* numerous, lucid, black, enclosed in a large white ragged aril. *Embryo* simple, sub-lanceolate, base truncate, embraced by the perisperm : the upper half by the *vitellus*.

COSTUS. Schreb. gen. No. 4.

Corolla with the interior border of one, campanulate, back-cleft lobe. *Filament* lanceolate, with the *double anther* attached far below its apex. *Capsule* three-valved, three-celled. *Seeds* numerous, milled. *Embryo* simple, and furnished with both perisperm and vitellus.

1. *C. speciosus.* Smith in *Trans. of Linn. Soc.* 1. 240. *Linn. sp. pl. ed.* Willd. 1. 11.

Leaves sub-sessile, spirally arranged, oblong, cuspidate, villous underneath.

Tjann-Kun. *Rheed. Mal.* 11. p. 15. f. 8.

Tsiuma speciosa. Gmel. 9.

Herba spiralis hirsuta. *Rumph. Amb.* 6. p. 143. t. 64. f. 1.

Sans. Kemooko.

Hind. and *Beng.* Keoo.

Banksia speciosa of Dr. König, See *Retz. Obs.* 4. 75.

This is one of the most elegant looking plants of the natural order *Scitamineæ*. It is a native of moist shady places, such as the low banks of water courses, &c. Flowers during the wet season.

Obs. König's description agrees so well with my plant, that I have scarcely any thing to add : the chief differences are,

1st. Mine is generally from three to four feet high, ascending spirally, with the leaves spirally disposed up and round the stem.

2nd. In this the spike is at all times erect, and rigid ; from about three to six inches long.

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3rd. There is nothing like a crown to the *anthers* ; and,

4th. The stigma consists of two, broad, glutinous lips, which gape wide while the pollen is shedding ; between them is evidently seen with the naked eye, the mouth of the perforated style ; on the back of the upper lip are seen the two white glands mentioned by König. I impute his not taking notice of the two large lips of the stigma, to his having examined the flowers sometime after they were gathered, when they coalesce.

The fresh roots are almost insipid. The natives make a preserve of them, which they deem wholesome, and nutritious ; the dry root does not at all resemble the *Costus arabicus* of the shops.

ALPINIA. Schreb. gen. No. 5.

Corolla with the interior border milabiate. *Anther* double, naked. *Capsule* berried, three-celled. *Seeds* few, or many, milled. *Embryo* simple, and furnished with both perisperm and vitellus.

SECT. I. *Inflorescence terminal.*

1. *A. Galanga.* *Linn. sp. pl. ed.* Willd. 1. 12. *Roscoe in Trans. of Linn. Soc.* 8. 345.

Perennial. *Leaves* sessile, broad-lanceolar. *Panicle* terminal. *Lip* oblong, unguiculate ; *apex* bifid. *Capsule* obovate, smooth ; *seeds* few.

Gadanga major. *Rumph. Amb.* 5. t. 63.

Sans. Koolunyoga, Dhunmoola, Teekshna-moola, Koolau-jana, Soogundha, Mulhabhara-vucha.

Hind. Koolinjau.

Arab. Kholinjan, or Khoohmjan.

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Dr. Charles Campbell, at Benecoolen, sent the roots of these species from thence to the Botanic garden near Calcutta, where the plants thrive remarkably well, and are in blossom during the latter half of the hot season, April and May. Seeds ripen, though rarely, in November.

Root perennial, tuberous as in ginger, &c. possessing a faint aromatic smell, and strong pungent taste, like a mixture of pepper and ginger, accompanied with some degree of bitterness, and now ascertained to be the real *Galanga major* of the shops. *Stems* perennial, or at least more durable than those of herbaceous plants, nearly erect, round, smooth ; general length, when in flower, about six or seven feet ; and as thick as a slender walking cane. *Leaves* occupy from the middle of the plant upward ; the lower half being inverted in leafless sheaths only ; they are short-petioled, bifarious, lanceolar, margins white and somewhat callous, both surfaces smooth ; from twelve to twenty-four inches long, and from four to six broad. *Sheaths* smooth, with a short, rounded, ciliate, stipular process above the insertion of the leaf. *Panicle* terminal, erect, oblong, crowned with numerous, spreading, simple dichotomous branches, each supporting from two to five, or six, pale greenish white, some-

what fragrant flowers. *Involute* of König, in our plants generally two-leaved, lanceolate, first withering, then falling before, or while in blossom. *Bractes* concave, solitary at the divisions, and sub-divisions of the panicle. *Calyx* superior, sub-cylindric, smooth, white, scarcely the length of the tube of the corol; *mouth* one-toothed. *Corol*; *exterior border* of three, nearly equal, linear, recurved, smooth, pale greenish divisions. *Inner border* or *lip* unguiculate, somewhat ascending, so as nearly to meet the slightly declining anther; oval or ovate oblong, concave, apex divided into two lobes by a pretty deep, straight fissure; margins incurved, curled, minutely lacinate, white, with here and there a small reddish speck, and two recurved fleshy, coloured hornlets at the base of the claw. *Filament* rather longer than the claw of the lip. *Anther* double, apex deeply emarginate, projecting horizontally over the middle of the lip. *Germ* beneath, smooth, oval, three-sided, three-celled, with only two ovula in each cell, attached to the middle of the partition. *Style* filiform. *Stigma* funnel-shaped, fringed; while the flower is in vigorous blossom, erect between the lobes of the anther, afterwards recurved under the anther. *Nectarial* holes (of König) nearly square, fluted. *Germ* oblong, smooth, three-celled, with two ovula in each, attached to the axis. *Capsule* the size of a small cherry, obovate, smooth, deep orange red, three celled, but entire, as no separation seems to exist, the thin dry cortex crumbles, or breaks to pieces, without any tendency to separate into valves. *Seed* one, rarely two in each cell, much compressed, size of a grain of black pepper. *Aril* nearly complete, there being only an opening at the apex, thin, rather fibrous, and of a dull white colour. *Integuments* two, or three; *exterior*, tough, fibrous, polished, of a dark chestnut colour, a little wrinkled; *inner* hard, dark brown; between the two is a spongy lamina of the same colour, and I cannot well say to which it most properly belongs. *Perisperm* white, friable, and very hard. *Embryo* simple, dull white, (cann.) roundish in the body of the perisperm, and with the narrow, conic *radicle*, passing through it and pointing to the umbilicus.

Note by Mr. Colebrooke. "The root of this plant being ascertained to be the *Galanga major* of the druggists, conformably with what has been said of it by *Rumphius*, there is no doubt of its being *Khohinj* of the Arabs, termed in Hindoe *Kulinjan*. In Sanskrit it is called *Kulanjana*, according to one authority (the *Rijaphanta*;) but *Sugandha-vacha*, sweet-scented Acorns; is also *Mahabhari-vacha*, according to another Indian treatise, (the *Bhava-pracasa*.) If the first name be genuine Sanskrit, which is however doubtful, the similar names in other languages, including the European, must be derived directly, or immediately from it."

2. *A. Allughas*, *Roxcoe in Trans. Linn. Soc.* 8. 346.

Leaves lanceolar, polished. *Panicle* terminal. *Lip* bifid; *lobes* retuse. *Capsules* spherical, (black,) one-valved, many-seeded.

Hellenic *Allughas*, *Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd.* 1. 4.

Mah-inshi-kira, *Rheed. Mal.* 11, p. 29. t. 14.

Sans. Taruka.

Beng. Taruka, or Tara.

This plant is common near Calcutta, in low moist places, among brush wood. Flowering time the beginning of the rainy season.

Root tuberos, biennial, or perennial, horizontal, brownish, with many pretty thick fibres, considerably aromatic. *Stem* erect, slightly compressed, entirely covered with the sheaths of the leaves; from three to six feet high. *Leaves* alternate, bifarious, petioled, oblong, ending in a fine twisted point; both sides smooth, and glossy; the under side paler colour; *veins* numerous, straight, exceedingly fine, going off at an acute angle; generally about a foot long, and four inches broad. *Petioles* sheathing with a stipular rounded process rising above the insertion of the leaf. *Panicle* terminal, bending slightly to one side. *Flowers* numerous, in succession, large, of a beautiful rose colour, inodorous. *Calyx* superior, gibbous, fleshy, generally two or three-toothed. *Corol* one-petalled; *tube* short; *border* double; the *exterior* three-parted; *divisions* nearly equal, outwardly downy, concave, particularly near the ends, pale greenish rose colour; the superior one more remote. *Interior border*, or *lip* two-cleft, with two fleshy protuberances near the base; *divisions* with two-toothed apices and wavy margins, colour a beautiful mixture of deep, and pale rose. *Nectary* (of König and Retz) two oblong, compressed, fleshy bodies, embracing the base of the style. *Filament* short, broad, much flattened. *Anther* double, each lobe ending in an obtuse hornlet. *Germ* inferior, globular. *Style* lodged in the groove of the filament. *Stigma* ribbed, somewhat three-sided, obtuse, with a crescent-like fissure, and ciliate margin. *Capsule* globular, inclining to be three-sided, smooth, when ripe black, and friable, not opening by sutures, but crumbling to pieces, crowned with the permanent, withered calyx, and corol, three-celled.

3. *A. bracteata*, R.

Leaves lanceolar, villous underneath. *Raceme* terminal, simple; *pedicels* one-flowered. *Bractes* green.

A native of the eastern parts of Bengal. In the Botanic garden near Calcutta it flowers in March. This is one of the smallest of our East India *Alpinia*; this circumstance, and the green bractes, immediately distinguish it from *malaccensis*, which is not so easily done in a specific definition.

Root biennial, or perhaps, perennial. *Stems* erect, about three feet high, entirely invested in the smooth sheaths of the leaves. *Leaves* bifarious, petioled, from ovate-oblong below, to lanceolar above, fine pointed; the upper surface smooth, polished, deep green, villous and paler underneath; length from six to eighteen inches. *Petioles* proper, about an inch long, and deeply channelled. *Sheaths* smooth, rising a little above the insertion of the

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proper petioles on the inside. *Raceme* terminal, erect, simple, about a span long, slightly villous; before expansion, embraced by one or two caducous sheaths. *Pedicels* throughout one-flowered, round, short, and villous. *Bractes* (or inferior perianth) solitary, one-flowered, more permanent than in the other species, and of a dull green colour, hiding the calyx. *Calyx* shorter than the bracte, open on the underside, bidentate. *Corol*; exterior border of three oval, nearly equal, white segments; *lip* somewhat three-lobed; lateral lobes large and incurved into a tube round the stamina; exterior narrower, with a bifid apex, colour a beautiful mixture of crimson and yellow, with a paler belt on each side. *Filament* short, with two curved spurs at its base. *Anther* double, linear. *Germ* oval, three-celled; with many ovula in each, attached to the inner angle. *Stigma* funnel-shaped, sub-ciliate.

4. *A. malaccensis*. *Roscoe in Trans. Linn. Soc.* 8. 315.

Leaves lanceolate, petioled, villous underneath. *Raceme* terminal, simple. *Lip* obscurely three-lobed, with two spurs at the base; lateral lobes incurved. *Capsules* obliquely spheroidal.

Maranta malaccensis. *Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd.* 1. 14.

Gahuga malaccensis. *Rumph. Amb.* 5. p. 176. t. 71. f. 1.

A most beautiful and stately plant, a native of Chittagong, and from thence sent by Mr. W. M. Maddern, to the Botanic garden near Calcutta, where it blossoms in April and May, the very hottest time of the year; and ripens its seed in the rains.

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Root perennial. *Stems* numerous, (within four years, a single root increased so much, as to produce about fifty,) from six to ten feet in height; those in the centre erect, in the circumference bending out; in two, three, or four years, the stoutest blossom, ripen their seed, and decay. *Leaves* bilarious, petioled, lanceolate, acute; margins often waved, and slightly fringed with short brown hairs; upper surface smooth; under downy; length from two to three feet, and from three to eight or nine inches broad. *Sheaths* smooth, embracing the stems completely; *ligula* ovate, obtuse, entire, villous. *Petioles* (I mean the space between the ligula and leaf), about three inches long and channelled. *Racemes* terminal, solitary, erect, always simple; from six to twelve inches long. *Peduncle* round, and villous. *Pedicels* short, villous, one-flowered, the largest sometimes droop a little from the weight of the flowers. *Involucre* of two, or three, caducous, boat-shaped leaves embracing the raceme. *Flowers* very large, a pure smooth shining white, except the inner border, or labium; which is a beautiful mixture of orange and crimson. *Bractes*, (or inferior calyx), gibbous, bursting on one side to the base, and partially on the other. *Calyx* superior, one-leafed, gibbous, length of the bracte, splitting into various portions. *Corol*; exterior border of three, oblong, obtuse, entire segments, of which the upper is largest. *Inner border* or *labium*, very large; when expanded, three inches broad, and two and three quarters long, somewhat three-lobed, the two lateral semi-circular and incurved into a tube; the middle one smaller, more projected, curled, and sometimes bifid; from the base on each side an incurved, sharp spur. *Filament* about as long as the large, broad, deeply bifid, obtuse, two-lobed anther. *Nectary* of König; in most of the other plants of this order, I have found this part to consist of two distinct bodies, here it is of one, very thick and short, with its truncated apex tuberculate. *Germ* inferior, obovate, hairy, three-celled, with many ovula in each, attached to central receptacles. *Style* toward the apex, hairy. *Stigma* rising erect through the bifid apex of the anther, funnel-shaped, hairy. *Capsule* obovate, spheroidal, size of a very large gooseberry, armed with short, sharp, stiff, slender bristles; when ripe nearly dry, and yellow, three-celled, three-valved. *Seeds* numerous, ovate, oval, or obovate immersed in a large portion of a soft pulpy matter, which in the immature state form distinct arils; on each side, and round the apex a groove. *Integuments* two, brown, and rather thin. *Perisperm* cartilaginous, cloven at both ends by a brown spongy fissure, but deepest from the apex. *Vitellus*, the centre of each of the superior limbs of the perisperm, is occupied by a small, thin, oblong body of a clearer colour; and widely distinct from both embryo and perisperm. *Embryo*, the upper part crescent-shaped, with its horns projecting into the limb of the perisperm, and in some degree into the vitellus. *Radicule* inferior, projecting straight from the convex, or under side of the crescent, with its base to the umbilicus.

Obs. This is the most beautiful plant of the whole genus, even surpassing *A. nutans*, which I believe the Botanical Repository considers a species of *Renealmia*.

5. *A. nutans*. *Roscoe in Trans. of Linn. Soc.* 8. 346.

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Leaves lanceolar, short-petioled, smooth. *Racemes* compound, by the lower pedicels being two or three-flowered, drooping. *Lip* broad, three-lobed, the lateral incurved into a tube; the exterior curled and bifid. *Capsules* spherical, opening on the sides. *Seeds* few.

Beng. Poonnag-chaupa.

Renealmia nutans. *Andr. Bot. Repos.* 5. t. 360.

Globba nutans. *Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd.* 1. 15. 3.

This very elegant plant, a native of the Eastern Islands, was introduced by the Revd. Dr. Carey, into the Botanic garden near Calcutta, where it blossoms in April and May.

Root perennial, tuberos, &c. as in the other species. *Stems* more or less bent to one side, (a direction common to most of the plants of this order,) from four to six feet high. *Leaves* bilarious, sub-sessile on their sheaths, occupying the upper half of the stems; the lower are broad-lanceolar, the upper much narrower, all are entire, and remarkably smooth on both sides; while young the margins villous; length from one to three feet. *Sheaths* of the leaves smooth, with a stipular bearded process, rising above the insertion of the leaf. *Racemes* terminal, compound, variously curved, villous, about a foot long, drooping under the leaves. *Involucre* of generally two, caducous, lanceolate, boat-shaped sheaths. *Flowers* nu-

merous, large. *Pedicels* two or three-flowered. *Bractes* large, concave, pure white, with a pink-coloured apex, smooth; a common one to the two or three flowers, and a proper, smaller one to the second and third flowers, which expand in succession for a long time after the first. *Calyx* superior, colour of the bractes, three-toothed. *Corol* with a double border; exterior three-parted, pale pink, with deeper rosy apices; upper division oval, incumbent; lower two linear-oblong, revolute, with the apices rounded. *Inner* lip large, ovate-cordate, obscurely three-lobed, lateral lobes incurved into a large campanulate tube; apex of the interior lobe bifid, margins curled; at the base are two spurs which embrace the base of the style, colour of the whole a mixture of deep orange yellow, with a dark crimson ground, and veins. *Germ* beneath, oval, hairy, three-celled, with many ovula in each, attached to the inner edge of the partitions. *Stigma* on the first expansion of the flower erect through the fissure of the apex of the anther; afterwards, as the style lengthens, its apex becomes involute, and throws the stigma under the anther. *Nectaries* (of König) two, square, fluted, fleshy bodies within the tube, on the apex of the germ, embracing the base of the style.

Obs. This is no doubt one of the most gaily of our East Indian *Scitaminæ*. It multiplies itself by the root very fast, grows quickly, and continues to produce its numerous, large, elegant, drooping panicles, of beautiful flowers for two months, and more or less the whole year round.

6. *A. nutans*. R.

Leaves short-petioled, narrow-lanceolar, polished. *Racemes* erect, compound. *Lip* three-lobed, base spurless. *Capsule* buried. *Seeds* numerous, angular. *Aril* evanescent.

Found indigenous in the forests of Prince of Wales' Island by Mr. W. Roxburgh, and from thence introduced into the Botanic garden near Calcutta, where it flowers about the beginning of the rains, and ripens its seed from October till January.

Stems numerous, erect, involved in the sheaths of the leaves, from four to six feet high, generally biennial, as they do not perish till after the seed is ripe. *Leaves* alternate, biflorous, short-petioled, narrow-lanceolar, acute polished, and entire, from ten to twenty-four inches long. *Sheaths* smooth, ending in a rounded ligula, above the insertion of the leaf. *Racemes* terminal, erect, compound, conical, many-flowered; *peduncles* a little downy. *Pedicels* alternate, short, villous, two, three, or even four-flowered. *Bractes* of the pedicels, and pedicell solitary, oblong, enducous. *Flowers* numerous, large, drooping. *Calyx* longer than the tube of the corol, widening from the base; mouth irregularly three-toothed, with the lower fissure deepest, pure white. *Corol*; *lobes* much recurved, much shorter than the calyx; *border* double. *Exterior* three-parted; *upper* or *divisions* incumbent, oval, concave, *inferior* two smaller, linear-oblong, narrower than the *superior* one; all are obtuse and of a pure glossy white colour. *Lip* or *inner border*, large, elegantly variegated with crimson and yellow, surrounded with an orange-coloured edging, three-lobed; the two lateral lobes semi-lunar, and incurved into a large sub-campanulate tube under the upper segment of the *exterior* border; exterior lobe smaller, curled, and bifid. In this species there are no spurs between its base and the filament, as in most of the other species of this genus. *Filament* nearly as long as the broad double anther, which projects over the middle of the lip. *Germ* round, villous, three-celled, with many ovula in each attached to the partitions near the axis. *Style* filiform, embraced at the base by a slight, truncate, dentate, glandular body, (necatory of König, Retzius, and Willdow.) *Stigma* funnel-shaped, entire, rising with a curve through the bifid apex of the anther. *Capsule* berried, size of a large gooseberry, deep orange, or yellow, according to their state of maturity; not opening spontaneously as in *A. nutans*, when dry, wrinkled, and a little hairy. *Seeds* numerous, angular, milled. *Aril* complete, but thin, and when perfectly dry scarcely traceable. *Integuments* two; exterior thin, inner dark brown, and spongy. *Perisperm* cartilaginous, a deep pit at the base, and a deep cleft from the apex down to near the middle. *Endosperm* as in *Alpinia calcarata*, in the centre of each of the superior lobes of the perisperm, is a somewhat clearer, distinct body, as if a continuation of the horns of the crescent of the embryo, but perfectly distinct, and readily separable from them and the perisperm. *Embryo* an inverted crescent, with the cylindric radicle descending from the convex side through the pit at the base of the perisperm to the umbilicus.

Obs. This is also a very elegant species, and holds a middle rank between *nutans* and *calcarata*.

7. *A. calcarata*. Roscoe in Trans. of Linn. Soc. 8. 347.

Leaves linear-lanceolar, polished. *Spike* compound, erect. *Lip* ovate-oblong, apex curled and bifid.

Renealmia calcarata, Andr. Bot. Repes. 6. t. 421.

A native of China, and from thence introduced by Captain J. Garnault, into the Botanic garden near Calcutta in 1799; where it thrives luxuriantly in the common soil of the garden, and blossoms in March, April, and May, but more or less all the year.

Root perennial, horizontal, somewhat woolly, crooked, pale-coloured, stoloniferous, fragrant, enveloped while young in short, alternate sheaths; when old marked with their cicatrices; and furnished with many fleshy ramous fibres. *Stems* oblique, smooth, from two to four feet high. *Leaves* alternate, bitarions, short-petioled on their sheaths, narrow-lanceolar, fine pointed, entire, smooth on both sides; length frequently twelve inches, and the breadth from one to two. *Sheaths* of the leaves stem-clasping, smooth, with a stipular process projecting above the insertion of the leaf. *Racemes* terminal, solitary, erect, compound. *Flowers* numerous, large, generally in pairs or more, but expanding at different periods. *Bractes* solitary, boat shaped, white, one-flowered. *Perianth* superior, three-toothed, white, smooth. *Corol* with double border. *Exterior* three-cleft; *divisions* equal, linear, expanding, pellucid,

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white. *Interior*, or *lip* ovate-oblong, large, deeply coloured with dark purple veins on a yellow ground, apex two-lobed, lobes rounded and curled; there are no lateral lobes in this species, nor are the sides much incurved; but two, incurved, sharp, subulate horns project from its two posterior angles, and embrace the base of the filament. *Filament* single, opposite to the lip of the corol, projecting, &c. as in the genus. *Germ* spherical, hairy, three-celled, ciliate. *Nectarial* scales nearly four-sided, with apices crenulate.

8. *A. spicata*. R.

Spike terminal, oblong, compactly imbricated with narrow lanceolate, acute bractes.

A native of Sumatra, from thence introduced by Mr. Roxburgh into the Calcutta Botanic garden in 1803. Is the slowest growing and smallest of the genus in this garden. Flowering time the close of the rains.

Root as in the other species. *Stems* arising in an oblique direction to the height of about two feet, when from two to three years old the flowers appear, and after their functions are performed, the stems decay. *Leaves* bifarious, sessile on their sheaths, broad-lanceolar, fine-pointed, surfaces and margins smooth, from six to twelve inches long. *Sheaths* of the leaves smooth, ending in a long, bifid, or simple ligula. *Spikes* terminal, strobiliform, compact. *Bractes*, the *exterior* imbricate, ensiform-lanceolate, one-flowered, outside slightly villous. *Interior* or *inferior calyx*, one-leaved, sub-cylindric, length of the perianth proper, mouth obliquely truncate, outside villous. *Calyx* superior, like the inner bracte, and of the same length, &c. *Corol*, *exterior* border of three, very acute, linear-lanceolate segments. *Inner* or *lip* uncertain, as the only two spikes I have yet seen did not expand sufficiently, to allow me to ascertain its form. *Filament* short, anther large, of two, long linear lobes with the style sunk between them. *Germ* oval, very hairy, three-celled, with numerous ovula in each, attached to the axis. *Style* slender. *Stigma* large, consisting of two, gaping, unequal lobes.

SECT. II. *Inflorescence radical.*

9. *A. cardamomum*. R.

Scapes from the base of the stem, compoundly flexuose, procumbent. *Lip* three-lobed, with calcarate base.

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Amomum repens, *sent Cardamomum*. Wood, v. 2. p. 365. t. 131.

Amomum repens. Roscoe, Willd. and Sonnerat.

Elettaria. Rheed, Mal. 11. p. 9. t. 1. and 5.

Cardamomum minus, Pharm. Lond. and Edinburgh.

Sans. Prithweeka, Chandruvala, Ela, Nishkooti, Bahoola.

Beng. Elaich, Elaich.

Ailum chedy of the Malabars, of the Malabar Coast.

Hil of the Persians.

Kakulah, also Hil, of the Arabs.

Teling. Sama-yallacci.

Cardomum. Buch. Journey, 2. 336—510, 538. and 3. 225.

A native of the mountainous part of the Coast of Malabar.

Root tuberous, with numerous fleshy fibres. *Stems* perennial, erect, smooth, joined, enveloped in the spongy sheaths of the leaves; from six to nine feet high. *Leaves* bifarious, sub-sessile on their sheaths, lanceolate, fine-pointed, somewhat villous above, and sericeous underneath, entire; length from one to two feet. *Sheaths* slightly villous, with a rounded stipular process rising above the mouth. *Scapes* several (three or four) from the base of the stems, resting on the ground, flexuose, jointed, ramous, from one to two feet long. *Branches* or *racemes* alternate, one from each joint of the scape, sub-erect, two or three inches long. *Bractes* solitary, oblong, smooth, membranaceous, nerved, sheathing, one to each joint of the scape, which embrace the insertion of the raceme, or branch; and one at each of their joints. *Flowers* alternate; short-pedicelled, solitary at each joint of the racemes, opening in succession for a length of time, as the racemes lengthen. *Calyx* above, widening to the three-toothed mouth, about three quarters of an inch long, striated with fine nerves, permanent. *Corol* withering. *Tubes* slender, as long as the calyx. *Border* double, exterior of three, oblong, concave, nearly equal, pale greenish white divisions. *Inner lip* or *nectary* obovate, much longer than the divisions of the exterior border; margins somewhat curled, with the apex slightly three-lobed, marked chiefly in the centre, with purple violet stripes: at each side of its insertion and close by the base of the filament is a small acute hornlet, as in most of the plants of this genus, and in several of the other genera of our other Indian *Scitamineae*. *Filament* short, erect. *Anther* double, emarginate. *Germ* beneath, oval, smooth. *Style* slender. *Stigma* funnel-shaped. *Nectarial* scales of König, subulate, almost half the length of the tube of the corol. *Capsule* oval, somewhat three-sided, size of a small nutmeg; three-celled, three-valved. *Seeds* many, angular.

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Obs. The following account of this interesting plant has lately been transmitted to me by Captain Dickson, the Commanding Officer of the district of Wynnad where the *Cardomum* is cultivated, viz.

"The *Cardomum* shrub is found in great abundance among the western mountains of Wynnad, and is called by the natives of Malabar *Ailum chedy* (the *Ailum* shrub). I cannot obtain any satisfactory derivation of the true import of the word *Ailum*, unless, as is alleged, it implies in the Sanskrit language, celebrity, and eminence.

"The shrub is said to be produced as follows. Before the commencement of the perio-

dical rains, in June, the cultivators of the *Cardomum* ascend the coldest, and most shady sides of a woody mountain; a tree of uncommon size and weight is then sought after, the adjacent spot is cleared of weeds, and the tree felled close at its root. The earth shaken, and loosened by the force of the fallen tree, shoots forth young *Cardomum* plants in about a month's time. I have repeatedly enquired of the natives the means by which the *Cardomum* plants are first produced, and have invariably been told as already stated. They attribute no other effects to the falling tree, which may be selected from any species, than such as are derived from its weight and strength, added to the shade and shelter which its branches afford to the young plants. I have heard it by some asserted that the *Cardomum*, like the famed Phoenix, would emerge from the ashes of any large forest tree, but these stories were uttered only by the ignorant, and are too absurd to require comment.

"The shrub continues to grow in this manner until after the early rains of the fourth year, in February, when it has reached its utmost height, which varies from six to nine feet; four or five tendrils are now seen to spring from its stem near the root, and afterwards the fruit is produced, which is gathered the following November; and requires no other preparation, than drying in the sun. The fruit is annually collected in this way, until the seventh year, when it is usual to cut it down, and from the trunk other sprouts arise, in course of the next monsoon; which grow, flourish, and are cultivated as before. The husk with the seed I have called the fruit, as it corresponds with the native name. The seeds are termed the rice, and the tendrils the threads of the plant.

"I do not hear of any varieties in the species, and now enclose you a specimen of some just given to me by the person who farms the collection, and accounted of an inferior growth. It may not be unnecessary to mention, that this commodity yields to Government from 25 to 30,000 rupees per annum. The inhabitants use it as a general condiment to their food, and it is likewise held in sacred estimation for the purposes of sacrifice. It is constantly chewed with betel, and some medicinal properties are ascribed to it when used in decoction for complaints of the bowels. I am assured, by all, that the seeds of the *Cardomum* will never produce plants, and that it is only to be propagated as already stated, or by cuttings."

10. *A. paniculata*. R.

Leaves lanceolate. *Spikes* radical, compact, imbricated. *Lip* entire, sub-parabolic; *base* spurless.

A stately species, a native of Sumatra, from thence sent by the late Dr. C. Campbell, to the Botanic garden near Calcutta, where it blossoms in March and April.

Roots hard and bifarious. *Suckers* numerous, running far under the surface of the earth. *Stems* numerous, erect, or oblique, smooth, swollen near the base; general height about six or seven feet, and as thick as a slender walking cane. *Leaves* sub-bifarious, short-petioled on their sheaths, lanceolate, rounded at the base, both sides smooth; from six to twenty inches long, by from three to six broad. *Sheaths* smooth on both sides, rising into a short, ciliate ligula, above the insertion of the short, semi-cylindric, proper petioles. *Spikes* radical, half immersed in the earth, sub-cylindric, pretty compactly imbricated with from oblong to lanceolate, coloured, smooth, one-flowered bracts. *Flowers* large, colour a bright red, like the finest carmine. *Bracts* *exterior*, or *inferior perianth*, tubular, length of the tube of the corol; with an unequally two, or three toothed mouth. *Perianth* proper superior, tubular, length of the tube of the corol; *mouth* generally bifid. *Corol* with long, slender tube hid within the bracts, and perianths. *Ext.* or *border* of three, small, paler coloured, lanceolate segments. *Lip* highly coloured, large, entire, horizontal, sub-parabolic, the lower part broad, and incurved round the stamina; *lamina* linear, with entirely rounded, or slightly marginate apex. *Filament* short, base spurless. *Anther* double, apex bifid, and naked. *Germ* three-celled, with numerous ovules in each, attached to their respective receptacles, a little removed from the axis. *Base* of the style embraced by two subulate nectaries. *Stigma* a lanellate, ciliated gape.

11. *A. Carludovici medium*. R.

Leaves lanceolar, villous underneath. *Spikes* radical, lax. *Lip* ovate-lanceolate. *Capsules* pedicelled, of an ovate oblong, conical shape, and nine-winged.

A native of the hilly countries in the vicinity of Silhet, where the plant is called Dokswa. It blossoms about the beginning of the rains, in June, and the fruits ripen in September, when they are gathered, and sold to the dealers in drugs.

Leaves petioled above their sheaths, linear-lanceolar, downy underneath, from two to three feet long, by two to four inches broad. *Sheaths* villous, rising in an obtuse ligula above the insertion of the leaf. *Spikes* radical, oblong, laxly imbricated, rising but little above the earth; lower part, or scape hid in the soil, and clothed with shorter scarioso bracts. *Flowers* numerous, large, red, fragrant. *Bracts* *exterior*, one under each flower, lanceolate, ribbed, smooth, yellowish pink; *interior*, or *inferior perianth* tubular, length of the proper perianth. *Calyx* superior, length of the tube of the corol, tubular, with three-toothed, coloured apex. *Corol* : tube cylindric, long and slender; *segments* of the border linear-oblong, obtuse. *Lip* with pretty broad coriaceous base, from thence tapering to its entire obtuse point, much longer than the segment of the exterior border; margins curled. *Filament*, *anther*, *germ*, *style*, *stigma*, and *nectarial* *bodies*, as in the genus. *Capsules* pretty long-pedicelled, ovate-oblong, while fresh above an inch and a half long, and nearly one in diameter, somewhat three-lobed, each angle marked with a larger vertical wing, and two smaller on the flatter sides, between the large ones, three-celled. *Seeds* numerous, obovate, with a groove on one side. *Integuments* two; *exterior* soft, while fresh it may be called the succulent aril; *interior* white and rugose. *Perisperm* conform to the seed, white, and friable, perforated by a spongy, brown substance

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above the embryo. *Vitellus* somewhat hyaline, rising on each side of the perforation like two horns. *Embryo* sub-clavate, its small end lodged at the umbilicus.

Obs. The form of the capsule, which resembles that of Gartner's *Zinziber Ensai*, and the acrid, aromatic taste of the seeds, induce to conclude that this is the plant which produces the *Cardamomum medium* of the writers on *Materia Medica*.

12. *A. linguiforme*. R.

Spikes radical, linear, rather open. *Lip* linguiform, bifid; *base* broad, and spurless; *sides* incurved.

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A native of the interior parts of Bengal, where it blossoms during the rains.

Root perennial, throwing off numerous suckers, which run both above and under the surface of the earth, by which this species is soon multiplied. *Stems* many, erect, or nearly so, as thick as a man's forefinger, smooth, from four to six feet high. *Leaves* bifarious, sessile on their sheaths, lanceolate, smooth on both sides; from twelve to twenty inches long, by from four to five broad. *Sheaths* smooth, rising little above the insertion of the leaf. *Spikes* radical, solitary, the apex only rising above the soil, laxly imbricated with oblong, obtuse, smooth, exterior, and inferior, one-flowered, green *bractes*; besides the interior, proper, tubular, thin, colourless *bractes* or *inferior calyx*. *Calyx* superior, tubular, length of the tube of the corol; *mouth* three-toothed, split quite down on one side; colour from the middle upwards deep red. *Corol*; *exterior border* of three, sub-lanceolate, obtuse, red segments. *Lip* sub-linguiform, the base broad, and axis incurved, forming an envelope for the stamen, from thence projecting almost horizontally, into a long linear, bifid lamina, with curled margins; colour yellow, with a little red down the centre. *Stamen* as in the genus. *Germ* hairy, three-celled; *ovula* many, attached to one fleshy receptacle in the inner angle. *Style* embraced at the base by the nectarial bodies, which are in this species bidentate. *Stigma* large, and red.

GLOBBIA. Schreb. gen. plant. N. 54.

Corolla with the interior border two-lobed, or none. *Filament* very long, base tubular, and winged with a cruciform lip. *Anther* double, with an appendix, or naked. *Capsule* one-celled, three-valved. *Seeds* many, attached to three parietal receptacles. *Embryo* simple, and furnished with both perisperm and vitellus.

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1. *G. marantina*. Willd. spec. plant. 1. 153.

Leaves lanceolar. *Spike* terminal, sub-sessile, strobiliform, bulbiferous. *Anther* four-horned.

G. marantina. Smith's Exot. Bot. 2. p. 85. t. 103. Roscoe in Trans. of Linn. Soc. 8. 356.

Lompujum silvestre minus. Rumph. Amb. 5. 150. t. 61. f. 2.

A native of the Moluccas, and from thence introduced into the Botanic garden near Calcutta by bits of the root found amongst the earth in which nutmeg and other plants were brought from Amboyna. Flowering time, in Bengal, the rainy season.

Root perennial, consisting of many, small, oblong, fleshy tubers, united to the base of the stems. *Stems* annual, about twelve or eighteen inches high, somewhat recurved, enveloped in the sheaths of the leaves, the whole as thick as a rattan and a little compressed. *Leaves* bifarious, sessile on their half stem-clasping sheaths, broad-lanceolate, acute, smooth above, somewhat villous and whitish underneath, margins waved; length from one to six inches, the lower being very small, and cordate. *Sheaths* half stem-clasping, smooth, with semi-lunate, projecting, bearded mouths, rising above insertion of the leaves. *Spikes* terminal, sessile, solitary, strobiliform, oblong. *Bractes* numerous, ovate-cordate, the lower half, or more, and sometimes even the whole, have each a single, small, brownish, sessile, pointed, ovate bulb in the axill; the superior are smaller and generally embrace a single flower each. *Flowers* slender, bright-yellow, and fragrant. *Calyx* superior, somewhat gibbous, three-toothed. *Corol* one-petalled. *Tube* long, and very slender. *Border* double; *exterior* three-parted, nearly equal, oblong, concave, and relaxed; *inner* of two lobes, which are longer by one-third than those of the exterior border, embeate, and of a deeper yellow, reflected over the anterior two divisions of the outer border. *Lip* elevated on a continuation of the tube, a little above the former, consisting of two cuneate, reflected segments, united at the middle only. The upper end continued into a very long, slender, incurved, grooved filament. *Anther* double, with two horns from each side. *Germ* beneath, round, turbercle, one-celled, ovula parietal. *Style* slender, as long as the tube of the corol and filament, and lodged in a groove therein. *Stigma* funnel-shaped. *Pericarp*; I have not found it come to maturity. The little bulbs found in the axills of the lower bractes of the spike, readily vegetate, and thus the plant is abundantly propagated.

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2. *G. bulbifera*. R.

Stems bulbiferous. *Leaves* oblong. *Racemes* terminal, erect, shorter than the leaves, bulbiferous.

Teling. Conda pooshpoo.

A native of the northern Circars.

3. *G. orizensis*. R.

Leaves oblong. *Panicle* terminal. *Anther* naked. *Capsule* verrucose.

Is a native of the moist vallies in the northern Circars, and flowers during the rainy season.

Roots biennial. *Stems* annual, bending obliquely to one side, as in the case with most plants of the natural order, about two or three feet long; lower part involved in a few simple sheaths, above with the sheathing petioles of the leaves. *Leaves* alternate, bifarious, very

short-petioled, oblong, ending in a tapering filiform point, entire, smooth, finely veined; from eight to ten inches long, and from two to four broad. *Petioles* short. *Sheaths* opening on the side opposite to the leaf. *Panicles* terminal, erect, oblong, thin, rigid. *Flowers* sessile, small, deep orange yellow. *Bractes* solitary, one-flowered, oval, falling. *Calyx* one-leaved, mouth three-toothed. *Corol*; *tube* a little curved, widening gradually to the mouth, twice the length of the calyx. *Border* double; *exterior* three-parted; upper division largest, sub-erect, concave; the other two inferior, and ovate. *Interior* of two, smaller, opposite, ovate lobes. *Filament* very long, much curved, base tubular, and ornamented with a large, orange-coloured, two-lobed lip, or apron. *Anther* at the extremity of the filament, naked, double, or two-lobed. *Style* embraced at the base by the two subulate bodies (*nectaries of König*); above the tube of the corol, it takes a curved direction like the filament, but is shorter, so that the curve is less; its end passes between the lobes of the anther. *Stigma* clubbed, half immersed between the lobes of the anther. *Capsul* sub-globular, watery, fleshy, one-celled. *Seeds* many.

4. *G. Hura, R.*

Leaves ovate-oblong. *Racemes* terminal, erect; *pedicels* tern, three-flowered. *Anther* with a membranaceous crest.

Hura stamenium, Kon. in. Retz. Obs. 3. 49.

Native of the peninsula of Malacca.

5. *G. pendula, R.*

Leaves lanceolate. *Racemes* terminal, compound, much longer than the leaves, pendulous. *Anther* bicarinate.

Found by Mr. William Roxburgh, on the Island of Pulo-Pinang. Flowering time the rainy season.

Root fibrous. *Leaves* lanceolate, smooth, fine-pointed. *Sheaths* a little hairy on the outside. *Raceme* terminal, solitary, compound, very long, pendulous. *Pedicels* remote, diverging, generally three-divided. *Bractes* glaucous; those of the pedicels solitary, oblong, ciliate; those of the flowers oval, ciliate. *Calyx* emarginate, three-toothed. *Corol*; *tube* ascending, long and slender; *border* double. *Ext.* or three-parted, of these the upper one is concave; the other two obliquely obovate, expanding, and flat. *Interior* border of two, opposite, lanceolate, expanding lobes. *Filament* very long, curved; *base* tubular and winged, with a bifid, uniform, yellow lip or apron, above it is a groove for the reception of the style. *Anther* two-lobed; each lobe bending in a long curved spur. *Germ* beneath, oval. *Style* filiform. *Stigma* funnel-shaped, mouth ciliate. I have not seen the fruit.

6. *G. Ciripana, R.*

Leaves ovate-lanceolate, villous underneath. *Racemes* terminal, compound, bulbiferous. *Corol* with the two segments of the inner border as long as the lip. *Anther* naked, sub-orbicular.

From Pegue this pretty little plant was introduced by Mr. P. Carey into the Botanic garden near Calcutta, where it flows in August.

Root tuberos, about biennial, perishing at one end, and shooting forth at the other. This may be considered the general habit of all the species. *Stems* numerous, oblong, as thick as a slender reed, about eighteen inches high, and invested in the sheaths of the leaves. *Leaves* sessile, of their sheath alternate, the inferior ones broader, lanceolate, ovate, long, very finely serrulate, villous underneath; about six inches long, by two broad. *Stems* villous on the outside, scarcely rising in any ligament, but rising a little on each side. *Racemes* terminal, erect, compound of little alternate lobes, of alternate flowers each, supported on very short, common pedicels; each of the lowermost of these produces a small, ovate bulb, and two or three more between the racemes and the leaves. *Flowers* numerous, small, of a deep orange colour. *Bractes* concave, with one to each as a lobe; and a smaller coloured one to each flower; all caducous. *Calyx* superior, tubular, three-toothed, coloured. *Corol*; *exterior* border of three, nearly equal, oval lobes; *Interior* of two linear lobes, which are as long as the lip; soon after expansion they are reflected back over the exterior border, but become involute before the flower drops. *Lip* a little elevated above the first segment of the exterior border, bifid at both ends. *Filament* long, incurved, &c. as in the genus. *Anther* broad ovate, or nearly round, with its two polleniferous cells within, projecting at the sides a little beyond its periphery, but without any other kind of appendage, as in most of the other species. *Germ* round, rugose, one-celled, containing many ovules, attached to three parietal receptacles. *Style* length of the corol and filament, filiform, taking a more direct course to the anther than the groove of the filament. *Stigma* funnel-shaped, ciliate. *Capsule* globular, size of a large marrow-fat pea, warted, one-celled, three-valved. *Seeds* several, attached to the middle of the valves of the capsule, round-ovate, resting on a large spongy pedicel. *Embryons* two; *exterior* firm, light brown, a little villous, *interior* membranaceous. *Perisperm* conform to the seed, hard, and friable, even while fresh. *Vitellus* in small quantity, clear, lining the inside of the upper part of the cavity of the perisperm so as to embrace the upper half of the ovate embryo.

7. *G. bulbata, R.*

Panicle radical. *Filament* with a subulate wing on each side near the base; *anthers* semilunar, warted.

Found wild in the forests of Chittagong by Mr. W. Roxburgh, and by him introduced into the Botanic garden near Calcutta, in 1801; where it blossoms in April, May, and June, during which period the new foliage also appears above the ground. There is a constant increase of flowers from the extremities of the lengthening branches of the panicle, for nearly two

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months, which renders this lovely plant one of the most charming of the whole natural order that I have yet with. The specific name is taken from the shape of the wings of the filament.

Root perennial, composed of numerous, diverging, fleshy fibres, some fusiform, some columnar. *Stems* annual, bending a little to one side; from one to two feet high. *Leaves* alternate, bifarious, sessile on their sheaths, lanceolate, with a long, withered, filiform point; villous on both sides; from six to nine inches long, and about one and a half broad. *Sheaths* smooth, keeled; *ligula*, or stipulary process truncated. *Scapes* radical, from three to four inches long, often several arise from the same cluster of roots, erect, enveloped in three or four, alternate, smooth, short sheaths. *Panicle* erect, about a foot high, including the scape, and expanding nearly as much, the whole a very lively bluish purple. *Ramifications* alternate, long, simple, diverging, bearing in succession numerous, alternate, sessile, small, lovely purple and yellow flowers. *Bractes* solitary, light purple, smooth; those of the ramifications oblong; those of the flowers cordate. *Flowers* solitary, sessile in the axils of their proper bractes. *Calyx* superior, clavate, smooth, light purple; mouth three-toothed, permanent, with the lower half of the tube of the corol. *Corol*; tube long and very slender; the lower half, which is inclosed in the tube of the calyx, projecting horizontally; the upper half erect; at the angle, which those portions of the tube make with each other, and which is nearly a right one, the flower drops, leaving the lower half to wither. *Border* single and three-parted; upper division erect, pressing on the back of the base of the filament, oblong, boat-shaped; lower two divisions obliquely cordate, and reflexed, all the three are of a light purple colour. *Lip* cuneate, deeply two-parted, much larger than the divisions of the exterior border, deep orange yellow, forming a pretty contrast with the lively purple of every other part of the panicle. *Filament* very long, very slender, on the first day much incurved, afterwards revolute, finely grooved on the underside for the reception of the style; near the base are two, very long, slender, flat, subulate, diverging, recurved wings. In my other six species with terminal inflorescence, these are entirely wanting, but the inner two-lobed border is present. *Anther* double, and enlarged at the sides with two, broad, reniform wings. *Germ* beneath, oval, with nine longitudinal ridges, a transverse section exhibits one cell only, with numerous seeds, affixed to three parietal receptacles. *Style* most slender. *Stigma* funnel-shaped. *Capsule* globular, purple, size of a small cherry, six-ridged, one-celled, three-valved, opening spontaneously from the apex. *Receptacle* a longitudinal ridge on the inside of each valve. *Seeds* many, minute, oblong, villous, connected by a large, white, spongy membrane to the parietal receptacles.

8. *G. Spatulata*. R.

Panicles radical. *Filaments*, with a spatulate wing on each side near the base; *anthers* semilunar, winged.

This second, beautiful species, with large azure coloured, radical inflorescence, is a native of the vallies on the north and eastern boundaries of the province of Silhet, and from thence was introduced by Mr. M. R. Smith into the Botanic garden near Calcutta, where it flowers in April, at which time the foliage begins to appear. At the beginning of the cold season it perishes down to the root.

Panicles radical, erect, oblong, from eight to twelve inches high, composed of many, diverging, simple, lengthening branches, every part, bracte included, of a pretty, light azure colour. *Bractes* oval, and oblong, concave, a larger one under each branch of the panicle, and one to each flower. *Flowers* numerous, produced in a continued succession for several weeks on the same panicle. *Perianth* superior, widening to its three-toothed mouth. *Corol*; tube long, slender, curved, and villous. *Border* three-lobed; lobes nearly equal and equally arranged, shape oblong, and concave. *Lip* as in *G. subulata*, but less divided; yellow, as in that species. *Filament* long, slender, recurved, &c. as in the genus; near the base, instead of an inner border to the corol, there is a spatulate, diverging wing on each side. From its shape the specific name is taken, and readily distinguishes this species from subulate, which it very exactly resembles when in flower. *Anther* with a semilunar wing on each side. *Germ* one-celled, containing many ovula, attached to three parietal receptacles.

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SALICORNIA. Schreb. gen. N. 14.

Calyx gibbous like an aril lining the inside of the cavities of the fructification in the joints. *Corol* none. *Seed* one.

1. *S. brachiata*. R.

Perennial, erect; *branches* numerous, decussate, joints clubbed. *Spikes* cylindric.

Tiling. Quailoo.

This seems an undescribed plant; nor can I collect what Dr. König thought it was. It is a small, generally erect, perennial species, growing plentifully on such low, wet, salt ground as is overflowed by the spring tides. Flowers all the year round. It should be compared with *S. herbacea*.

Stems generally erect, woody, about as thick as a goose-quill, though sometimes at the base as thick as the little finger; from twelve to eighteen inches high. *Branches* decussate, ascending, very numerous, divided, and subdivided in the same manner; their extremities are the succulent, cylindric jointed spikes. *Joints* of the spikes, or leaves, thick, succulent, m-nular, cap-like, portions, that closely surround the extremities of the filiform, woody branchlets, like beads strung on a thread; above they are concave, with two opposite elevations, the lower convex end of the next leaf above enters this concavity; these elevations, like the branches, are decussated with those of the next above and below, with a ring. *Flowers* conspicuous, three-fold, (three on each side of each joint,) opposite. *Calyx*, a flask-like fleshy substance, with a longitudinal slit for the stamen, and style; they adhere firmly to one another

and to the substance of the leaf, till the seed is ripe. *Corol* none. *Stamens* constantly one. *Anther* sagittate. *Stigma* two-cleft. *Capsule*, no other than the calyx now dry, which separates, and drops with its single seed.

2. *S. indica*. Vahl. *enum. pl.* 1. 10.

Perennial, diffuse; joints gibbous. *Spikes* cylindric; *flowers* hid.

Beng. Jodoo Palang.

Teling. Quia-pipaly.

This is also very common, and grows with the former on similar ground.

Stems and large *branches* woody, diffuse over an extent of some feet; the latter sometimes alternate, sometimes opposite, those that are young, and covered with the leaves are ascending, or nearly erect. *Joints*, or leaves longer than in the former species, but in other respects the same. *Floral joints* or leaves, very short. *Spikes* terminal, cylindric, erect, obtuse. *Flowers* inconspicuous, opposite, three-fold, hid by the upper margin of the next floral leaf below. *Calyx* as in the former. *Stamen*; in this species I have never been able to discover even the rudiments of one. *Pistil*, &c. as in the former.

Obs. Cattle will not eat these plants, although their taste is simply saltish. These two species are very plentiful on the coast of Coromandel, where large quantities of the fossil alkali might no doubt be made at a low rate. Such manufactures deserve much encouragement, particularly here, where there are many more labouring people* than can possibly find employment. Large quantities of this substance are annually imported into England from the Mediterranean, for making soap, glass, &c. It is worth about twenty-eight or thirty shillings per cwt. and as labour is cheap on this coast, the alkali might be made, I think, at so low a rate as to admit of its being sent to England, and paying a freight of £10 the ton, or more; provided it could be there imported duty free.

CLASS II.

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DIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

NYCTANTHES. Schreb. *gen.* N. 21.

Calyx campanulate. *Corol* salver-shaped. *Capsule* superior, obovate, compressed, two-celled, two-valved. *Seeds* solitary. *Embryo* erect, without perisperm.

1. *N. arbor tristis*. Linn. *spec. plant. ed.* Willd. 1. 35.

Parlium arbor tristis. Gært. *Sem.* 1. 234. t. 51.

Scabrita scabra. Vahl. *Symb.* 2. 28. Gært. *Sem.* 2. 265. t. 128.

Scabrita tridora. Linn. *Mem.* 1. p. 37.

Manja pameram. Rheed. *Mal.* 1. p. 35. t. 21.

Sephallen. *As. Res.* 1. 244.

Sans. Hind. and Beng. Singahar, Sewly, Nilari, Haringhar, &c.

Of what country this is a native I know not, for I have never found it but in a cultivated state; and it is always raised from seed, which may be the reason we have no varieties of this most delightfully fragrant plant. In our gardens it is found in the state of a large shrub, or small tree. Flowers on the Coast nearly the year round; in Bengal only during the rains. The seeds ripen in the cold season.

Trunk erect. *Bark* scabrous. *Branches* numerous, spreading in every direction; the young shoots alone are four-sided; four ligneous, cork-like nerves, under the bark, forming the angles. *Leaves* opposite, short-petioled, cordate, those near the flowers oblong, pointed, sometimes entire, sometimes very grossly serrate, and sometimes the lower parts are angular; scabrous; from three to five inches long, and from one to three broad. *Inflorescence* a large, terminal, leafy, cross-armed panicle, composed of small, five-flowered, terminal umbellules. *Flowers* numerous, middle-sized, exquisitely fragrant, open at sun-set, and fall off at sun-rise; the tube orange-coloured, and the border white. *Involute* to the umbellules four leaved, leaflets inverse-cordate, opposite, sessile. *Calyx* campanulate; mouth a little contracted, and lightly five-notched, downy, withering. *Corol*; tube cylindric, length of the calyx. *Border* spreading, from five to eight, but generally six or seven parted, contorted; segments triangular, or obliquely lobed, exterior margin scalloped. *Filaments* scarcely any. *Anthers* two-lobed, sitting within the tube. *Germ* above, compressed. *Style* length of the tube. *Stigma* beaded, glandular. *Capsule* size of a man's thumb nail, obovate, or nearly orbicular, compressed, two-celled, two-valved, opening transversely from the apex. *Seeds* one in each cell, compressed, &c. as described and figured by Gartner; I have not, however, been able to detect any thing like a perisperm.

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Obs. The flowers of this tree are exquisitely fragrant, partaking of the smell of fresh honey, and on that account the plant is much esteemed; for when destitute of flowers it has but an indifferent appearance. The orange tubes of the flowers dye a most beautiful buff or orange colour, with the various shades between them, according to the preparation, and mode of conducting the operation; but unfortunately, no way has yet been discovered of rendering this elegant colour durable.

* This was written before the famine of 1791-2, and 3; the case is now (1794) different, a fully half, if not more of the labouring class were carried off by that deplorable calamity.

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JASMINUM. Schreb. gen. N. 22.

Corol salver-shaped. *Germ* two-celled, one-seeded.* *Berries* one or two, superior. *Seed* solitary. *Embryo* erect, without perisperm.

1. *J. Zambac.* Willd. 1. 35.

Shrubby, twining. *Leaves* opposite, sub-sessile, from cordate to oblong, acute, or obtuse.

Segments of calyx subulate. *Berries* globular.

Magorinum Sambac. *Lamarck.* *Encycl.* iv. 210.

Of this we have three varieties, viz.

1st. *Single-flowered Arabian Jasmine*, which I suppose to be,

Jasminum undulatum. Willd. 1. 36.

Tsjiregam-Mulla. *Rheed.* *Mal.* 6. p. 97. t. 55.

Mallica, and Asphota, *As. Res.* 4. p. 215, are I suspect both this variety. The first is found in gardens, though a small flower, and the second wild in hedges, &c.

Beng. Ban-mulika; or Deshi-mulika.

2d. *Double-flowered Arabian Jasmine.*

Nalla-mulla. *Rheed.* *Mal.* 6. p. 87. t. 50.

Jasminum Limonii folio conjugato. *Burm. zeyl.* 128. t. 58. f. 2.

Flos Maiora. *Rumph. Amb.* 5. p. 52. t. 30.

Sans. Sapitala, Nava-mulika. See *As. Res.* l. c.

Beng. Bela, or mulika.

3d. *Great double Arabian or Tuscan Jasmine.*

Beng. Mootta-bela; Bura-bela, or Patua mulika.

Kudda-mulla. *Rheed.* *Mal.* 6. p. 89. t. 51.

Flos Maiora plenus. *Rumph. ibid.*

Septala. *As. Res.* l. c.

All the varieties flower during the rains chiefly.

The single variety of this plant, (which is the one described,) is one of the most common in every forest on the Coast. Birds eat the berries, and drop the seeds, which vegetate. In this way, I account for its being so general. Flowers during the hot season.

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Stem and branches woody, twining. *Bark* scabrous on old plants. *Leaves* opposite, short-petioled, cordate-ovate, or oblong-waved, sometimes scollopped, pointed, smooth, except when young; in the axills of the veins on the back of the leaves there are tufts of down, as in some species of *Gardenia*. *Flowers* terminal, generally forming small, trichotomous umbellets, white, fragrant. *Calyx* bordered with from five to nine, long, subulate, permanent segments. *Stigma* clubbed. *Germ* two-lobed, one ovulum in each, attached to the lower part of the partition. *Berries* twin; each round, smooth, juicy, one-seeded, when ripe of a beautiful shining black. *Seed* conform to the berry; integument single. *Perisperm* none. *Embryo* erect. *Cotyledons* conform to the seed. *Radicle* small, inferior.

Obs. From this species we have the common double; and rose, or great-flowered, and full *Moogaries*, (*Arabian*, or *Tuscan Jasmīnes*;) these are always raised from layers, and have been improved by culture into their present state as above noted.

The plant that bears the common double sort still retains its twining habits, but it is lost in the great rose, or full-flowered sort; here the branches are erect, or spreading, but never twining.

I am inclined to think that *Nyctanthes undulata*, *sp. pl.* 2. p. 8. is only a variety of this species, arising from soil, culture, &c. for with the utmost attention, I could never discover any thing like a fixed specific character to distinguish it from *Zambac*, as the number of petals or divisions of the corol are inconstant, and at most mark only the variety.

2. *J. scandens.* Willd. 1. 37.

Shrubby, twining, and scandent, smooth. *Leaves* opposite, simple, cordate-oblong, entire, taper-pointed. *Corymbs* terminal, globular, trichotomous. *Calyxine segments* six or seven, bristle-shaped, of the corol six to eight, lanceolate, very acute, nearly the length of the clavate tube. *Stigma* bilobate.

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Nyctanthes scandens. *Retz. Obs. fasc.* 5. p. 9.

A native of the southern parts of Bengal. The plants in the Botanic garden near Calcutta were reared from seed sent from Chittagong; which after they were two years old began to blossom in January and February, and continue so to do, but have not produced good seed.

Trunk none, but many, long, ligneous, at first scandent, but finally twining, round, smooth branches of considerable extent. *Leaves* simple, opposite, short-petioled, cordate-oblong, tapering from near the somewhat re-entering base, fine-pointed, entire, smooth, and rather lucid on both sides: from one to six inches long, and from half an inch to two inches broad. *Petioles* flattened, channelled. *Corymbs* terminal, sub-globular, dense, that which terminates the larger branches more compound. *Peduncles* short, with the *pedicels* still shorter, all are villous. *Flowers* numerous, pure white, delightfully fragrant. *Calyx* villous, border of six, or seven, bristle-shaped, spreading, villous segments. *Tube* of the corol widening to the mouth, and more than twice the length of the segments of the calyx. *Border* of from six to eight, lanceolate, acute segments, which are rather shorter than the tube. *Germ* turbinate, two-celled, with one seed in each, attached to the thickened middle of the partition.

3. *J. elongatum.* *Linn. sp. pl. ed.* Willd. 1. 37.

* In all the species hereafter mentioned, there is a two-lobed, two-celled germ, with one seed in each, attached to the upper end of the partition; and succeeded by two one-seeded berries, when both come to maturity.

Scandent. *Leaves* opposite, and alternate, lanceolate, villous on both sides. *Corymbs* terminal. *Corol* eight or twelve-cleft; *segments* linear. *Stigma* bifid. Pago
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Nyctanthus elongata, Linn. suppl. 82.

A native of the forests about Ridgelee, near the mouth of the Hooghly in Bengal. Flowering time the beginning of the hot season.

Stem woody, straggling to a considerable extent, or climbing. *Bark* of the woody parts light ash colour; of the young shoots very villous. *Leaves* opposite, and alternate; short-petioled, from lanceolate to ovate-lanceolate; very soft with fine down in both sides; length from one to five inches. *Flowers* terminal, from singly tern to a large compound corymb, pretty large, pure white, fragrant. *Pedicels* clavate, villous. *Bractes* short, subulate, villous. *Calyx* villous, five or six-cleft; *divisions* short, and subulate. *Corol*; *tube* swelling towards the mouth, much more than the calyx. *Border* of from six to twelve, linear, spreading divisions with margins revolute. *Filaments* short. *Anthers* lodged just within the mouth of the tube of the corol. *Germ* turbinate. *Style* so long as to elevate the two-lobed *stigma* so as to make it level with the anthers.

Obs. The species differs from my *arborescens* in being scandent, and in the shape of the leaves, as well as in the pubescence; here they are lanceolate, and very villous; there cordate and smooth.

4. *J. pubescens*, Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. 1. 37.

Leaves cordate, downy. *Umbels* terminal, sessile, many-flowered.

Kan-Tsjingau-Mula. Rheed. Mal. 6. p. 95. 1. 54.

Nyctanthus multiflora, Bern. Fl. Ind. p. 5. t. 3. f. 1.

Nyctanthus pubescens, Retz. Obs. 5. 9.

Sinas, Maghyun, Koondum. See Asiat. Res. 4. 244.

Beng. Koonda.

A very ramous shrub, brought originally from China into the Company's Botanic garden. It is also indigenous in Bengal. Is in flower during the rains chiefly.

Stem scarcely any; *branches* numerous, covered with ash-coloured bark; the young parts very downy. *Leaves* opposite, short-petioled, cordate, entire, downy, particularly while young; the terminal ones crowded (involucre-like) round the umbels. *Umbels* terminal, sessile, tending to be trichotomous, consisting from ten to thirty, sessile flowers; downy in all parts. *Flowers* large, pure white, fragrant. *Bractes* few, lanceolate. *Calyx* six-cleft; border of the corol from six to nine-parted; *divisions* lanceolate. *Stamens* within the tube. *Anthers* beaked. *Germ* two-lobed, two-celled, with one ovulum in each, attached to the upper part of the partition.

Stigma entire, clubbed.

Obs. This is a goodly looking plant, its numerous, large, pure white, fragrant flowers, opening in succession make it very desirable.

5. *J. latifolia*, R.

Scandent, polished. *Leaves* opposite, ovate-lanceolate, bifid, three-nerved. *Flowers* axillary, and terminal, from one to five, long-peduncled. *Calycine segments* six or seven, filiform; those of the corol from nine to twelve, linear, length of the tube.

A very elegant, climbing and twining, highly polished, shrubby species; a native of the mountainous countries east of Bengal, where it flowers during the cool season.

Leaves opposite; sub-sessile, lanceolate, firm and glossy; margins entire, somewhat thick, faintly three-nerved, from two to four inches long, and from one to two broad. *Peduncles* terminal and axillary, sometimes single, sometimes several together, and sometimes, when terminal, sub-panicled; long and slender. *Bractes* opposite, subulate. *Calyx* from five to seven-cleft; *segments* long, slender, subulate, and smooth. *Corol*; *tube* twice the length of the calyx, sub-clavate; *border* of from nine to twelve, ensiform, spreading segments, which are as long as the tube. *Stamens* within the tube. *Germ* two-celled, with one ovulum in each, attached to the middle of the partition. *Style* and *stigma* clavate, scarcely reaching to the anthers.

6. *J. corrotillum*, R.

Shrubby. *Leaves* oblong, smooth, acute. *Corymbs* terminal, peduncled, crowded with ternate, sub-sessile flowers, and amply bracted. *Calyx* five-cleft.

A very ramous shrub, without any tendency to ramble or climb. It is the first simple-leaved Indian *Jasmine* I have found which has not that habit. Is a native of the hills near Chittagong, where it flowers in April and May; may be readily known, without any other mark, by the great number of flowers which form the little dense corymbs.

7. *J. trinerve*, Vahl. Synb. 3. p. 2.

Scandent, polished. *Leaves* ovate-lanceolate, long-neminate, three-nerved, polished. *Flowers* axillary and terminal, solitary. *Calycine segments* six or seven, subulate; those of the corol six or eight, sub-filiform, and longer than the long tube.

A native of the forests near Silhet, where it blossoms in March and April, and the berries ripen in June.

Stem and *branches* together, some fathoms in extent, running up, and over large shrubs and trees. *Bark* of the old woody parts ash-coloured and rather rough; *tender shoots* polished, deep green. *Leaves* opposite, petioled, ovate-lanceolate, long, fine pointed, firm and glossy, three-nerved, three or four inches long, and one or one and a half broad. *Petioles* short, with a remarkable joint near the middle. *Flowers* terminal and axillary, solitary, sub-sessile, very large, white and sweetly fragrant. *Calyx* with a short, smooth tube, border of about six subulate segment which are nearly half the length of the tube of the corol. *Corol*; *tube* long, widening above the middle for the stamens; *border* of six to eight slender, spreading

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segments, which are an inch and a half in length. *Filament* short. *Anthers* linear, lodged about the middle of the tube of the corol. *Germ* oval, two-lobed, two-celled, with one ovulum in each, attached to the partition. *Style* length of the tube of the corol. *Stigma* bifid.

Obs. The flowers were solitary the first year the plants were in the Botanic garden, but during the rainy season of the second year there were usually nine.

94 8. *J. bracteatum*. R.

Twining. *Leaves* opposite, ovate-oblong, acute, villous. *Flowers* in terminal bracted fascicles of three, five, or eleven flowers. *Calyxine segments* from five to seven, subulate; those of the corol from five to eight, oblong, with rounded acuminate apices. *Style* longer than the tube. *Stigma* entire.

A native of the island of Sumatra. From Benecoolen Dr. C. Campbell sent plants to the Botanic garden, under the name *Coast Jasmine*. In Bengal they blossom during the cool, and the beginning of the hot season; the seed ripens in April.

Stem scarcely any; *branches* numerous, ligenous, climbing and twining, extending up and over trees of considerable size; tender parts round, and clothed with much, very soft, short, pale green down. *Leaves* simple, opposite, short-petioled, ovate-oblong, acute, entire, downy, two or three inches long, and one or two broad. *Flowers* numerous, pretty large, white, fragrant, in terminal fascicles of generally three, or five, sub-sessile ones, or growing on short, axillary branchlets; embraced by one, or two pair of large bractes, and by a greater number, when the fascicle terminates a primary branchlet; the addition in this, as in most of the other Indian species, proceed in opposite pairs of three-flowered peduncles. *Bractes* opposite, always two, generally unequal pairs, of an ovate-cordate shape, under each fascicle, and some small subulate ones within them, all villous, like every other tender part of the plant. *Calyx* downy. *Tube* short. *Segments* five, six, or seven, subulate. *Corol* smooth. *Tube* twice the length of the calyx, sub-cylindric. *Border* of from five to eight, oblong segments, rounded at the apex, with a small point in the middle. *Germ* two-celled, one ovulum in each. *Style* longer than the tube of the corol. *Stigma* entire, linear, with a groove on each side. *Berries* one or two, united from the middle downwards, size of a large pea, oval, smooth, succulent, and of a shining black colour when ripe, one-celled. *Seed* single, oval.

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Integuments two; *exterior* composed of woolly fibres; *inner* thinner and more tender, both dark, brownish black. *Perisperm* none. *Embryo* erect. *Cotyledons* conform to the seed, green. *Plumula* two-lobed. *Radicle* patelliform, inferior.

9. *J. latifolium*. R.

Shrubby, twining. *Leaves* opposite, petioled, cordate. *Corymbs* terminal; *calyxine segments* from five to seven, subulate; those of the corol from ten to twelve, linear, and cuspidate. *Berries* kidney-shaped.

Teling. Adivi-mulli.

To the best of my knowledge, this species is a native of the mountainous parts of the Circars only. It is much larger than the other species, though like them it has a woody twining, or climbing stem, but its branches are in general straight and spread. *Branchlets* opposite, smooth. *Leaves* opposite, petioled, varying from oblong to broad-cordate, pointed, entire, smooth; size various. *Corymbs* terminal, divided by threes, diffuse. *Flowers* large, white, fragrant. *Calyx* with a short tube, and seldom more than five-cleft border. *Corol* tubular; *border* from eight to twelve-cleft; *segments* slender, and patent. *Berries* one or two; when single oblong; when two kidney-shaped.

10. *J. arborescens*. R.

Arborescent. *Leaves* opposite, and three-fold, oblong, downy. *Flowers* terminal, numerous, corymbiform, border from ten to twelve-cleft. *Stigma* two-lobed.

Sans. Suptula, Nava-mullika.

Beng. Bura-Koonda, Nava-mullika.

Nyctanthes grandiflora. Loureir. *Cochin Ch.* 26.

A native of the more elevated parts of Bengal, where it blossoms about the beginning of the hot season.

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Trunk scarcely any; *branches* many, stout, woody, sub-erect, covered with smooth, ash-coloured bark; *young shoots* round, and somewhat villous. Height of the whole tree ten or twelve feet. *Leaves* opposite, rarely three-fold, or alternate, short-petioled, ovate-cordate, acuminate; margins entire, and often wavy, smooth on both sides; from two to four inches long, and from one to three broad. *Petioles* channelled, jointed near the middle. *Flowers* on terminal, trichotomous, three-flowered peduncles, often forming large, corymbiform panicles; they are large, white, and very fragrant. *Bractes* subulate, villous. *Calyx* crowned with five or six subulate, incurved, villous divisions. *Corol*; *tube* longer than the calyx. *Border* of ten or twelve, somewhat acute, linear divisions. *Anthers* ovate, within the tube. *Germ* turbinate, two-lobed, two-celled, with one ovulum in each, attached to the upper part of the partition. *Stigma* two-lobed, about half way up the tube of the corol.

Obs. This species is nearly allied to my *J. latifolium*, and indeed the only specific difference I have yet been able to observe, is, that this species has no tendency to twine or climb; that is twining.

11. *J. angustifolium*. Vahl. *en. pl.* 1. 29. *Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd.* 1. 36.

Shrubby, twining; polished. *Leaves* opposite, petioled, ovate, smooth, of a shining deep green. *Flowers* terminal, one, two, or three; *corol* eight or nine-parted. *Berries* single, ovate.

Nyctanthes triflora. Burm. *Ind.* 4. t. 2.

J. vimineum. Willd. *loc. cit.*

Katu-pitsjegam-Mulla. *Rheed. Mal.* 6. p. 93. t. 53.

This is much like *Burman's* figure quoted above, but does not accord with his character of alternate leaves; it is very common, and at the same time one of the most beautiful species of Jasmine I know. It abounds in every forest on the coast of Coromandel. Blossoms during the hot season; but in a state of cultivation flowers are produced the greatest part of the year.

Stem and *branches* woody, twining, smooth. *Leaves* opposite on every part of the shrub, short-petioled, ovate-oblong, or oblong, sometimes nearly cordate, finely-pointed, smooth, shining, firm, very deep green, veinless. *Flowers* terminal, generally three-fold, peduncled, large, white, with a faint tinge of red, star-shaped, having a peculiar but very pleasant fragrance. *Peduncles* clubbed, smooth. *Calyx*: tube short; segments acute. *Corol*: border generally eight or nine-parted; divisions lanceolate. *Style* short. *Stigma* lanceolate. *Berries* oblong.

Obs. I have for many years cultivated this species. It grows easily in every soil and situation, is constantly covered with leaves, and their bright, shining deep green colour, renders it always beautiful, and particularly well adapted for screening windows, covering arbours, &c.

12. *J. tubiflorum*. R.

Scandent. *Leaves* sub-sessile, ovate-oblong, smooth. *Flowers* terminal, from three to five, short-peduncled. *Calycine segments* from seven to eight, subulate, one-sixth the length of the very long slender tube of the corol. *Berries* ovate.

A native of the Malay Archipelago, differs from all the other Indian species hitherto examined by me in the great length of its slender tube, which is three times longer than the seven or eight, lanceolate segments of its border.

13. *J. simplicifolium*. Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. 1. 38.

Shrubby, spreading. *Leaves* oblong, polished. *Flowers* from three to many terminal. *Border* of the corol from six to eight, linear, acute segments, equalling the tube in length.

Native place, the Friendly Islands, and the Eastern Archipelago, &c. Flowering time in the Botanic garden the hot season. It does not ripen seeds in Bengal.

Trunk scarcely any; *branches* many, stout, ligneous, round, smooth; *branchlets* spreading in all directions. *Leaves* simple, opposite, short petioled, oblong, entire; highly polished on both sides; about two inches long, and about one broad. *Flowers* terminal, from three to a decussate panicle, with its ramification trifid. *Pedicels* clavate, round, smooth. *Bractes* minute, subulate. *Calyx* campanulate, with a five-toothed border. *Corol*: tube, many times longer than the calyx. *Border* from six to eight-parted; divisions linear, acute, about as long as the tube. *Anthers* half erect. *Style* shorter by half than the tube of the corol. *Stigma* two-cleft.

14. *J. auriculatum*. Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. 1. 38.

Shrubby, twining. *Leaves* sub-ternate, leaflets ovate, the pair minute or wanting. *Border* of the calyx with five, obscure, glandular teeth. *Corol* seven-cleft. *Berries* globular.

Sans. Magulhee, Ganika, Yoot'haka, Umbustha. See *Asiat. Res.* iv. 246.

Beng. Ant'hi, or Jui.

This species is a native of various parts of India, but not common. Its habit is twining, with a woody stem, and branches.

Leaves opposite, ternate. *Leaflets*, the pair very small, standing opposite, sometimes wanting; the terminal one at least ten or fifteen times larger; all ovate, entire, with a minute point, smooth, except when young, when they are downy. *Corymbs* terminal, always three forked, dense. *Flowers* small, white, sweet-smelling, though less fragrant than those of the former species. *Calyx* five-notched, with a round firm glandular process on the outside of each. *Corol*: border from five to eight-cleft, divisions oblique, obtuse. *Stigma* clavate. *Berry* exactly as in *Sambac*.

15. *J. lanceolaria*. R.

Shrubby, erect. *Leaves* ternate; leaflets lanceolar. *Corymbs* terminal.

A native of the jungles or copses of Silliet, where it blossoms in May.

16. *J. paniculatum*. R.

Shrubby, erect, every part polished. *Leaves* ternate; leaflets oval, obtusely acuminate. *Panicles* terminal.

Sans. yeip-son-hing of the Chinese.

From Canton in China this fine erect, shrubby, highly polished species was received into the Botanic garden, where it blossoms during the rains. The leaflets are from oval to oblong, with an obtuse point, polished, of a hard texture. The flowers are small and white, but numerous, on terminal pretty large open, brachiate panicles.

17. *J. chrysanthemum*. R.

Shrubby, erect. *Leaves* alternate, pinnate; leaflets three, five, or seven, lanceolate. *Corymbs* sub-terminal. *Calycine segments* attenuate.

Sans. Hemapushpica, or yellow yuthien. *Asiat. Res.* iv. 246.

Sans. Hemapushpika.

A native of the mountainous countries north of Hindoostan. Colonel Hardwicke found it on his journey to Sirinagar, (see *Asiat. Res.* vi. 340. *Jasminum*, No. 3.) and Dr. Buchanan in Nepal. In the Botanic garden it grows freely from cuttings, and becomes a stout, erect ramous shrub, even a small tree, without the smallest tendency to lean, or twine. Flowers more or less the whole year; but, like the other species, the proper season is April and May, at which time it is the most desirable Jasmine I have yet seen.

Stem stout and woody, in plants seven or eight years old as thick as a man's leg. *Bark* smooth, ash-coloured. *Young shoots* erect, flexuose, angular, smooth; height of the shrub from eight to twelve feet. *Leaves* alternate, unequally pinnate; at the base of the young

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shoots ternate or even sometimes solitary. *Leaflets* two, or more generally three pair, and a terminal one; opposite, lanceolate, smooth, dark green, but not glossy; from one and a half to three inches long. *Corymb*s generally terminal, from ten to twenty flowered, as in the figure of *Jasminum odoratissimum*, in *Curtis's Bot. Mag.* No. 285. *Flowers* large, bright yellow, delightfully fragrant. *Bractes* ensiform. *Calyxine segments* five, alternate, nearly as the tube of the calyx. *Segments* of the corol five, oval, obtuse, length of the tube. *Filament* short. *Anthers* linear, with their apices rather above the mouth of the tube of the corol. *Germ* two-celled, with two ovula in each, attached to the middle of the partition. *Style* half the length of the tube. *Stigma* clavate.

18. *J. grandiflorum*. *Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd.* 1. 41.

Shrubby, scendent (in India). *Leaves* opposite, pinnate; *exterior* three or five leaflets confluent. *Peduncles* terminal.

Catalonian, or Spanish Jasmine.

Pitsjigum mullo. *Rheed. Mal.* 6. t. 52.

Sans. Soomana, Mahtee, Jatâ.

Beng. Jatce.

This plant I have only found in gardens, where it flowers the greater part of the year.

19. *J. heterophyllum*. *R.*

Shrubby. *Leaves* alternate, petioled, simple, sometimes ternate, ovate-lanceolate, waved, lucid, finely acuminate.

A stout shrubby species, a native of Népâl. In the Botanic garden its branches are weak and variously bent; the bark roughened with little elevated gray spots. While the plants are young the leaves are for the most part ternate, afterwards they are simple.

PHILLYREA. Schreb. *gen. plant.* N. 24.

Calyx four-toothed. *Corol* one-petalled, four-cleft. *Germ* two-celled, two-seeded. *Drupe* or berry superior, one or two-seeded. *Embryo* inverse, and furnished with a perisperm.

1. *P. paniculata*. *R.*

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Arboreous. *Leaves* opposite, ovate-oblong, entire, smooth. *Panicle* terminal.

A native of China and from thence introduced into the Botanic garden near Calcutta, before 1793. Now, 1802, they have grown to be beautiful small trees, of from fifteen to twenty feet in height, clothed almost to the ground, with numerous, opposite, spreading, and drooping branches, covered with smooth, ash-coloured bark.

Leaves opposite, petioled, drooping, ovate-oblong, sides incurved, entire, leathery, smooth on both sides, above a shining deep green, underneath glaucous, with two or more obscure glands near their base; from four to five inches long, and from two to three broad. *Petioles* short, recurved, channelled. *Stipules* none. *Panicles* terminal from the exterior axills, ramifications thereof opposite, and smooth. *Flowers* very numerous, rather small, pure white, somewhat fragrant. *Bractes* minute, caducous. *Calyx* obscurely four-toothed. *Corol* one-petalled: *tube* short; *segments* linear, revolute, smooth. *Filaments* opposite, inserted into the bottom of the tube of the corol, and about as long as the segments of its border. *Anthers* incumbent. *Germ* above, but lodged deep in the bottom of the calyx, two-celled, with two ovula in each. *Style* short. *Stigma* clavate, entire. *Drupe* size of a small French bean, obliquely obovate, smooth, generally one-celled. *Nut* solitary, with the rudiment of a second, but I never saw more than one come to maturity; pointed at the base, furrowed on the outside, covered with a thick, somewhat indurated envelope, though scarcely hard enough to be called a nut. *Embryo* inverse, lodged in a pearl-coloured amygdaline perisperm.

Obs. *Ligustrum japonicum*. *Thunb. Flor. Japan.* p. 17 f. 1. is a tolerably good representation of this tree; but the one-seeded nut, short style, and clavate stigma of my plant, will not allow me to think they can be the same.

2. *P. robusta*. *R.*

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Leaves ovate-oblong, entire, acuminate. *Panicles* terminal, large and spreading. *Berries* sub-cylindric, one-seeded.

Bhooc-moora, the vernacular name in Sillhet, where it grows to be a very large tree, and furnishes the natives, &c. with very hard durable wood. Flowering time June and July; the seed ripens in January and February.

Young shoots void of pubescence, but dotted with small whitish specks. *Leaves* opposite, short-petioled, ovate-lanceolate, acuminate, entire, smooth; three or four inches long, and one or one and a half broad. *Panicles* terminal, large, very ramous; ramifications four, round, and villous. *Flowers* oblong, acute, villous. *Calyx* bowl-shaped, four-toothed. *Corol* campanulate. *Tube* very short; border four-parted. *Filaments* short, inserted on the little tube of the corol opposite to each other. *Anthers* oblong. *Germ* superior, depressed, two-celled, with two ovula in each, attached to the top of the partition. *Style* and *stigma* clavate, apex flat and emarginate. *Berries* (for they can scarce be called drupes) sub-cylindric, smooth, succulent, dark olive-purple, size of a large berry, rarely more than one-celled. *Seed* solitary, conform to the berry. *Integuments* two; *exterior* fibrous, and striated; *interior* rather thick, brown, adhering to the perisperm. *Perisperm* conform to the seed, oily. *Embryo* straight, nearly as long as the perisperm, inverse. *Cotyledons* lanceolate. *Radicle* cylindric, superior.

MILLINGTONIA. *R.*

Calyx three-leaved, clycled. *Corol* three-petalled, nectarial scale on the inside of each.

Flora two-celled, two-seeded. *Drupe* with one, or two-celled, two-valved nut; *seed* solitary. *Embryo* curved and folded, with little or no perisperm, and with a curved inferior radicle.

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Having found it necessary to deprive our countryman the late Sir Thomas Millington of the genus assigned to his memory by the younger Linnæus, (*Supl.* 45 and 201) because, on finding the ripe seed vessel of the only species thereof, I ascertained it to be a true *Bignonia* as I suspected; I have therefore restored that respectable name to the system, under a different dress, by giving it to the two trees which at present constitute this strongly marked family, and which, I am inclined to think, have not, until now, been described.

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1. *M. simplicifolia* R.

Leaves alternate, simple, broad-lanceolate.

A large tree, a native of Sillhet, where it is called *Dintrangue* by the natives; the timber is used for various purposes. *Flowers* in February and March; seed ripens in July and August.

Leaves alternate, petioled, broad-lanceolar, tapering most toward the base, entire, or very remotely sub-serrate, in very young plants completely serrate, rather acuminate, smooth; veins simple and parallel; from six to twelve inches long, by three or four broad. *Panicle* terminal, large, oblong, patent, brown, villous branches. *Flowers* numerous, sessile, very minute, yellow. *Bractes* oblong, clothed with ferruginous pubescence. *Calyx* three-leaved, independently of two or three minute, villous bractes, like a calyx; *leaflets* ovate, smooth, permanent. *Petals* three, broad-ovate, waved, twice the length of the calyx, permanent. *Nectary* a variously lobed, smooth scale from the base of each petal on the inside, they form a dome over the pistillum, and round the base of the germ is raised a flat, triangular body, with its angles bidentate. *Filaments* two, opposite, incurved, inserted without the interior, three-angled nectary; filid, the inner lamina supporting on its apex a patelliform receptacle, on which the two-lobed yellow anther rests. *External lamina* filid, *agglutinated*, rising rather higher than the anther. *Germ* superior, two-celled, with two ovula in each, attached to the thickened middle of the partition. *Style* single short. *Stigma* obscurely two-lobed. *Drupe* size of a pea, nearly round, succulent, smooth, black, one-celled. *Nut* coniform to the drupe, rarely more than one-celled, hard, cell somewhat angular; the second or abortive cell always traceable. *Seed* solitary, concave on the side next the abortive cell of the nut, hemispheric on the other. *Integument* single, membranous. *Perisperm* none. *Embryo* curved, and doubled, as in the *Convolvulaceæ*, with a curved inferior radicle.

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2. *M. pinnata* R.

Leaves alternate, abruptly pinnate; *leaflets* from six to twelve pair, sub-opposite, lanceolate.

Batiwa, the vernacular name in Siam, where it is indigenous, growing to be a middling sized tree, the wood of which is employed by the natives in constructing their houses. *Flowers* in April and May. The seeds ripen in September.

Bractes smooth. *Leaves* alternate, abruptly pinnate; from six to eighteen inches long. *Leaflets* from six to twelve pair, sub-opposite, long petioled, lanceolate, remotely serrate, acuminate, smooth, three to six inches long, by one or one and a half broad. *Panicles* terminal, very large and very ramous, a little hairy. *Bractes* minute. *Petals* numerous, small, white. *Calyx* three-leaved, with two smaller ones under them, which may be called bractes or calyx; or the calyx may be called five-leaved. *Nectary*, from the inside of the base of each petal, rises a variously lobed, raised leaflet or scale, which is incurved over the germ; besides which round the base of the germ is a small, three-sided cup with bidentate angles. *Filaments* two, opposite, length of the germ, short, broad, with enlarged apex; from the base on the outside rises a broad, tridentate scale, of about the length of the filament. *Anthers* two, each like globular, opening transversely on the inside. *Germ* superior, cordate, two-celled, with two ovula in each cell, attached to the partition. *Style* short. *Stigma* small, bidentate. *Drupe* size of a pea, smooth, black, succulent, one-celled. *Nut* roundish, thick for its size and very hard, rugose, one-celled, two-valved, with a projection into the cell opposite to the remains of the style on one side near the base, which marks the abortive lobe. *Seed* solitary, coniform to the nut. *Integument* single, membranous. *Perisperm* none, or in small quantity, and blended with the integument. *Embryo* curved, and folded up nearly as in the *Convolvulaceæ*. *Cotyledons* ovate-oblong. *Radicle* inferior, curved.

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OLEA. Schreb. gen. N. 25.

Corol and *calyx* four-cleft. *Germ* two-celled, two-seeded. *Drupe* superior, one-seeded. *Embryo* inverse, and furnished with a perisperm.

1. *O. fragrans*, Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. 1. 4. 6.

Shrubby. *Leaves* oblong-lanceolate, slightly serrate. *Peduncles* axillary.

Olea fragrans, Thunb. Jap. 18. t. 2. good.

A native of China, in the Botanic garden it blossoms during the cool season.

2. *O. paniculata* R.

Leaves opposite, petioled, oblong, entire, smooth. *Panicles* axillary. *Bractes* deciduous. *lobes* of the stigma divaricate.

A small tree; a native of the Circar mountains. *Flowers* during the hot season.

Leaves opposite, petioled, oblong, waved, entire, running down the petiole, smooth on both sides, firm, about five inches long, and two broad. *Petioles* an inch and half long, smooth, flat above. *Stipules* none. *Panicles* below the leaves, and also from the axills, small, thin, brachiate. *Bractes* small, nearly sessile. *Calyx* four-cleft, small. *Corol* one-petalled;

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tube shorter; border four-cleft; divisions oblong, spreading, concave; apices sharp and incurved. Filaments two, opposite, short. Anthers large, oblong, erect. Germ superior, round. Style very short. Stigma two-cleft; divisions entire, acute. Ripe fruit not observed.

3. *O. dioica*. R.

Arboreous, dioicous. Leaves opposite, short-petioled, oblong, serrate. Panicles axillary.

Atta-jam, the vernacular name in Silhet, where it is indigenous; also on the hills of Chittagong. In both places it grows to be a pretty large tree, the timber of which is reckoned excellent, and put to many uses by the natives. Flowering time the month of March and April; fruit ripe in July.

Bark of the old ligneous parts ash-coloured; of the young shoots smooth and green. Leaves opposite, short-petioled, oblong, tapering equally at each end, remotely, and acutely serrate, acuminate, smooth, from four to eight inches long, by from two to four broad. Stipules, the oval concave scales of the buds only. Panicles axillary, and opposite, below the leaves, thin and not above half their length. Male flowers more numerous, small. Calyx four-toothed. Corol one-petalled, tube very short; border four-parted. Filaments two, very short, inserted on the short tube of the corol. Anthers oval, hid in the corol. Germ none, a small two-lobed gland supplies its place. Female on a separate tree, (probably HERMAPHRODITE, and in that case all the corols with the stamina, must have fallen off at a very early period; which I have no reason to think was the case, as they were examined at what I consider a proper age, and no traces of the place where a corol grew could be found.) Calyx as in the male. Corol none. Germ superior, ovate, two-celled, with two ovula in each, attached to the top of the partition. Style short. Stigma two-lobed. Drupe nearly round, in size and colour much like the common sloe, *Prunus Spinosa*, one-celled. Nut conform to the seed, thin and rather brittle than hard, one-celled. Seed solitary, conform to the nut. Integument single, thin. Perisperm conform to the seed, firm, pearl-colour. Embryo inverse, shorter than the perisperm, and considerably narrower. Cotyledons ovate-lanceolate. Radicle superior.

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CHIONANTHUS. Schreb. gen. N. 26.

Calyx four-parted. Corol one-petalled; segments long. Germ two-celled, two-seeded. Drupe superior, one or two-seeded. Embryo inverse, without perisperm.

1. *C. rumiflora*. R.

Arboreous. Leaves opposite, broad-lanceolar, entire. Panicle below the leaves.

A native of the Moluccas. Flowering time March and April. Seed ripe in September.

Trunk erect, bark smooth, ash-coloured; branches opposite; young shoots smooth, and round. Leaves opposite, petioled, broad-lanceolar, entire, acute, smooth on both sides; length about six inches. Petioles channelled, smooth, about an inch long. Panicles opposite, from the naked branches below the leaf-bearing shoots, ovate, brachiate, much longer than the leaves, smooth in every part. Flowers numerous, small, yellow. Bractes opposite, lanceolate. Calyx four-parted. Corol to the base four-cleft, consequently there is little or no tube, segments of the border lanceolate, with incurved margins. Filaments short and thick, inserted both on the base of the corol and the receptacle. Anthers a polleniferous groove on each side of the short, thick filaments. Style scarcely any. Stigma four-lobed. Drupe oblong, one-celled. Nut oblong, striped, one-celled. Perisperm none. Embryo inverse. Cotyledons conform to the seed.

2. *C. Zeylanica*. Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. 1. 47.

Leaves opposite, short-petioled, obovate, entire, smooth. Racemes axillary, often compound; flowers ternary. Bractes ovate.

Linoeciera purpurea. Vahl. En. pl. 1. 47.

Said to be a native of Ceylon.

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3. *C. dichotoma*. R.

Shrubby, dichotomous. Leaves cuneiform-lanceolar, recurved, entire. Racemes axillary; pedicels three-flowered.

Native place Coromandel. The Asiatic synonyma are uncertain. Flowering time in the Botanic garden the month of March.

Trunk short; bark dark ash-coloured, with many, elevated, lighter coloured specks. Branches dichotomous throughout, very numerous; height of the shrubs in the Botanic garden, about seven feet in seven years. Leaves opposite, short-petioled, broad-cuneiform, lanceolar, entire, rather obtuse; surfaces smooth, texture hard; three inches long by one broad. Racemes axillary, solitary, scarcely half the length of the leaves. Pedicels sub-opposite, diverging, three-flowered. Flowers small, white, inodorous. Calyx four-parted; segments ovate, obtuse, villous. Corol, the segments can scarcely be said to be united at the base except by the filaments, which are inserted on the bases of two, and in that manner form two pair of segments; they are nearly exact, taper a little, and have their margins much incurved. Filaments two, short. Anthers large, with bifid apex. Germ four-sided, ovate, two-celled, with two ovula in each attached to the middle of the partition. Style short. Stigma obscurely two-lobed. Drupe superior, oval, or short obovate, size of a black currant, succulent, when ripe purple, one-celled. Nut obovate, rather thin, and tender, marked with four ribs from the apex to the base, with four small, imperfect ones between, one-celled. Seed solitary, conform to the nut. Integument single, thin, and tender. Perisperm none. Embryo inverse. Cotyledons conform to the seed. Radicle patelliform, superior.

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Calyx bilabiate. *Corol* salver shaped. *Capsule* superior, turbinate, two-celled, two-valved. *Seeds* several, membrane-winged.

S. swietenoides. R. *Corom. pl. 2. N. 101.*

Teling Mucudi.

Tam. Mogalinga marum.

A large timber tree, a native of vallies over the mountainous parts of the Raja-mundri Circar, Balaghata mountains, &c. Flowering time the beginning of the hot season.

Trunk erect. *Bark* scabrous. Branches numerous, spreading in every direction, so as to form a large beautiful shady head. *Leaves* nearly opposite, petioled, pinnate with an odd one, about a foot long. *Leaflets*, three or four pair, opposite, short-petioled, the lowermost largest, and obliquely-ovate, or coriata, while those towards the apex become narrower; all are entire, pointed, smooth on both sides, and about three or four inches long. *Petioles* round, smooth. *Stipules* none. *Panicles* terminal, thin, trichotomous. *Bractes* small, caducous. *Flowers* rather small, white and brown, variegated, very fragrant during the night. *Calyx* beneath, tubular, somewhat two-lipped; *lips* nearly equal, emarginate, sometimes there are two lateral toothlets, one on each side in the fissures which separate the lips. *Corol* one-petalled, salver-shaped. *Tube* cylindric, three times longer than the calyx. *Border* spreading, divided into five, six or seven cuneate, truncate segments. *Filaments* two, short, inserted below the middle of the tube. *Anthers* oblong, hid within the tube of the corol. *Germ* above, oval. *Style* a little longer than the tube. *Stigma* bifid. *Capsule* large, pear-shaped, size of a pullet's egg, scabrous, very hard, two-celled, two-valved, opening from the apex. *Seed* four in each cell, they are irregularly oval, and compressed, with a long membranaceous wing.

Obs. The wood of this tree is of a gray colour, very close-grained, heavy and durable. It is reckoned less subject to bend or warp than any other hereabouts; on which account it is employed by weavers in many parts of their looms, particularly the beam. It is also used for a great variety of other purposes.

I am inclined to think it would answer well for scales to mathematical instruments; it does not look so well as box, but its not being subject to warp may render it fitter, though not so handsome.

I.
110ERANTHEMUM. Linn. *Fl. r. Zeyl. 15.*

Calyx five-lobed. *Corol* hypocrateriform; *border* regular, or nearly so. *Filaments* four, two of them sterile. *Capsule* two-celled, two-valved, bursting with elasticity opposite to the partition.

1. *E. montanum*. R.

Shrubby, diffuse. *Leaves* oblong, acute. *Spikes* terminal. *Bractes* linear, hairy.

Justicia montana. R. *Corom. pl. 2. N. 176.*

A small, straggling, jointed, under shrub; a native of the Circar mountains, flowers during the cool season.

Stems many, striated, jointed, smooth, leaning on the ground, and rooting at the joints, young shoots four-sided. *Leaves* opposite, petioled, oval and oblong, pointed, running down the petioles, from three to four inches long, and about two broad. *Spikes* many, terminal, erect, slender. *Peduncles* four-sided. *Bractes* exterior, opposite, decussate, linear, acute, hairy, one-flowered. *Bracteoles* two to each flower, pressing laterally the calyx, and like the exterior, but much smaller. *Flowers* opposite, solitary, decussate, very pale blue. *Calyx* five-parted; *segments* subulate. *Corol* with a very long, and very slender tube, border of five equal obovate truncate, pale blue segments. *Filaments* short. *Anthers* single, oblong, within the tube of the corol. *Style* length of the tube of the corol. *Stigma* unequally bifid, appearing just without the tube. *Capsule* linear-oblong, compressed, pointed, two-celled, two-valved, opening across the partition, with an elastic jerk. *Seeds* two in each, compressed.

2. *E. pulchellum*. *Andree's Repas. vol. ii. 88.*

Shrubby, erect. *Leaves* ventricose-oblong. *Spikes* terminal, imbricated. *Bractes* ovate-oblong.

Justicia pulchella. Roxb. *Corom. pl. 2. No. 177.*

Justicia nervosa. Vahl. *En. pl. 1. 164.*

Beng. Kalla-Juti.

Hind. Gool-sham.

A most beautiful, stout, flowering shrub; a native of dry, uncultivated, shady places, over various parts of India, flowering time the cold season. It is generally in its full beauty in February.

Stems many, erect, and ascending or nearly so; two or three feet high. *Branches* many; young shoots four-sided, smooth. *Leaves* opposite, short-petioled, oblong, waved, pretty smooth; from six to nine inches long, and from three to four broad; they are of a much deeper and brighter green than in *E. montana*, which this resembles most. *Spikes* terminal, *Bractes* disposed as in the former, but larger, broader, ciliate, and much nearer to each other. *Flowers* disposed as in the former but large, and of a deep bright blue purple colour. *Capsule* and *seeds* as in *E. montana*.

3. *E. suffruticosum*. R.

Shrubby, erect. *Leaves* ovate-oblong, smooth. *Spikes* terminal; *bractes* wedge-shaped,

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Page naked. *Stamens* within the tube.
 Carey A native of the Andaman Islands, whence several plants were brought to the Botanic
 Ed garden, by Colonel Kyd; and are now (March 1797) in blossom. It is a small shrub, and of slow growth.

Stem and branches sub-erect, jointed; the younger somewhat four-sided and a little hairy. *Leaves* opposite, short-petioled, oblong, and ovate-oblong, somewhat repand, smooth on both sides. *Spikes* terminal, flowers opposite. *Bractes* three-fold, one-flowered, the exterior large, wedge-shaped, and naked; the interior daggered. *Corol*; *tube* length of the exterior bractes. *Border* regularly five-parted, pale blue. *Stamens* two, abortive filaments issuing from the base of the two fertile ones. *Anthers* half hid in the tube of the corol.

4. *E. diantherum*. R.

Suffruticose, erect. *Leaves* broad-lanceolar, smooth. *Racemes* terminal, in axillary, peduncled umbellules. *Corol* somewhat bilabiate. *Anthers* twin.

A small delicate, perennial plant, brought from the Moluccas in 1800, blossomed in the Botanic garden in September 1801.

Stem curved, simple; *branches* few in our small young plants. *Leaves* opposite, petioled, ovate-oblong, entire, obtuse, destitute of pubescence, somewhat bullate; about two or three inches long, by one broad. *Flowers* numerous, collected on small, long-peduncled, axillary umbellules; and in opposite fascicles, or solitary on a long terminal, slender, erect raceme; small, white, with a slight tinge of red, and some minute red spots on the base of the middle divisions of the under lips. *Bractes*, a single, cusiform one, at the base of each peduncle, with one or two, still smaller, about the middle of each pedicel. *Calyx* divided almost to the base into five slender, acute divisions. *Corol*; *tube* long, slender, and curved. *Border* sub-bilabiate: *upper lip* erect, two-parted; *lower* three-cleft; all the five segments equal. *Filaments* four, short, in the mouth of the tube, two of them very minute, and abortive. *Anthers* erect, twin. *Capsule* with two, or four, somewhat scabrous flattened orbicular seeds.

Obs. Is nearly allied to my *E. racemosum*, but differs from it in having long, slender-peduncled fascicles of flowers in the axills of the leaves, as well as in having from one to three or more flowers on each of the lower opposite peduncles of the racemes, while in that there is only one; and lastly, in having the upper lip of the corol only two-parted, which in that is three-cleft.

I. 113 5. *E. racemosum*. R.

Suffruticose. *Leaves* oblong, ventricose. *Racemes* terminal; *corol* somewhat bilabiate, both lips three-parted.

A small, under shrub, of great beauty, brought into the Botanic garden from the Moluccas, in 1795; and blossomed in November, 1799.

Stem small, with a few, slender branches; height of the whole plant about two feet. *Leaves* opposite, petioled, oblong, ventricose, and running down on the petiole, entire, and pretty smooth; from two to three inches long, and broad in proportion. *Racemes* terminal, some of them long, and slender; others shorter. *Flowers* opposite, pedicelled, approximate, pretty large, colour a pale pink, or white, tinged with red. *Bractes* subulate, one at the base of each pedicel, and two on it. *Calyx*; *divisions* equal, and subulate. *Corol* infundibuliform; *border* somewhat bilabiate; both *lips* three-parted, the under one considerably larger. *Filaments* four, short, inserted within the mouth of the tube, two of them minute, and abortive. *Anthers* half erect.

6. *E. barlerioides*. Roxb.

Shrubby, erect. *Leaves* ovate-oblong, smooth. *Spikes* terminal. *Bractes* wedge-shaped, naked. *Stamens* within the long slender tube, adjoined to them are two abortive filaments.

A native of the Andaman Islands, from whence several plants were brought to the Botanic garden, by Colonel Kyd, which blossom in March. It is a small shrub, and of slow growth.

Stem and branches sub-erect, jointed, the younger somewhat four-sided, and a little hairy. *Leaves* opposite, short-petioled, oblong and ovate-oblong, somewhat repand, smooth on both sides. *Spikes* terminal; *flowers* opposite. *Bractes* three-fold, one-flowered, the exterior large, wedge-shaped, and naked; the interior daggered. *Corol*; *tube* length of the exterior bractes. *Border* regularly five-parted, pale blue. *Stamens*, two abortive filaments issuing from the base of the two fertile ones. *Anthers* half hid in the tube of the corol.

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JUSTICIA. Schreb. gen. N. 35.

Corol one-petalled, irregular. *Capsule* superior, two-celled, two-valved, bursting with elasticity contrary to the partition.

SECT. I. *Anthers* single.

1. *J. Echolium*. Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. 1. 85.

Shrubby, erect. *Spikes* terminal, four-sided. *Bractes* oval, ciliate. *Corol* bilabiate, tube filiform; upper lip linear, reflexed, with bipartite apex. *Capsule* two-seeded.

Carim enini. Rheed. Mal. 2. t. 20.

Hind. Oodoo-Jati.

A native of our Indian forests. Flowers the greatest part of the year.

Stems several, woody, straight, round, smooth, jointed, and swelled above the joints; from two to four feet high. *Leaves* opposite, petioled, oval, tapering a little towards each

end, smooth, a little waved. *Spikes* terminal, four-sided, imbricated with four rows of large, oval, sharply ~~uneven~~, waved, one-flowered bractes. *Flowers* a pale blue or azure colour. *Corol*; *tube* very long and slender; *upper lip* linear, reflexed, becoming revolute, apex bilid; *under lip* very broad, three-parted. *Anthers* simple, linear, erect. *Stigma* perforated, ciliate. *Capsule* two-seeded.

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2. *J. theophrasti*. R.

Shrubby, erect, smooth. *Leaves* lanceolar, drooping. *Racemes* terminal, flowers verticillated. *Corol* sub-bilabiate. *Capsule* clavate, ten or twelve-seeded.

This beautiful stately species is a native of the interior part of Bengal, and from thence was introduced by Dr. William Carey, into the Botanic garden, where it flowers in January and February, and the seeds are ripe in March and April.

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Root ramous. *Stem* straight, woody. *Branches* nearly straight, general height from four to eight feet; woody parts round, and covered with smooth ash-coloured bark; *young shoots* smooth, swelled at the insertion of the leaves, somewhat four-sided, and tinged with dull purple. *Leaves* opposite, short-petioled, drooping, lanceolar, entire, smooth on both sides, of a firm texture, the upper side deep green, the under side pale: from four to eight inches long, and from one to two broad. *Racemes* terminal, often solitary, though sometimes two, or even three-fold, thyrsiform, shape of the flame of a candle, crowded with large orange-coloured flowers. *Pedicels* four-fold, verticillated, approximate, one-flowered, shorter than the divisions of the calyx. *Bractes* three-fold, subulate; the inner two permanent, and inserted on the base of the pedicels; the exterior single one larger and caducous. *Calyx* simple, five-cleft, to the base divisions equal, straight, subulate, half the length of the tube of the corol. *Corol* about an inch long. *Tube* incurved, compressed, laterally somewhat villous. *Border* bilabiate; *upper lip* broad, projecting straight forward, deeply emarginate; *under lip* of three, equal, deeply divided, ovate, acute divisions. *Anthers* even with the upper lip of the corol, dark brown, oval, an opening on the under side for the discharge of the white pollen, and studded on the back. *Style* scarcely so long as the stamum. *Stigma* entire. *Capsule* linear-clavate, smooth. *Seeds* five or six in each cell.

Obs. This is one of the most beautiful species of *Justicia* I have yet met with in India, even when only in foliage. It grows readily from cuttings.

3. *J. vitellina*. R.

Shrubby, erect. *Leaves* broad lanceolar, reflexed, smooth. *Racemes* terminal, cylindric; *flowers* opposite; below fasciated, about the middle term, and above single; sub-ringent, with ample-campanulate throat. *Capsule* linear, few-seeded.

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A native of the hilly parts of Chitragong, where it blooms in February and March.

Stems scarcely any, but several, erect, stiff, short branches, with their ultimate tender divisions four-sided, the angles sharp, and rather rough; whole height of full grown plants about three feet. *Leaves* opposite, short petioled, reflexed, from oblong to lanceolar, entire and pretty smooth; from two to four inches long, by from one to two broad. *Racemes* terminal, solitary, rigidly erect, cylindric; from three to six inches long. *Rachis* four-angled. *Flowers* rather small, colour yellowish pink, on the lower part of the raceme in opposite fascicles, about its middle in threes on common very short peduncles and pedicels; above single. *Bractes* to the single flowers, solitary; to the lower, three. *Calyx* simple, five parted; divisions broad-subulate. *Corol* with the tube shorter than the calyx, and an ample-campanulate throat; *border* sub-bilabiate; *upper lip* projecting almost horizontally, bifid; *lower lip* broad, and three-parted. *Filaments* much curved, hairy near the base. *Anthers* single, linear, lodged under the upper lip of the corol. *Germ* two celled, about four ovula in each. *Stigma* simple, obtuse. *Capsule* linear, smooth.

4. *J. alba*. R.

Shrubby, erect, smooth. *Leaves* opposite, ovate-lanceolate. *Spikes* terminal, and axillary. *Flowers* remote. *Corol* with filiform tube, and bilabiate border.

This very pretty plant, a native of the Great Andaman, was brought from thence to the Botanic garden, by Capt. Stecoe. Flowering time the beginning of the hot season.

Stem erect, round, smooth, while young swelled above the insertions of the leaves. *Leaves* opposite, short petioled, oblong, waved, smooth, and shining on both sides. *Spikes* numerous, terminal, and axillary, spreading, with a considerable recurvature, longer than the leaves, round, and smooth. *Flowers* opposite, remote, pure white. *Bractes*, three small ones to each flower, shorter than the calyx. *Corol*; *tube* long, straight, filiform; *upper lip* of two, erect, wedge-shaped divisions united below the middle; *under lip* three-parted; divisions broader and pointing downwards. *Filaments* short. *Anthers* just without the tube.

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5. *J. picta*. Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. 1. 88.

Shrubby, erect. *Leaves* broad-lanceolate, pointed. *Racemes* sub-globular. *Tube* of the corol widening, vertically compressed, margins of the segments of the border revolute.

Tynde marum. Rheed. Mal. 6. p. 111. t. 60.

Folium lanceolatum. Rumph. Amb. 1. p. 73. t. 30.

A large, elegant, ramous shrub, common in gardens, and one of our finest ornaments. I never saw it wild: it is in flower most part of the year.

Leaves opposite, short-petioled, ovate-lanceolate, smooth-pointed, generally variegated with large white spots, though sometimes of a uniform green, and we have a variety, with the leaves uniformly ferruginous. *Racemes* terminal, short, erect, smooth. *Flowers* large, generally of a beautiful crimson colour. *Bractes* opposite; below three or four flowered; above, one flowered. *Corol*, throat compressed, divisions of the border soon after they expand becoming spirally revolute, with their inside wrinkled, and beautifully ornamented with small

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chryselline specks.

6. *J. paniculata*. Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. 1. 89.

Herbaceous, erect, four-sided, brachiate. *Leaves* sub-sessile, lanceolate. *Racemes* terminal; *flowers* secund. erect. *Corol* bilabiate; *lips* linear, revolute. *Anthers* coalesced, and bearded at the base. *Capsules* linear, many-seeded.

Beng. Kala-megh, Kalap-nath, or Maha-tita; the last name implies *King of bitters*, and a very powerful, much esteemed one it is.

I. 118 *Kreal* is the name by which it is known on the Malabar coast, &c. where it is much used in medicine, and is the bitter of the famous Nortrum, called *Drogue amere*.

Curra-cunim. Rheed. Mal. 9. p. 109. t. 5. 6.

Teling. Nella-veingoo.

A native of dry ground, under the shade of trees, bushes, &c. Flowering and seed time, the wet and cold seasons.

Stem erect, generally annual, at least down to the root, branchy; slender, four-sided, jointed, smooth, one to two feet high. *Branches* opposite, cross-armed, four-sided, spreading. *Leaves* opposite, short-petioled, lanceolate, entire, smooth; two or three inches long. *Racemes* terminal, and from the exterior axills, horizontal, long secund, four-sided. *Flowers* remote, rose-coloured, long-pedicelled, alternate, erect, downy. *Bractes* a large, exterior opposite pair; within the flower-bearing one there are two smaller, embracing the base of the pedicels. *Corol* bilabiate. *Tube* recurved; *lips* linear, and reflected; the *superior* broadest, three-toothed; the *inferior* two-toothed. *Filaments* as long as the lips of the corol, projecting, hairy. *Anthers* very flat, obovate, firmly united at the base, and three-bearded. *Capsule* erect, sub-cylindric. *Seeds* three or four in each cell, cylindric.

7. *J. echinoides*. Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. 1. p. 87.

Annual, erect, four-sided, hairy. *Leaves* sessile, decussate, oblong and linear. *Spikes* axillary, recurved over the bosoms of the leaves, secund. *Capsule* oblong, with four, verrucose seeds.

Pee-tnuba. Rheed. Mal. 9. t. 46.

A native of Coromandel, and generally found on old walls, in flower all the year.

I. 119 *Stem* annual, erect, four-sided, hairy, with ascending, opposite, similar, branches from the base; whole height about a foot. *Leaves* opposite, decussate, sessile, from oblong to linear, obtuse, recurved, hairy; from one to two inches long. *Spikes* axillary, spreading out over the bosom of the leaves, and in general shorter than them; in luxuriant plants compound. *Bractes* opposite, small, lanceolate, hairy. *Flowers* alternate, sessile, erect; *upper lip* purple, the rest white. *Calyx* of five, long, hairy, ensiform divisions. *Corol* bilabiate. *Tube* sub-cylindric; *upper lip* erect, broad, and trifid; *under lip* narrower, recurved, and bidentate. *Filaments* projecting, straight, and about as long as the lips of the corol. *Anthers* simple, united and bearded at the base. *Capsule* oblong, erect, hairy, length of the calyx. *Seeds* generally two in each cell, oblong, rough.

8. *J. polysperma*. R.

Annual, creeping, round, jointed. *Leaves* sessile, lanceolate, downy. *Spikes* imbricated. *Bractes* three-fold, one-flowered, woolly. *Capsule* with from twenty to thirty seeds.

Beng. Chhota-micheta.

It is a native of Bengal, and appears during the cold season amongst grass, &c. in uncultivated places.

Stems diffuse, or creeping, very ramous, six to twelve inches long, round, jointed, a little downy. *Leaves* opposite, sessile, lanceolate, entire, downy. *Spikes* terminal, and axillary, imbricated with opposite, decussate, flowers, and bractes. *Flowers* small, pale blue. *Bractes* three-fold, one-flowered, the lower one a little broader than the two lateral, all are woolly. *Calyx* woolly. *Capsules* linear, containing from twenty to thirty, small roundish seeds.

9. *J. acutis*. Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. 1. 84. R. Corom. pl. 2. N. 127.

Root perennial, stemless. *Leaves* radical, sessile, ovate-oblong, crenate. *Spikes* ascending, imbricated. *Corol* ringent. *Capsules* many-seeded.

Elytraria crenata. Vahl. Enum. plant. 1. 106.

Teling. Nella mura.

Grows on pasture ground, generally under the shade of trees. Flowering and seed time the wet and cold seasons.

I. 120 *Root* perennial. *Stem* none. *Leaves* radical, spreading close on the ground, sessile, wedge-form or oblong, crenulated, rugose, woolly on the under side; from six to twelve inches long. *Spikes* radical, several, as long as, or longer than the leaves, ascending, imbricated from top to bottom, with small, rigid, pointed bractes, each of the superior ones embracing a flower, and two small lateral bractes. *Flowers* small, white. *Calyx* five-leaved, the superior leaflets much the largest. *Corol*; *tube* cylindric, recurved; *upper lip* vaulted, *under lip* broad, three-parted, with the divisions two-parted. *Capsules* conical, eight-seeded. *Seeds* kidney-form.

SECT. II. *Corols* bilabiate. *Anthers* double.

10. *J. nasuta*. Vahl. Symb. 2. 15. Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. 1. 90.

Shrubby, erect. *Leaves* short-petioled, lanceolate. *Panicle* axillary and terminal. *Upper lip* of the corol, linear and bidentate; *under lip* broad, three-lobed.

Pal-colli. Rheed. Mal. 9. 135. t. 69.

Sans. Yoothika-purucc.

Beng. Jooi-pana.

Teling. and Tamul. Naga-mulli.

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This species I have only found in gardens: from whence it originally came, I cannot say. Flowers all the year round, but never ripens its seed, owing I imagine, to its being always propagated by cuttings, layers, or slips. It grows to be a large thin shrub, of five or more feet in height.

Root woody, ramous. Stems many, erect, ramous, the old woody parts round, and covered with pretty smooth ash-coloured bark; the tender branches, and young shoots jointed, smooth, and obsolete six-seeded. Leaves opposite, petioled, broad-lanceolate, point obtuse, above smooth, below a little downy, entire; from two to four inches long, and from one to two broad. Panicles corymbiform, axillary, and terminal, always three-cleft, as also the subdivisions. Peduncles and pedicels short, round, a little downy. Bractes minute. Flowers small, white. Corol with a long, slender, compressed tube; under lip broad, three-cleft; upper lip erect, linear, sides reflected, apex bifid. Nectary, a fleshy ring surrounding the base of the germ. Anthers without the tube, twin. Capsule; I have not seen it.

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Obs. Milk boiled on the roots, is reckoned, by the Indian physicians aphrodisiacal, and as such often employed; for no medicines are more sought after by the natives of India than those which are imagined to belong to that class.

The roots rubbed with lime juice, and pepper, are used, and often with good effect, to cure the ring worms, or Herpes miliaris, which in India is a most troublesome disease, and very common.

They are also used for the bite of poisonous snakes; hence the Telinga and Tamul name Naga mulli, or Jasmine of the Cobra de capella; Naga is therefore prefixed to the name of the most of their antidotes, or medicines supposed to destroy the effect of poison, and occurs very often in their writings. For like the ancient physicians of Greece, Rome, &c. those of India at this day, make poisons, and their antidotes a very chief part of their studies; but from the seeming inactivity of a very large share of them, we may safely conclude, that their practice is equally frivolous with that of the ancients, and ought to be discouraged as much as possible; because at least, they prevent the application of more efficacious remedies.

11. *J. lanceolaria*, R.

Shrubby, erect. Leaves petioled, lanceolar, smooth. Fascicles terminal, panicled, clammy, from two to four-flowered, embraced by many, long, ensiform, bractes. Tube of the corol curved, and twisted; upper lip three-dentate; under lip entire.

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This beautiful shrub is a native of the Silhet district, where it is called Toogee. Flowering time, the cold season.

Stem erect, or nearly so; branches round and smooth, and while young, swelled just above the insertion of the leaves; whole height from two to four feet. Leaves opposite, petioled, lanceolar, (that is tapering equally at each end) entire, acute, smooth; from three to six inches long, and one or two broad. Flowers numerous, large and rosy, collected in numerous terminal, clammy, fascicles of from two to four each, and embraced by numerous, ensiform, clammy bractes, like a common calyx, and longer than the proper perianths; the whole forming a pretty large panicle at the end of each branch. Calyx five-parted; segments ensiform, smooth. Corol; tube long, slender, curved outward, and like my *J. speciosa*, latibrosa, &c. has a half twist; which, as in the *orchideæ*, brings the lower lip uppermost. Border bilabiate, lips nearly equal, oblong; the superior, in its inverted state, three-toothed; inferior entire. Filaments from the mouth of the tube of the corol, shorter than the lips, and projecting straight over the under one. Anthers double, one at the end of the other, forming one straight line; the exterior half of the posterior one being attached to the apex of the filaments, and to the base of the exterior anther.

12. *J. speciosa*, R.

Perennial, erect. Leaves ovate-cordate. Peduncles axillary and terminal, proliferous, few-flowered. Bractes opposite, foliaceous. Corol bilabiate, tube curved, and twisted; lips equal; upper one tridentate, lower one bidentate.

A native of the interior parts of Bengal, where it blossoms during the cold season, and is then one of the greatest ornaments of the forests.

Stems erect, jointed. Branches few, and erect. Bark of the ligneous parts ash-coloured; of the young shoots smooth and green. Leaves opposite, decussate, petioled, ovate-cordate, entire, rather obtuse, a little wrinkled; from one to four inches long. Peduncles axillary, often profliferous and much longer than the petioles, supporting two, or three flowers. Flowers large, beautiful, bright carmine colour. Bractes or floral leaves opposite, sessile, from ovate to linear. Calyx simple, divided almost to the base into five ensiform, equal portions. Corol; tube long, slender, curved, villous, and somewhat twisted; upper lip linear-oblong, recurved over the tube, apex three-toothed, at the base some dark coloured spots; under lip broad-lanceolate, pointing directly to the earth, apex slightly two-toothed. Filaments inserted in the mouth of the tube of the corol, nearly as long as its border, and, with the lower lip, pointing downwards. Anthers double, linear, purple, with pale coloured pollen. Style as long as the stamens, and beyond the tube taking the same direction with them. Stigma slightly emarginate. Capsules pedicelled, with two seeds in each cell.

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13. *J. tinctoria*, R.

Shrubby. Leaves petioled, ovate-oblong. Flowers terminal, fascicled, involucred. Anthers linear.

Folium tinctorium. Rumph. Amb. vi. 51, tab. xxii. f. 1.

Beng. Batin-rung.

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Found in the woods about Calcutta, in full flower in October.

Stem scarcely any; *branches* numerous, sub-erect; *young shoots* jointed, and swelled above the joints, round, a little downy. *Leaves* opposite, petioled, oblong, entire, covered with a little harsh pubescence, two to three inches long. *Peduncles* terminal, forming the exterior axills, each supporting some few fascicles, of four to six sessile flowers. *Bractes* opposite, sessile, entire; those of the flowers (better perhaps called involuclers) linear, oblong, cordate, unequal: the uppermost being larger and incumbent over the fascicle of flowers. *Calycine* bractes small. *Calyx* five-toothed. *Corol*: *tube*, length of the largest involuclers, filiform, having a small twist near the apex. *Border* two-parted, both divisions oblong, the upper one three-toothed. *Nectary* a gaping cup in which the germ rests. *Stamens* projecting. *Anthers* two on each filament. *Style* rather longer than the stamens. *Stigma* obtuse.

1 t. J. *bivaleis*. Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. 1. 82.

Shrubby. *Leaves* lanceolate. *Peduncles* axillary, and terminal, three to six-cleft; lateral pedicels often trifid; ultimate divisions bearing a small head of sessile flowers, between two, unequal, linear bractes. *Capsule* clavate.

A native of the Moluccas.

Folia tinctorum of Rumphius, quoted under the preceding species, does not so well agree with *J. bivaleis*. I think *Adel-Odagam*, Rheed. Mal. ix. 81. t. 13. belongs to neither of them.

15. *J. chinensis*. Vahl. en. pl. 1. 110.

Perennial, retroflex. *Leaves* cordate. *Umbellules* axillary, from three to five, and with the pedicels (from three to five), distichous, involuclers obovate, unequal. *Capsules* round and thin.

J. chinensis. Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. 1. 80. *Burm. ind.* 8. t. 4. f. 1. is bad if intended for this plant.

A middle-sized, straggling, suffruticose species introduced from China into the Botanic garden, where it flowers from August till December.

Stem scarcely any; *branches* several, scarcely liguous, straggling and ascending, slender, somewhat six-angular, pretty smooth; striking root where they rest on the ground; from one to two feet long. *Leaves* opposite, petioled, ovate cordate, entire, somewhat acuminate, smooth, from one to two inches long. *Peduncles* axillary, from three to five in each axill, distichous; of various length, each supporting a little, distichous umbellet of from three to five, one or two-flowered short pedicels. *Involucres* of the pedicels two, subulate, opposite, of the flowers two, sessile, unequal, obovate, or oblong-ventricose, embracing between them one or two complete flowers, and one or two rudiments. *Bractes* (or inner calyx), ensiform, two to each flower and rudiment. *Flowers* small, pale-pink. *Calyx* five-parted, segments ensiform. *Corol*: *tube*, length of the involuclers, a little twisted. *Border* bilabiate; *upper lip* linear, three-toothed; *under lip* oval, and slightly emarginate. *Anthers* two on each filament, purple. *Capsule* pedicelled, small, flat, round, villous, two-celled, with two thin round seeds in each cell.

Obs. I have two varieties (if not distinct species) from the coast of Coronandel. In the first, the leaves are much narrower, and run more down on the petioles, and, with the bractes of the flowers, longer, more cuspidate, and ciliate. In the second variety, the leaves are cuneiform-lanceolate, and the bractes of the flower broad-ovate, short cuspidate, and hairy.

16. *J. latebrosa*. Kōn. MSS.

Herbaceous; *branches* straggling, round, smooth. *Leaves* petioled, cordate-oblong, pointed. *Tube* of the corol twisted; *lips* almost equal; the upper one three dentate, the lower one bidentate. *Seeds* solitary.

It grows always among bushes, or under their shade, in a dry barren soil. Flowering time, the wet and cold seasons.

Root perennial. *Stem* scarcely any; *branches* many, straggling, weak, round, smooth, jointed, ramous. *Leaves* opposite, petioled, cordate-oblong, pointed, entire, smooth; size very various. *Flowers* terminal, large, of a bright, red colour. *Bractes* numerous, lanceolate. *Calyx* single. *Corol*: *tube* twisted at the middle; *lips* equal, linear; the upper one three-toothed, and the under one emarginate. *Stamens* as long as the lips of the corol, projecting along the under lip. *Anthers* double. *Stigma* two-cleft. *Capsules* two-seeded, one in each cell.

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17. *J. bicatyculata*. Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. 1. 81.

Annual, erect, six-sided, scabrous. *Leaves* short-petioled, ovate-cordate, oblong, pointed, *calyx* double; *tube* of the corol twisted, border bilabiate, seeds solitary.

Dianthera malabarica. Suppl. 85.

J. malabarica. Ail. Hort. Kew. 1. 27.

J. ligulata. Lam. illustr. 1. 40. t. 12. f. 2. Cavan. icon. 1. 52. t. 71.

Beng. Nusa-bhaga.

Teling. Cheliern.

A poor looking plant, a native of rubbish, road sides, and hedges. Flowering time the wet and cold seasons.

Stem erect, annual, ramous, six-angled, jointed, scabrous, and hairy, from three to five feet high. *Leaves* opposite, petioled, ovate-cordate, hairy, somewhat scabrous, size very various. *Flowers* terminal, and axillary, numerous, red, generally three-fold, or rather sub-panicked, and divided by threes. *Bractes* small. *Calyx** double, or rather some *bractes* embracing the

* The outer calyx may be called common, for there are always rudiments or buds of more than one flower in it, which often expand in succession.

proper perianth. *Tube* of the corol with a half twist about the middle; *upper lip* narrowest, linear, three-toothed; *lower lip* broad, oblong, emarginate. *Filaments* shorter than the corol, projecting along the under lip. *Anthers* red, two on each filament. *Capsules* four-seeded, two in each cell.

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SECT. III. *Corols ringent. Anthers double.*

18. *J. Adhatoda*. Willd. 1. 96.

Sub-arboreous. *Leaves* broad-lanceolar. *Spikes* short, long-peduncled; exterior bractes ovate, permanent. *Corol* ringent, upper lip vaulted, and emarginate.

Sans. Vidyumatri, Singhee, Vasika, Vrishu, Utaroosha, Singhashya, Vasooka, Vajidantuka.

Hind. and *Beng.* Bakus, Vasooka.

This small tree or large shrub, is common over most parts of India. Flowering time the cold season

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Trunk straight, bark pretty smooth, ash-coloured. *Branches* sub-erect, with bark like that of the trunk, but smoother. *Leaves* opposite, short-petioled, broad-lanceolar, long, taper-pointed, smooth on both sides, about five or six inches long, and one and a half broad. *Spikes* from the exterior axills, solitary, long-peduncled, the whole end of the branchlet forming a leafy panicle, flower-bearing portion short, and covered with large bractes. *Flowers* opposite, large, with small ferruginous dots; the lower part of both lips streaked with purple. *Bractes* three-fold, opposite, one-flowered. *Exterior* one of the three, large, ovate, obscurely five-nerved. *Interior* pair, much smaller, and sub-lanceolate; all are permanent. *Calyx* five-parted to the base; *divisions* nearly equal. *Corol* ringent. *Tube* short; *throat* ample; *upper lip* vaulted, emarginate; *lower lip* broad, and deeply three-parted; both streaked with purple. *Filaments* long, resting under the vault of the upper lip. *Anthers* twin.

Obs. The wood is soft, and esteemed very fit for making charcoal for gun-powder.

19. *J. decussata*. R.

Shrubby, erect; *branches* twiggy, villous, and decussated. *Leaves* from ovate to oblong. *Flowers* in opposite fasciculi on the leafless branchlets. *Anthers* double, all calcarate.

A tall, stem shrubby plant, a native of the country above Rangoon; and from thence introduced into the Botanic garden, where it is in flower during the month of February and March.

Stem straight to the plant, ligneous; in two years' old plants as thick as a walking cane. *Branches* regularly decussate, straight, all the younger shoots villous, and as they shoot into flower nearly leafless. *Leaves* short petioled, ovate-oblong, entire, pretty smooth; from three to twelve inches long. *Flowers* in numerous little, opposite fascicles, of three to six, appearing sub-verticelled, over the slender, leafless twigs, subsessile, pale rose colour. *Bractes* numerous, slender, and very downy. *Calyx* five-parted; *segments* ensiform, villous. *Corol* ringent; *tube* gibbous near the base; *upper lip* sub-lanceolate, concave, erect; *under lip* broad and three-lobed. *Filaments* nearly as long as the upper lip; *apex* much enlarged. *Anthers* two on each filament, all with a calcarate base. *Germ* oblong, sitting in a large, glandular, yellow ring. *Style* the length of the stamens. *Stigma* simple.

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20. *J. Gendarussa*.^{*} Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. 1. 87.

Shrubby, diffuse, smooth. *Leaves* narrow-lanceolar. *Spikes* terminal, sub-verticelled. *Lower anthers* calcarate.

Vada-Kodi. Rheed. Mal. 9. p. 79. t. 42.

Gendarussa. Rumph. Amb. 4. p. 70. t. 28.

Beng. Jugul-mudun.

A handsome shrub. I have never met with it wild, but in gardens it is common, and grows readily from slips and cuttings; it is in flower during the wet seasons chiefly. I am told it is indigenous on the Malay Islands.

Stem scarcely any. *Branches* numerous, long, straggling, except when kept cut, they are then more erect. *Bark* of the young parts generally dark purple, and very smooth; in some varieties green. *Leaves* opposite, short-petioled, lanceolar, obtuse, frequently a little scalloped, smooth; nerve and veins dark purple, from three to six inches long, and from half an inch to an inch broad. *Spikes* terminal, erect, verticelled. *Anthers* double, the lower ones have a spur-like process projecting downwards and outwards.

21. *J. Betonica*. Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. 1. 96.

Shrubby. *Leaves* sub-ovate. *Spikes* terminal. *Bractes* white, with green veins. *Corol* ringent. *Anthers* two-lobed, the lower calcarate. *Seeds* tubercled, two in each cell.

Ben Curini. Rheed. Mal. 2. p. 33. t. 21.

A perennial species; a native of Coromandel. Flowering time the dry season chiefly, though it is more or less in blossom all the year, particularly when in a cultivated state.

Stems several, while young, erect by age, leaning in various directions, round, smooth, swelled above the joints, the height of the whole plant from two to four feet. *Leaves* opposite, petioled, nearly ovate, entire, or slightly waved, smooth on both sides; from one to six inches long. *Spikes* terminal, second, sub-cylindric, erect. *Bractes* of the rachis opposite, ovate-oblong, villous, white with green veins, the posterior one always abortive; those of the flowers opposite and resembling those of the rachis, but narrower. *Flowers* pretty large,

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^{*} Willd. now has spoiled this name. Linnæus wrote it Gendarussa, which is nearer the truth. The word is Gendharussa.

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whitish, with rose-coloured veins. *Calyx* single, five-cleft; divisions ensiform. *Corol* ringent; upper lip vaulted and two-toothed; lower three-parted. *Anthers* twin, the lower one with a spur from the lower end. *Capsule* longer than the calyx, villous. *Seeds* two in each cell, tending to be round, rough with numerous sharp points.

22. *J. ramosissima*. R.

Shrubby, creeping, very ramous. *Leaves* sub-ovate. *Spikes* terminal, secund. *Bractes* lanceolate. *Lower* lobe of the anthers calcarate.

A native of Coromandel. Flowering time, in the Botanic garden, the cold season.

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Stem none, *branches* numerous, rising in every direction, as well as spreading on the ground, and striking root at the swelled joints; the tender parts striated, and slightly villous. *Leaves* opposite, petioled, sub-ovate, rather obtuse, tapering down the petioles nearly to their base. *Spikes* terminal, secund, erect, many times longer than the leaves. *Bractes* in opposite pairs, lanceolate, coloured green and white; the posterior one of the rachis always abortive, the other two are calycine. *Flowers* scarcely longer than the bractes, dull white, with a few rosy veins on the centre of the lower lip. *Calyx* of five linear-lanceolate, acute segments. *Corol* ringent; upper lip vaulted, with a bidentate apex; under lip broad, and three-cleft. *Anthers* double; lower lobe with a long curved, sharp spur. *Capsule* oblong, four-seeded, very protuberant at the seeds. *Seeds* nearly spherical, rugose.

Obs. In the foliage, spikes, flowers, and capsule, this species is exceedingly like *J. Betonica*, which however, is always a tall, erect plant, with coloured bractes, while this is very bushy, spreads on the ground, and strikes root abundantly at the joints; the bractes also are narrower, and greener.

23. *J. tranquebariensis*. Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. 1. 99.

Herbaceous. *Leaves* round, or broad-cordate. *Spikes* terminal, four-sided, occasioned by four rows of roundish ciliate bractes. *Flowers* solitary, in two rows on the fore-part of the spikes. *Anthers* calcarate. Common amongst bushes on a dry barren soil, over the coast of Coromandel. Flowering time the wet and cold seasons.

Roots perennial, somewhat granulated. *Stems* in young plants erect, in old ones uncertain; *branches* annual, small, straggling, round, a little downy, jointed, and swelled above the joints, from one to two feet long. *Leaves* opposite, short-petioled, oval, or round, entire, pretty smooth. *Spikes* terminal, peduncled, long, erect, generally four-sided, occasioned by four rows of orbicular, short-petioled, opposite, ciliate bractes; besides these there are a pair of small pointed ones which press the calyx laterally. *Flowers* a mixture of pale yellow, and red; standing in the axills of the two rows of bractes that occupy the fore-part of the spikes; on the back part they are generally wanting. *Calyx* single. *Corol*; upper lip emarginate, erect; under lip broad, three-cleft. *Anthers* double, the lowermost calcarate. *Seeds* two in each cell, bristly.

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24. *J. globra*. Kön. MSS.

Herbaceous, erect, branchy, round, smooth. *Leaves* petioled, ovate, pointed. *Peduncles* trichotomous. *Upper* lip of the corol vaulted. *Lower* anthers calcarate. *Capsules* four-seeded.

A native of similar places with the last described. Flowering time the same.

Root perennial. *Stems* several, erect, branchy, annual, round, smooth, jointed. *Leaves* opposite, oblong-cordate, pointed, entire, smooth. *Panicles* axillary, small, three-forked. *Flowers* rose-coloured, yellow, and whitish green mixed. *Bractes* small, pointed; generally two below every division of the panicle, and two or three pressing upon the calyx. *Calyx* single. *Corol*; tube short, widening; upper lip erect, vaulted; under lip broad, and three-parted. *Filaments* concealed under the upper lip. *Anthers* double, the lower ones calcarate. *Stigma* slightly bitid. *Capsule* four-sided, two seeds in each cell.

25. *J. tomentosa*. R.

Herbaceous, sub-erect, hairy. *Leaves* lanceolar, tomentose. *Spikes* terminal, strobiliform. *Anthers* distinct. *Capsules* conic, four-seeded.

A native of wet, rich, pasture ground. Flowering time the wet and cold seasons.

Root nearly spindle-formed, perennial. *Stems* several, sub-erect, round, hairy, from one to two feet high. *Leaves* opposite, petioled, broad-lanceolar, entire, very downy; the lower many times larger than the upper ones, the former being often twelve inches long, and the latter (or floral leaves) not more than one. *Spikes* terminal, oval, strobiliform, sessile on a little terminal branchlets. *Flowers* small, bright, bluish purple. *Bractes* numerous, imbricated, oval, pointed, concave, hairy, one-flowered. *Calyx* four-cleft; the lower lobelet two-cleft. *Corol*; tube gibbous on the under side, contracted at the mouth; upper lip ovate, half two-cleft, divisions pointed; under lip very broad, three-parted. *Anthers* twin, equal, oval. *Stigma* two-cleft; segments broad. *Capsules* pointed, eight-seeded.

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26. *J. orizensis*. Kön. MSS.

Herbaceous. *Branches* straggling, four-sided. *Leaves* cordate, repand. *Spikes* terminal. *Bractes* orbicular, ciliate. *Capsules* length of the bractes, containing about four echi-nate seeds.

Obs. It is a native of high, dry, gravelly ground, in the vicinity of Samulcota. Is very like *J. tranquebariensis*.

27. *J. repens*. Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. 96. Corom. pl. 2. No. 152.

Herbaceous, diffuse. *Leaves* sub-sessile, lanceolate. *Spikes* axillary and terminal, compressed. *Bractes* ovate, white, membrane-bordered, posterior rows neuter. *Lower* anthers crescent-shaped.

Adhadota, spicata flosculos ex foliolis membranaceis prodeus. Burm. zeyl. 7. t. 3. f. 2.

A native of pasture ground. Flowering time the wet and cold seasons.

Root perennial. *Stems* many, diffuse, round, jointed, smooth, sometimes rooting at the joints; one to two feet long. *Leaves* opposite, short-petioled, broad-lanceolate, entire, sharp-pointed, smooth. *Spikes* axillary, peduncled, erect, somewhat compressed, secund. *Bractes*; exterior, four rows, oval, with a broad, white, membranaceous margin; the two rows on the back of the spike neuter; the two on the fore-part embracing the flowers; the calyx of each flower is also embraced laterally by two smaller lanceolate bractes. *Flowers* alternate, pale rose-coloured. *Corol*, *stamens*, *pistil* and *capsule* as in *J. procumbens*, which it much resembles.

28. *J. procumbens*, Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. 1. 87.

Root perennial; *branches* diffuse, herbaceous. *Leaves* sessile, from orbicular to linear-lanceolate. *Spikes* terminal, four-sided. *Bractes* lanceolate, rigid. *Lower anthers* calcarate. I. 133

Enphrasia, *Alsines angustiore folio*, &c. *Pluk. Alm.* 142. t. 56 f. 3.

Very common on pasture ground over the coast of Coromandel; flowering most part of the year.

Root often perennial. *Stems* many, spreading, jointed, five-striated, often rooting at the joints, extremities sub-erect; size very various, but generally from six to twelve inches long. *Leaves* opposite, sub-sessile, from round to linear lanceolate, entire, a little downy; size various. *Spikes* terminal, erect, four-sided. *Flowers* opposite, decussate, small, rose colour. *Bractes* three-fold, lanceolate. *Calyx*; upper divisions very minute. *Corol*; tube short; upper lip erect, two-cleft; under lip broad, three-parted. *Nectary* a yellow ring surrounding the base of the germ. *Anthers* double; the lower calcarate or sharp-pointed. *Stigma* slightly bifid. *Capsules* four-seeded, two in each cell.

Obs. When this plant grows in wet places, it seems altogether another species, being many times larger, nearly erect, with linear-lanceolate leaves. I believe Dr. König described this variety as a distinct species, under the name of *J. juncea*, or *graminea*.

29. *J. quinqueangularis*, Kon. MSS.

Perennial in a dry soil; *branches* five-sided. *Leaves* sessile, lanceolate. *Spikes* terminal. *Bractes* linear. *Capsules* rather larger than the bractes, four-seeded.

A native of the borders of rice-fields about Samulcota. It is but little removed from *procumbens*, when growing in the same soil.

30. *J. pectinata*, Corom. pl. 2. N. 153.

Herbaceous, diffuse. *Leaves* short petioled, lanceolar. *Spikes* sessile, secund. *Bractes* five-fold, broad, white, membrane bordered; lower anthers calcarate. I. 134

Compare with *J. parviflora*, Retz. *Obs.* 5. p. 9.

A very beautiful, delicate, diffuse species, growing in shady places. Flowering time the cold season.

Stems many, diffuse, filiform, round, smooth, jointed. *Branches* alternate. *Leaves* opposite, short-petioled, depending, lanceolate, entire, smooth; the pair are generally unequal in size. *Spikes* axillary or terminal, sessile, much shorter than the leaves, secund, generally three together, the middle one largest. *Flowers* very small, bright blue. *Bractes*, to each flower five, of different sizes, oval or lanceolate, with beautiful white, membranaceous margins. *Corol*; upper lip entire, acute. *Anthers*, the lower one of each filament has a long obtuse horn from the under end. *Capsules* four-seeded, two in each cell.

31. *J. lanifolia*, Kon. MSS.

Whole plant very downy, procumbent, annual. *Leaves* oval. *Spikes* terminal, imbricated. *Calyx* four-leaved.

Found in the vicinity of Calcutta, in uncultivated shady places.

Root fibrous. *Stems* and *branches* very numerous, round, spreading close on the earth, clothed with long soft hair, and down, somewhat glutinous, length from one to three feet. *Leaves* opposite, sub-sessile, oval, entire, clothed and glutinous like the branches; about an inch long. *Spikes* terminal, oblong, closely imbricated with the bractes, and flowers. *Flowers* numerous, small, variegated with deep and light purple. *Bractes* ovate, one-flowered, hairy, clammy. *Calyx* four-leaved, the under leaflet with its apex bifid. *Corol* ringent. *Tube* gibbous; throat compressed; upper lip two-parted, and streaked with deep purple; under lip broad, and three-parted. *Filaments* short, inserted into the mouth of the tube. *Anthers* twin, singly oval, and all equal. *Stigma* of two, broadish, spreading lobes. *Capsule* conical. *Seeds* eight or ten, roundish. I. 135

Obs. It has the calyx of a *Barleria* and the stamina of a *Dianthera*. Mr. R. Brown informs me that he thought it would belong to a new genus, which he calls *Nelsonia*.

32. *J. verticillata*, R.

Erect, hairy, spines verticelled with their apices bifid, or trifid. *Leaves* petioled, ovate. *Flower* amongst the verticils of spines, sub-sessile.

Hind. Custoola.

Found by Dr. Hunter in the vicinity of Onjein, in seed and flower in March.

GRATIOLA, Schreb. gen. N. 37.

Corol one-petalled, irregular. *Sterile* filaments two, affixed to the lower lip of the corol. *Anthers* double, and connected. *Capsules* superior, two-celled, two-valved. *Seeds* numerous, 1. G. *anara* R.

Annual (in Bengal), creeping. *Leaves* petioled, cordate, serrate. *Peduncles* axillary,

four to six-flowered. *Calyx* four-leaved, exterior pair cordate, inner subulate, apices of the sterile filaments free. *Capsule* ovate, hid in the calyx.

Caranga amara. Vahl. *enum. rol.* 1. 100.

Scratula amara. Rumph. *Amb.* 5. p. 459. t. 170. f. 1. which has been quoted by mistake, I presume, for *Scatellaria indica*.

This pretty plant has been accidentally introduced into the Botanic garden, among spice and other plants from the Moluccas. Flowering time the cold season.

Root fibrous. *Stems* and *branches* creeping, with their extremities sub-erect, four-sided, coloured, smooth. *Leaves* opposite, petioled, cordate, deeply serrate, somewhat rugose, of a soft texture, but free of pubescence; in general about two inches long. *Peduncles* axillary, solitary, rather longer than the petioles, supporting at their extremities, two or three pairs, of opposite pedicelled flowers. *Bractes* small, oblong, one under the insertion of each pedicel. *Calyx* of two pair of opposite leaflets; exterior pair large, cordate, often notched; the upper one larger, and incumbent over the rest of the calyx, and all the corol except the under lip; inner or lateral pair, linear-lanceolate, and much smaller than the exterior pair. *Corol* bilabiate; tube contracted at the middle; upper lip straight, narrow, with a two-lobed apex; under lip broad, three-lobed, drooping. *Stamina*, the fertile pair of filaments lodged under the upper lip of the corol with twin anthers, adhering by pairs, the sterile pair from the under lip, with large yellow, free, clavate apices. *Stigma* two-lobed. *Capsules* ovate, two-celled, hid between the exterior leaflets of the calyx. *Seed* numerous, very small.

Obs. As Rumphius observes, the leaves of this plant are exceedingly bitter, and might no doubt answer valuable purposes in medicine.

2. *G. grandiflora*. Linn. *sp. pl. ed. Willd.* 1. 105. *Corom. pl.* 2. N. 179.

Annual, creeping. *Leaves* sessile, broad-lanceolate, pointed, serrate. *Flowers* axillary, solitary. *Capsules* linear.

A native of moist places. Flowers during the wet and cold seasons.

Stems several, annual, creeping, four-sided, smooth; from six to twelve inches long. *Leaves* opposite, sessile, oblong, sharply-serrate, pointed, smooth. *Peduncles* axillary, about half the length of the leaves, erect, one-flowered. *Flowers* light blue. *Corol*; tube cylindric, upper lip entire; under lip broad, three-parted. *Stamens*, the two fertile filaments lodged under the upper lip, approaching archways. *Anthers* twin, united; the sterile filaments resting on the under lip and adhering to it, yellow, curved. *Capsules* lanceolate, longer than the calyx.

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3. *G. alata*. R.

Annual. *Leaves* petioled, ovate, serrate-dentate. *Racemes* terminal. *Calyx* five-toothed, and five-winged. *Sterile* filament free. *Capsule* linear, hid in the calyx.

A native of the Moluccas, is one of the largest of our Indian *Gratiolas*, and readily known by the five large membranaceous wings which run the whole length of the calyx.

4. *G. involucrata*. R.

Leaves unequally petioled, round-cordate, with large rounded lobes, many-nerved, serrulate, villous. *Flowers* collected into long peduncled, bracted heads. *Sterile* filaments free. *Capsule* hid in the villous, gibbous five-toothed calyx.

This species is also a native of the Moluccas.

5. *G. rotundifolia*. Linn. *sp. pl. ed. Willd.* 1. 103. *Cor. pl.* 3. N. 204.

Annual, erect. *Leaves* sessile, round-cordate, serrate-dentate. *Peduncles* axillary, solitary, longer than the leaves. *Capsules* globular.

A native of moist places, appearing and flowering during the wet and cold seasons.

Stems erect, four-sided, from four to six inches high. *Leaves* opposite, sub-sessile, round-cordate, serrate, or notched, a little hairy. *Flowers* axillary, or between the leaves, white. *Peduncles* longer than the leaves. *Corol*; *stamens* and *stigma* as in the foregoing species. *Capsules* round, as high as the calyx.

6. *G. integrifolia*. R.

Annual, while young straight, afterwards straggling, four-sided. *Leaves* sessile, ovate, three-nerved, entire. *Peduncles* solitary, axillary, one-flowered. *Capsules* the length of the calyx.

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Tsjanga-pupum. Rheed. *Mal.* 9. t. 57.

A native of Bengal, where it appears as a weed in gardens, during the rains.

7. *G. lucida*. Linn. *sp. pl. ed. Willd.* 1. 103. *Ind. pl.* 3. N. 202.

Annual, spreading, four-sided. *Leaves* petioled, ovate-cordate, serrate. *Flowers* long-peduncled, axillary, and terminal. *Capsules* ovate, hid in the calyx.

Crusta olle minor. Rumph. *Amb.* 5. p. 460. t. 170. f. 3.

Annual, and like the rest, appearing in moist places during the rainy season.

Stem scarcely any. *Branches* generally opposite, diffuse, four-sided, from six to twelve inches long. *Leaves* short-petioled, cordate, serrate, smooth. *Flowers* terminal, and also from the exterior axills, long-peduncled, of a bright deep blue colour. *Capsules* ovate, rather shorter than the calyx.

8. *G. veronicifolia*. Linn. *sp. pl. ed. Willd.* 1. 103. *Corom. pl.* 2. N. 154.

Annual, while young erect, afterwards creeping. *Leaves* sessile, lanceolate, serrate. *Spikes* terminal. *Flowers* opposite. *Capsules* linear.

Crusta olle major. Rumph. *Amb.* 5. p. 460. t. 170. f. 2.

A native of similar places with the last described; flowering time the same.

Stem several, creeping. *Branches* erect, four-sided, smooth; from six to eight inches long. *Leaves* opposite, sessile, decussate, oblong, glandular, smooth, fleshy, fine and most

sharply serrate; serratures ending in a minute bristle. *Racemes* terminal. *Flowers* opposite, decussated, of a violet colour. *Corol*, &c. as in the last species. Page
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9. *G. racemosa*, R.

Annual, erect. *Leaves* sub-sessile, linear-lanceolate, entire. *Racemes* terminal, brachiate. *Flowers* long-pedicelled. *Capsules* linear, three or four times longer than the calyx. I.
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A native of cultivated land over various parts of India, appearing in the rainy season.

10. *G. oppositifolia*, Linn. *sp. pl. ed. Willd.* 1. 105. *Coron. pl.* 2. N. 155.

Annual, sub-erect. *Lower* leaves opposite to each other or to a one-flowered peduncle, lanceolate, serrate. *Capsules* linear.

G. oppositifolia, Retz. *Obs. t. 4. N. 5.*

A native of moist pasture ground. Flowering in the wet season.

Stems several, rarely erect, ramous, four-sided, smooth; from three to six inches high. *Leaves* sessile, opposite to each other, or a flower, linear-lanceolate, serrate, smooth. *Peduncles* leaf-opposed, or opposite to each other, short, horizontal, clubbed. *Bractes* solitary, embracing the insertion of the peduncle. *Flowers* small, blue. *Anthers* two pairs united. *Sterile filaments* small, white. *Capsules* linear, twice the length of the calyx.

11. *G. serrata*, R.

Annual, erect, four-sided, smooth. *Leaves* opposite, stem-clasping, oblong, smooth, most acutely serrate. *Racemes* in the division of the branches, and terminal, long-peduncled. *Capsules* linear, diverging.

Beng. Bloombim.

Pectisjanger-pus-pum. *Rheed. Mal.* 9. t. 59. is exceedingly like this plant, though quoted by Linnaeus for *Ruellia astipada*, which I have never met with, if this be not it.

A native of Bengal, and in flower during the rains.

Root annual. *Stem* erect, four-sided, ramous, smooth, from two to eight inches high. *Leaves* opposite, sessile, or stem-clasping, oblong, very obtuse, most acutely serrate; smooth on both sides. *Racemes* solitary, terminal, and also from the divisions of the plant, on long, four-sided peduncles. *Flowers* opposite, short-pedicelled, verging, pink-coloured. *Bractes* lanceolate, the lower pair of the raceme dentate. *Calyx* parted half way. *Corol*, upper lip small, incumbent. *Capsules* lanceolate, twice the length of the calyx. I.
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12. *G. reptans*, R.

Annual, creeping. *Leaves* opposite, from oblong to round, serrate. *Racemes* terminal. *Sterile filaments* free. *Capsule* linear.

A native of the Moluccas; from thence introduced into the Botanic garden, where it blossoms during the rains.

Stems and *branches* round, smooth, and creeping close to the earth, with short, (about an inch long) floriferous, erect shoots. *Leaves* opposite, sub-sessile, on the creeping shoots round, on the erect flower-bearing ones oblong, with rounded apices; all serrate, and smooth on both sides. *Peduncles* or *racemes* terminal, on the short, erect shoots, bearing several, approximate pairs of short-pedicelled, opposite, large, pale bluish pink flowers. *Bractes* opposite, one-flowered, ovate. *Calyx* five-leaved. *Corol* with an enlarged throat, and ringent border; upper lip of one pale coloured segment; under lip broad, deeper coloured, and three-parted. *Sterile filaments* large, yellow, clavate, with the apices a little recurved, perfectly free. *Stigma* of two, thin, broad, round lobes. *Capsule* linear, as long as the calyx, two-celled, two-valved.

13. *G. parviflora*, R. *Coron. pl.* N. 203.

Annual, erect, ramous. *Leaves* sessile, ovate-oblong, three-nerved, serrate. *Flowers* long-peduncled, solitary. *Sterile filaments* two-celled. *Capsules* oblong.

Stems erect, ramous, four-sided; with their angles acute, about six inches high. *Leaves* opposite, sessile, ovate-oblong, slightly serrate, acute, when large three-nerved. *Flowers* axillary, solitary, long-peduncled, small. I have seen some plants with white flowers, and others with blue ones. *Anthers* twin. *Sterile filament* two-cleft, each division headed. *Capsules* rather oblong, pointed, longer than the calyx.

14. *G. Monniera*, Linn. *sp. pl. ed. Willd.* 1. 102.

Annual, creeping. *Leaves* sessile, long, obovate, entire. *Peduncles* axillary, solitary, one-flowered. *Calyx* seven-leaved. *Corol* campanulate; *stamina* four. I.
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Beng. Adha-lirni.

Teling. Sambrani-chitto.

A native of moist places, borders of brooks, &c. Flowering time the wet and cold seasons.

Stems several, annual, creeping, round, jointed, very ramous, smooth, succulent. *Leaves* opposite, sessile, obovate, wedge-shaped, or oblong, smooth, entire, obtuse, fleshy, dotted with minute spots. *Peduncles* axillary, alternate, solitary, round, smooth, shorter than the leaves, one-flowered. *Flowers* blue. *Bractes* two-awled, pressing on the calyx laterally. *Calyx* five-leaved, the exterior three leaflets large, oblong, the two interior small, linear, all are concave, smooth, pointed and permanent. *Corol* campanulate; border five-parted, nearly equal. *Stamens* as in *Didymenia*. *Anthers* two-cleft, at the base, blue. *Stigma* large, somewhat two-lobed. *Capsule* ovate, two-celled, two-valved. *Seeds* very numerous.

Obs. This plant certainly ought to be placed in the 14th class; it has no one claim, that I can observe, to a place in this genus.

The natives use the expressed juice mixed with Petroleum, to rub on parts affected with rheumatic pains.

15. *G. hussopioides*, Linn. *sp. pl. ed. Willd.* 1. 101. *Coron. pl.* 2. N. 128.

Annual, erect. *Leaves* ensiform, stem-clasping, much shorter than the stem joints. *Pe-*

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- duncles* axillary. *Capsules* linear-oblong.
G. hyssopioides, Kōn. in Retz. Obs. 4. p. 8. *Lin. spec. pl. ed. Reichh.* i. 48. Appears with the former species during the rains.
 16. *G. Juncea*, *Corom. pl. 2. N. 129.*
 Annual, erect, columnar, nearly naked. *Lower leaves* lanceolate, stem-clasping; above minute. The two pair of anthers not united. *Capsules* globular.
 Like the rest, this species delights in a wet situation, where it appears and flowers during the rains.
Stem erect, almost simple, round, jointed, smooth, from six to twelve inches high. *Leaves* opposite, stem-clasping, lanceolate, obtuse, entire. *Floral leaves* minute, triangular. *Peduncles* axillary, solitary, one-flowered. *Flowers* rose-coloured, small. *Anthers* twin, not united. The sterile filaments in this species stand between the fertile ones, and are very small. *Capsules* globular.
 17. *G. cuneifolia*, R.
 Annual, erect, simple, nearly naked. *Leaves* one pair at the base, cuneiform, obtuse; above one or two minute pairs. *Flowers* solitary, long-peduncled. *Capsules* round.
 A native of wet places on the coast of Coromandel, and nearly allied to *G. lobelioides*, and *Juncea*.
 18. *G. lobelioides*, *Lin. sp. pl. ed. Willd.* 1. 104. *Retz. Obs. 4. 7. Vahl, enum.* 1. p. 92.
 Annual, on the lower part of the simple stem grew from two to four pair of approximate, lanceolate, entire, sessile leaves. *Flowers* toward the apex, remote, solitary, long-peduncled. *Capsules* round.
 A native of Coromandel, growing in wet places during the rainy season.

UTRICULARIA. Schreb. gen. N. 41.

- Calyx* two-leaved. *Corol* ringent, and generally calcareous. *Capsule* superior, one-celled.
 I. *Seeds* numerous.
 143 1. *U. stellaris*, *Lin. sp. pl. ed. Willd.* 1. 113.
 Floating, leafless. *Scape* with a verticil of bladders. *Corol* without a nectary.
Teling. Natsoo.
 Grows in sweet waters, appears and flowers during the rains.
Root coniform-like, swimming in, and not on the water; I have always found small utricle adhering to its filaments. *Scape* sub-erect, simple; raceme above the verticil of bladders, which rest on the surface of the water.
 2. *U. fasciculata*, R.
 Floating, leafless. *Scapes* naked; *racemes* four to eight-flowered. *Utricle* sub-ovate, two-horned, scattered amongst the fibres of the root. *Nectary* horn-shaped, ascending to the edge of the under lip. *Capsules* beaked, drooping.
Teling. Natsoo.
Beng. Janjee.
 Found swimming in stagnant water in the vicinity of Calcutta, at the end of the cold, and beginning of the hot seasons.
Stem jointed, length various, but often extending some feet. *Radicles* most numerous, in alternate fascicles, multifid, filiform, armed with minute, acute bristles pointing forward. *Utricle* scattered, semi-ovate, dotted, becoming black by age, with two horns from the mouth. *Scape* erect, from four to eight inches high, bearing generally from four to eight, alternate, large, yellow, pedicelled flowers. *Bractes* ovate, obtuse, one-flowered. *Calyx* of two large, p. runcuent leaflets. *Corol* as in the genus. *Nectary* horn-shaped, blunt, nearly as long as the under lip, and bending up to its margins. *Capsules* conical, pointed, reflected.
 3. *U. biflora*, R.
 Floating, leafless. *Scape* naked, two-flowered. *Utricle* ovate, with filaments from their apices. *Nectary* horn-shaped, ascending, as long as the under lip. *Capsules* globular, erect.
 I. *Beng.* Chota-janjee.
 144 Found with the last described in stagnant water near Calcutta, during the same seasons. A much smaller plant.
Root of a few, scarcely compound, filiform fibres, and some scattered, subulate nigrescent utricle, with two or more filaments from their apices, or mouths. *Scape* about three inches high, filiform, naked, generally two-flowered. *Flowers* yellow, small. *Calyx* and *corol* as in the genus, with the funx closed, and a horned, ascending nectary as long as the under lip. *Capsules* globular, erect.

LYCOPUS. Schreb. gen. N. 44.

- Corol* four-cleft, with one of the divisions emarginate. *Stamina* distinct. *Seeds* four, renuse.
 1. *L. diauthera*, Buch.
 Annual, erect, four-sided. *Leaves* petioled, rhomb-ovate, serrate. *Calyx* bilabiate.
 A native of Nepala; from thence Dr. Buchanan sent the seeds to this garden, (in 1802,) where the plants thrive during the cold season, and blossom in March and April.
Stems annual, straight, four-sided; *sides* slightly grooved; angles somewhat hairy. *Branches* axillary, decussate, four-sided, &c. like the stem; height of the whole plant from one to two feet. *Leaves* opposite, petioled, declined, rhomb-ovate; anterior margins serrate, dotted with minute, darker green glands underneath, general length about one inch, or less.

Racemes terminal. *Bractes* opposite, lanceolate, one-flowered. *Flowers* pedicelled, small, very pale pink, almost white. *Calyx* bilabiate; upper lip ascending, tridentate; lower lip bipartite, and defended with hair on the inside. *Corol*; tube short, somewhat four-sided; upper division of the border broad and emarginate; lateral two of the same length, but narrower and semicircular; under one large, and nearly round. *Filaments* four, short, in the angles of the tube of the corol. *Anthers* twin on the long filaments, and tending to be so on the shorter ones, but very small, and abortive. Is nearly allied to *Thymus*.

SALVIA. Schreb. gen. N. 50.

Corol irregular. *Filaments* two-forked; *anthers* on the superior ones. *Seeds* naked.

1. *S. Bengalensis*, Koen. MSS.

Shrubby. *Leaves* linear-ovate, lanceolate, entire. *Racemes* verticelled, verticils distinct, many-flowered. An *anther* to each division of the filaments.

The natives on the Coromandel coast have no name for it. From Bengal it was introduced into the gardens on the coast a few years ago, by Mr. Parsons; and is only found in gardens, where it grows to be a large, straggling shrub.

Trunk seldom erect, woody, sometimes as thick as a man's arm. *Branch* cracked, and peeling off in irregular pieces. *Young shoots* downy, round. *Leaves* as in *salvia officinalis*. *Racemes* terminal, often compound, verticelled. *Verticils* approximate, glabrous, many-flowered. *Flowers* white. *Calyx* gibbous, downy, three or four toothed. *Corol*, both lips recurved, or spreading. *Stamens*, there are sometimes three or even four filaments, with their extremities bifid, each division bearing an oval proper *anther*.

Obs. The leaves of this plant smell and taste considerably stronger, I think, than those of *S. officinalis*, and are applied to the same uses.

2. *S. brachiata*, R.

Annual, erect, brachiata. *Leaves* oblong, crenate, tomentose. *Racemes* verticelled; *verticils* six-flowered; *seeds* elevated on a receptacle.

Is a native of most places, over various parts of India. Flowering time the cold season.

Stem annual, erect, ramous, four-sided, four grooved, downy; from one to two feet high. *Branches* opposite, cross-armed, ascending. *Leaves* opposite, petioled, running down on the petioles, oblong, irregularly crenulate, waved, rugose, a little downy; two or three inches long. *Racemes* terminal, long, verticelled. *Verticils* six-flowered, six-bracted. *Flowers* small, pale purple. *Stamens* as in the genus, with the rudiments of two additional sterile filaments between the large pair. *Germ* elevated on a large fleshy receptacle. This plant is slightly aromatic.

3. *S. linata*, R.

Herbaceous, four-sided, villous. *Leaves* sessile, ovate-oblong, entire, woody. *Flowers* verticillate.

Found by Colonel Hardwicke on the most elevated mountain near Adwanee, on the road from Hurdwar to Srinagar. It is his *S. catapifolia*. See *Asiatic Researches*, vol. 6. p. 349.

Obs. *Salvia rosea* of Vahl is the same as *S. erecta*, an American plant, which though in a manner naturalized here, has no right to a place in this Flora.

BOERHAAVIA. Schreb. gen. N. 13.

Calyx inferior, gibbous, entire, permanent, and becoming an envelope for the seed. *Germ* one-celled; *ovule* single, erect. *Corol* campanulate, inserted on the calyx. *Seed* solitary. *Fibrous* compound, with inferior *radicle*, and central *perisperm*.

1. *B. procumbens*, H. & B. Brooke.

Root fusiform, perisperm. *Branches* procumbent, smooth. *Leaves* variously cordate, covered with a silver coloured pellicle underneath. *Flowers* terminal, in long-peduncled heads. *Stems* three.

See. *Poeyneria*, Shotzgrinze.

Beng. Gadhā pōona, the red variety; and Shweta-pooria, the white one.

Telu dumer. *Rheed*, Mal. 7. p. 105 t. 56, good for a young luxuriant plant.

B. diandra, and *erecta*, *Burm. Flora*, Ind. p. 3. t. 1, seem to be our plant, taken at different ages.

B. erecta, *Gert. Carp.* ii. 209. t. 127.

This species, whatever it may be, whether *diffusa*, *erecta*, *repanda* or *diandra*, or all of them, is the only one I have yet found in India. It is not common every where, but is one of the most troublesome weeds we have. The long, fusiform, perennial roots, strike so deep, as to render it no easy task to dig them up. It produces blossoms and ripe seed during the whole year.

Root perpendicular, fusiform, slender, perennial. *Stem* none; *branches* many, herbaceous, with alternate, bifarious, round, smooth, jointed, often coloured branchlets spreading close on the ground, to an extent of many feet in a good soil, but never striking root. *Leaves* opposite, unequal in size, one of the leaves being alternately smaller in each pair; petioled, variously cordate, margins more or less scalloped, waved, and often coloured; sometimes acute, sometimes obtuse; all are smooth above, and covered with a silver coloured pellicle underneath; size very various. *Petioles* shorter than the leaves, channelled. *Peduncles* solitary, from the naked swelled joints between the leaves, but nearest to the small leaf. At the ends of the *branchlets*, where the joints approximate, they are so numerous as to form a

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panicle, each supporting, from one to five, or six small heads of sessile, red or white, minute flowers. *Calyc* (apparently the germ), beneath, five-sided, covered with headed glutinous glands; *mouth* entire, and much contracted. *Corol* campanulate, plaited, inserted on the crown of the calyx. *Nectary*, a small fleshy, three-toothed cup, surrounding the base of the germ, in the divisions of which the filaments are inserted. It requires a powerful lens, and much patience to understand the structure of this part of the flower. *Filaments* generally three, as long as the style. *Anthers* of two round lobes. *Germ* oblong, hid in the belly of the calyx, one-celled; *ovulum* single, attached to the bottom of the cell. *Style* slender. *Stigma* peltate. *Pericarp* turbinate, five-sided, covered with clammy, pedicelled glands, &c. exactly as in Gartner's figures of his *Boerhaavia erecta*.

Obs. There are two varieties of this plant in Bengal; one with red, the other with white flowers; in other respects they are the same. In the St. Helena plant, *B. repanda* of the *Hortus Bengalensis*, the leaves are more angular, the inflorescence terminal, racemes verticelled, with one bracte only to each pedicel.

FRAXINUS.

Polygamous. *Calyx* none, or four-parted. *Corol* none, or four-petalled. *Semara* one-seeded, with lanceolate wings.

1. *F. chinensis*. R.

Arboreous, with erect branches. *Leaflets* from three to seven, lanceolate, serrate. *Panicles* axillary, and terminal. *Flowers* without petals.

A native of China, from thence introduced into the Botanic garden by the late Col. Robert Kyd, prior to 1793: where they blossom in April, but have not produced seed, or even full grown seed vessels.

Our small trees have little or no trunk; but several, erect, straight branches and branchlets; giving an entire height of from ten to twelve feet. *Leaves* opposite, pinnate, and ternate. *Leaflets* from three to seven, opposite, lanceolate, serrate, smooth. The pairs short-petioled, much smaller and shorter in proportion to their breadth than the terminal one, which is protruded on a longer winged petiolet. *Petioles* channelled, sometimes with a marginal wing. *Panicles* axillary, and terminal, small, drooping, and composed of most

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slender, simple and compound, sub-verticelled ramifications. *Calyx*, in all four-toothed. *Corol* none. *Filaments* in the completely hermaphrodite flower much longer than the calyx. In the female wanting, or abortive, and hid within the calyx. *Male flowers* not found. *Germ* ovate. *Style* long, and curved. *Stigma* emarginate.

LIGUSTRUM.

Corol four-cleft. *Berry* superior of two cells with two seeds in each cell.

1. *L. nepalense*. Wall.

Leaves ovate, or ovate-oblong, acuminate, villous below. *Panicle* terminal, villous, consisting of sub-erect crowded racemes.

A native of the mountains of Nepala, where it is called *Goongacha* and grows to be a considerable tree, producing profuse clusters of white, sweet smelling flowers from April to June; *berries* ripen in four to six months.

Branches round, opposite, ash-coloured, dotted with callous spots; all the younger parts covered with abundance of soft hairs. *Leaves* opposite, spreading, on very short channelled petioles, varying considerably in size and figure, mostly ovate with a rounded base, sometimes oblong or lanceolate, generally tapering into a long apex, terminated by a short cylindric point; from one to two, or even three inches long, of a firm texture, shining above, densely villous underneath, when old entirely smooth, with very fine remote nerves communicating with each other in reticulated arches near the margin. *Panicle* somewhat contracted, ovate, from four to six inches long, sessile, consisting of pretty crowded racemes, the uppermost very short and alternate. *Peduncles* round, villous, with a deciduous small lanceolate bracte under each division. *Flowers* short-pedicelled, smooth, disposed in small bunches. *Calyc* truncate, with four hardly discernible teeth. *Corol*; tube equalling the calyx; segments of the limb spreading, lanceolate, acute, twice as long as the tube. *Stamina* almost as long as the corol; *filaments* inserted within its mouth between two opposite fissures; *anthers* oblong, bursting lengthways on both sides. *Pistil* shorter than the stamina, smooth; *ovarium* roundish, two-celled, with two pendulous ovula in each cell; *style* short; *stigma* fleshy, oblong, acute. *Berries* oval, dark blue, with a beautiful bloom on them, rather smaller than those of the common *Privet*; pulp brown. *Seeds* one or two; *cotyledons* broad-ovate. In other respects like those of *Ligustrum*. *Gart. Carp.* ii. 72. tab. 92.

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Obs. This species differs from *L. japonicum*, Thunb. and *lucidum*, Ait. in the figure and villosity of its leaves and the contracted shape of its panicle. It may perhaps be found the same as *L. sinense*, Lour. especially if the racemes, which in the *flora Cochinchinensis* are attributed to that tree, are considered as panicles, which indeed has been done by the illustrious author of that article in Rees's New Cyclopædia.

VERBENA. See *Didynamia Angiospermia*.

DIANDRIA TRIGYNIA.

PIPER. *Schreb. gen.* N. 59.

Ament filiform, imbricated with peltate scales. *Corol* none. *Germ* one-celled, with a

Single, erect *ovulum*. Berry one-seeded. Embryo inverse, and furnished with an ample perisperm.

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1. *P. nigrum*, Linn. *sp. pl. ed. Willd.* 1. 159.
Leaves bifarious, obliquely ovate-cordate, acuminate, polished, from five to seven-nerved.
Pepper-vine, Marsden's *History of Sumatra*, p. 105.
Molugo-codi. *Rheed, Mal.* 7. 23 t. 12.
Sams. Vellojung, Maroehang, Marichang, Kolakang, Kreshnamooshunang, Dharmu-pattunang.

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Hind. and Beng. Marich, or Gol-marich.
Tam. Molocoo-kodi.
Pers. Pilpil.
Arab. Filfil.
Malay. Ladda.
Cultivated in various parts of India, and its Islands.

2. *P. triocum*, R.
Triocous, shrubby, rooting. Leaves bifarious, obliquely-ovate, acuminate, from five to seven-nerved, glaucous. *Aræolæ* leaf-opposed, cylindric, pendulous.

Telug. Mariat-tiga.
Roots long, striking deep into the earth. Stem jointed, winding, when old woody, and scabrous, running along the ground to a great extent, or up trees, &c. when trained to them; from each joint issue roots which take firm hold of whatever they meet with. Branches numerous, alternate; the young ones smooth, the old ones woody, and scabrous like the stem. Leaves alternate, petioled, cordate, broad-oval, ovate, or oblong, pointed, from five to seven-nerved, generally five, above smooth and glossy, below, lighter coloured, often somewhat bubbled, from four to six inches long, and from two to four broad. Petioles channelled, smooth, an inch or an inch and a half long. *Stipules* solitary, spatulate, falling off when the leaf begins to be unfolded.

MALE PLANT. Calyx an *anther*, leaf apical, p-luncl d, filiform, pendulous, closely imbricated with five spiral rows, of fleshy, white, one-flowered scales. Scales oblong, petiole sessile, one flowered. Corol none. Filaments three, very thick, and very short, scarcely exserting the anthers above the margins of the scales of the anther. *At there four-lobed l. Pist.* in some, a minute cylindric gland in the centre, in others, not the smallest rudiment of one.

FEMALE PLANT. Calyx an *anther*, leaf apical, shorter, thicker, and more rigid than in the male, imbricated with three spiral rows of scales. Scales as in the male. Corol none. Stigma none. Gynæceum globose, immersed in the substance of the anther. Style none. Stigma three-lobed, white, glandular. Pericarp, a small, round, red, somewhat fleshy berry. Seed one, globose.

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Obs. When I described the three vines included in this one species, I had not seen *Piper nigrum*, and took it for granted that this was it; but as soon as I had an opportunity of seeing that famous plant, I was immediately convinced that they were distinct species. In *trioicum*, the leaves have a glutinous appearance, which readily distinguishes it from *P. nigrum*, which has shining dark green leaves.

This vine I have found wild amongst the chain of mountains directly north from Coringa, in the Rajamahendrapur. It delights in a moist, rich soil, well shaded with trees; to them it adheres most firmly, by means of the roots which issue from the joints. Flowering time, in their wild state, during the latter part of the wet season, September and October. The pepper ripens in March. With me, in a cultivated state, they flower almost all the year round, but chiefly during the fore-mentioned period.

I have not met with any author, or any sort of information, that could lead me to think black pepper the produce of a dioecious plant, (male and female on distinct vines,) till upon examination, I found it was so. Attention to this circumstance will, I think, render the culture of pepper much more certain, and successful, viz. by planting to each prop tree a male and female plant, the male on the sides from whence the most prevailing wind blows; and the female on the other.

The vegetable world is full of proofs that the *sexual system* of the immortal Linnaeus is founded on the soundest principles; and not a single plant have I ever found in India, that does not corroborate this fact. The Arabians from time immemorial knew, that to render the female date tree prolific, it was necessary to bring it in contact with the male; which they do by making a slit in the spathe of the female flower, just before it is ready to burst and thrusting therein a branch of the male spadix. I have therefore the utmost reason to conclude the pepper vine will be much more productive, if the above-mentioned circumstance be attended to, by the cultivators. I think, if the Malays in Sumatra had known it, the accurate Mr. Marsden would not have neglected mentioning so material a circumstance, when describing this plant, and the method of cultivating it there.

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Soon after the above description was made, I found a third vine bearing anthers with *hermaphrodite* flowers; or *hermaphrodite* and *female* flowers mixed on the same anthers. At the same time I found that the pepper of the female vine did not ripen properly, but dropped while green, and immature from the plant, and that when dried it had not so much pungency as common pepper, whereas the pepper of this third sort ripens perfectly, when dry is exceedingly pungent; and has been, by pepper merchants at Madras, reckoned equal, if not superior to the best pepper of the Malabar coast, or Ceylon; consequently this must be the sort that is found cultivated; the other two being, I conjecture, entirely neglected.

This *hermaphrodite* plant grows wild, with the male and female, in the moist, uncultivat-

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ed, over-run shady vallies, up amongst the mountains; and also upon the mountains, where springs keep them moist. Such places are common in the cliffs of the rocks, and there the vines thrive with the greatest luxuriance. In its stem, branches, leaves, and stipules, it agrees perfectly with the other two. The aments are also the same in every respect, except that here are four spiral rows of flowers; the *scales* of the *ament* are as in the other two, viz. the male and female plants. *Stamens*, generally two, fleshy, clubbed filaments, shorter than the germ, and placed laterally, so as to press upon it. It frequently happens that they are entirely wanting, or only one is present. *Anthers* two oval pits in the apex of each filament. *Germ* globular, immersed in the substance of the ament. *Style* none. *Stigmas* three, spreading. *Berry* globular, size of a small pea, red, smooth, one-celled. *Seeds* solitary.

3. *P. longum*, Willd. 1. 161.

Dicecons, shrubby, creeping. *Lower* leaves petioled, broad-cordate, floral leaves sessile, stem-clasping, oblong-cordate; all are from five to nine-nerved.

Cutta-tirpali. *Rheed. Mal.* 7. p. 27. t. 14.

Sans. Krishna, Oopukoolya, Videhee, Magudhee, Chapula, Kana, Ooshuma, Pippalee, Shomdee, Kola.

Beng. Pippul, the root Pippula-moola.

English. Long pepper.

Pippul-chittoo is the Telinga name of the plant, and Pippuloo the pepper.

The plant I have found wild amongst bushes, on the banks of water courses, up towards the Circar mountains. It flowers and bears fruit during the wet and cold seasons.

Root woody, perennial. *Stems* many, creeping, jointed, round; *joints* swelled; *young shoots* downy. *Branchlets* bearing the fruit are erect, with the leaves sessile, or nearly so. *Leaves* on the creeping branches largest, petioled, broad-cordate, seven-nerved; on the erect, fruit-bearing branchlets (*floral leaves*) stem-clasping, oblong-cordate, five-nerved; all are smooth, somewhat wrinkled; below pale green; size various. *Stipules* of the petioled leaves two, joining length-ways to the petioles, lanceolate; of the sessile leaves within the leaf, single, spatuliform.

FEMALE FLOWERS. *Ament* sessile, leaf-opposed, peduncled, erect, cylindric, imbricated with five, or more, spiral rows of small, orbicular, permanent, peltated, one-flowered scales. *Calyx* none. *Corol* none. *Stamens* none. *Germ*s numerous, aggregate, sessile, sub-orbicular. *Style* none or exceedingly short. *Stigmas* three or four-lobed. *Pericarp* aggregate, sub-cylindrical, composed of firmly united, one-seeded drupes. *Seed* ovate, smooth.

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Obs. It is in Bengal only, so far as I have been able to learn, that this plant is cultivated for its pepper. When the pepper (ament) is full grown, it is gathered and daily exposed to the sun, till perfectly dry; after which it is packed up in bags for sale.

The roots, and thickest parts of the creeping stems, when cut into small pieces and dried, form a considerable article of commerce all over India, under the name of *Pippula moola*; for which purpose it is particularly cultivated in many of the vallies amongst the Circar mountains. This sort is more esteemed, and bears a higher price than that of Bengal; where by far the largest proportion is cultivated. It is, as well as the *pepper*, chiefly employed medicinally, and the consumption of both these drugs is very great.

CULTIVATION IN BENGAL. The long pepper is not propagated by seed, but by suckers, and requires to be cultivated upon a rich, high, and dry soil. The suckers are transplanted soon after the setting in of the periodical rains, and the pepper (which is preserved merely by drying it in the sun), is gathered in the month of January, after which the stalk, and branches of the plant wither, and the roots only remain alive. A *bigha* of land (the third of an English acre) will yield in the first year about a maund (eighty-four pounds) of the pepper, in the second year four maunds; and in the third, six; after which, as the plant becomes annually less and less productive, the roots are grubbed up, dried, and sold; and fresh roots or young shoots are set in their stead, the earth requiring merely a slight covering of manure. The plants are never to be watered, and at the commencement of the hot season the roots are to be carefully covered with straw to preserve them against the heat of the sun. The plants should be set about five feet asunder. Large quantities of this pepper and also of the roots are exported to Bombay, and Surat; where both are in great demand, the first for culinary, the latter for medicinal purposes. The ryots in this part of the country, usually sow radishes, or barley, or plant *brinjals* (*Solanum melongena*), in the intermediate space between the plants.

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4. *P. Chaba*, W. Hunter in *Asiat. Res.* ix. 391.

Shrubby, creeping. *Leaves* short-petioled, ovate-lanceolate, base unequal, scarcely triple-nerved; *aments* leaf-opposed, erect, cylindric-conical, firm and fleshy.

Sans. Chuyyang, Chayka, Chuyee, Chayikang.

Beng. Choee.

Piper longum. *Rumph. Aarb.* 5. p. 333. t. 116. f. 1.

Obs. Cutta-tirpali. *Rheed. Mal.* 7. p. 27. t. 14. represents a very different species, the fruit of which is also used over the continent of India, and particularly in the western part thereof, as *long pepper*, and is much cultivated in Bengal, chiefly for its root, which the natives call *Pippula*. Woodville's figure, in his *Medical Botany*, is very bad, for it answers neither to this, nor *P. longum*, *Linn. sp. pl. ed.* Willd. 161. which may be called the long pepper of the continent of India. Blackwell's figure is still worse.

5. *P. sylvestrum*, R.

Leaves all petioled, broad-cordate, from five to seven-nerved, obtuse; lobes of the base large, equal, circular. *Aments* erect, short-peduncled, columnar; male flowers tetrandrous.

A native of the mountains on the north-west border of Bengal, where the natives call it

Pahari peepul, or *mountain* long pepper, and use it, both green and ripe, in their dishes. In the Botanic garden it blossoms, and the berries ripen during the rains.

Root perennial. *Stems* or rather branches creeping on the ground, or rooting on trees like Ivy, and most of the East India species of pepper; all the young parts polished. *Leaves* alternate, petioled, equally-cordate, obtuse, from five to seven-nerved, smooth, from three to five inches long, by from two to four broad. *Petioles* from one to two inches long, grooved, *stipules* interfoliaceous, &c. as in the genus. *Male aments* leaf-opposed, short-peduncled, or columnar, slender. *Scales* on flowered. *Corol* none. *Filaments* generally four, oval, fleshy, very short. *Anthers* one-celled. *Germ* none. *Female aments* on a different plant, leaf-opposed, short, peduncled, cylindric. *Germ* oval, one-celled, ovula single, erect, that is, attached directly to the bottom of the cell.

I.
1576. *P. perfoliatus*. R.

Leaves equally-ovate, and ovate-lanceolate, short-petioled, from three to five-nerved, smooth, acuminate. *Aments* subsessile, cylindric.

Pippul the vernacular name in Silihet, and on the adjacent range of mountains where it is indigenous, and considered the *Pippul*, or *long pepper* of that country, and as such is used in medicine, &c. It differs specifically, no doubt, from the long pepper plant of lower Bengal, as well as from that of Rumphius, called *P. Chaba* by Dr. W. Hunter, who found it common on the Island of Pulo-Pinang. It is immediately known from *P. longum* by the shape of the leaves, as well by their being all equally petioled; and from *P. Chaba*, by both sides of the base being equal, or nearly so; whereas in *Chaba* the lower side is much larger and longer.

Root perennial. *Stems* and alternate branches creeping, young shoots smooth. *Leaves* alternate, short petioled, from ovate-oblong to lanceolate, entire, acuminate; generally five-nerved, of which the exterior two are minute, and when absent the leaf is perfectly three-nerved, from three to five inches long, by from one to three broad. *Stipules* stem-clasping and petiolar. The *female aments* have only been found, which induces me to think this species is dioecious, as most of them are; they are short-peduncled, solitary, and directly opposite to the leaves. *Berries* smaller than in common black pepper (*P. nigrum*) obliquely oval; pulp in small quantity, one-celled. *Seeds* solitary, conform to the berry. *Perisperm* conform to the seed. *Embryo* minute, lodged in a little hollow in the apex of the perisperm.

I.
1587. *P. Bette*. Lion. *sp. pl. ed. Willd.* 159.

Perennial, dioecious, creeping. *Leaves* alternate, bifarious, cordate, from five to seven-nerved, smooth, entire. *Female aments* sub-cylindric, drooping.

P. qui murum, &c. Bern. *Zool.* p. 193. t. 83. f. 2.Betta-coli. *Rheed. Med.* 7. 29. t. 15.*Succ.* Tamboul-vellor, Tamboul, Nag-vellor.*Willd.* and *Bong.* Pan.

I have never met with this plant in its wild state. It is much cultivated over India and the Malay countries.

Root woody, ramous. *Stems* woody, creeping on the earth, or rising up trees, poles, &c. when carefully trained to them; smooth on every part; innumerable roots issue from the joints, by which the plant is well supported after they have taken hold. *Leaves* alternate, petioled, bifarious, from broad-cordate to obliquely ovate-oblong, somewhat pointed, from five to seven-nerved, entire, smooth; from four to six inches long, and from two to four broad. *Petioles* of various lengths, and channelled. *Stipules* as in *P. nigrum*. *Female aments* leaf-opposed, peduncled, filiform, sub-pendulous, closely imbricated with several spiral rows of scales, and corollas, exactly as in *P. tripartitum*. The *male flowers* I have never found.

Obs. The plants are constantly raised from the slips, and cuttings, these are carefully planted in a rich moist soil, well inclosed, and shaded, so that they are in great measure protected from both sun and wind. In some places, small plantations of *Asphyromene grandiflora*, are made to train them to, and to keep off the sun; in others, poles are employed for the first, and a thin shed of mats over them for the latter purpose, they require to be frequently watered during the dry weather. Every history of India describes, and every body knows, the use the Hindoos of all ranks make of the leaves of this plant.

I.
1598. *P. Chaba*. *Geert. Corp.* ii. 67. *Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd.* 159.

Shrubby, creeping. *Leaves* petioled, ovate-lanceolate, scarcely triple-nerved. *Aments* leaf-opposed, on peduncles longer than the petioles. *Berries* pedicelled.

Piper caninum. *Rumph. Arch.* 5. t. 28. f. 2.

A native of Prince of Wales' Island and the countries to the eastward of the Bay of Bengal.

9. *P. latatum*. R.

Creeping, every part very woolly. *Leaves* petioled, ovate-lanceolate, scarcely three-nerved. *Aments* leaf-opposed, one-peduncled, as long as the petioles. *Berries* pedicelled, clavate.

A native of the Malay Archipelago.

10. *P. anthusiaceum*. *Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd.* 161.

Leaves short petioled, from salient to obliquely re-entering, cordate, from seven to nine-nerved, entire, smooth.

A native of the Malay Archipelago. There is no doubt but this is the *Sirinn decumanum*. *Rumph. Arch.* 5. t. 27. but whether it be the South Sea Island intoxicating species, I cannot take upon me to say. The leaves are often a foot long, by six or eight inches broad, on sheathing petioles not more than an inch long. I have not seen the fruit.

11. *P. achoreense*. R.

Arboreous, creeping. *Leaves* petioled, ovate-elliptic, acute, five-nerved. *Aments* leaf-

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- opposed, long, slender, cylindric, on peduncles about as long as the petioles.
Sitium arborescens tertium. *Rumph. Amb.* 5. t. 28. f. 1.
 A native of the Molucca Islands.
12. *P. lanceolatum.* R.
 Shrubby, creeping. *Leaves* short-petioled, broad-lanceolate, prominently five-nerved, smooth. *Aments* leaf-opposed, long-peduncled, filiform.
 A native of the Molucca Islands.
13. *P. Malanivis.* Linn. *sp. pl. ed.* Willd. 160.
 Shrubby, creeping. *Leaves* rather long-petioled, from salient to re-entering, cordate, five or seven-nerved. *Aments* leaf-opposed, filiform, on peduncles that are generally shorter than the petioles.
Amalago. *Rheed. Mal.* 7. t. 16.
Sitium. *Rumph. Amb.* 5. t. 116. f. 2. is no doubt *P. Belle*, consequently must be excluded from the list of synonyms belonging to this species.
14. *P. rostratum.* R.
 Creeping, tender parts lustrous. *Leaves* short-petioled, obovate, cuneate, obtuse-pointed, villous, five or seven-nerved, downy, meeting above the base. *Aments* leaf-opposed, short-peduncled. *Berries* beaked.
 A native of the Moluccas.
15. *P. diffusum.* Vahl. *enum. pl.* 1. 333.
Leaves long-petioled, round-cordate, sharp-pointed, five or seven-nerved, smooth. *Aments* cylindric, short-peduncled.
Sitium frigidum. *Rumph. Amb.* 5. 345. t. 119. f. 2.
 A native of the Moluccas.
16. *P. sarmentosum.* R.
 Erect, ramous at the top, sarmentose. *Leaves* from broad-cordate to oblong, smooth, five-nerved, the superior ones sub-sessile. *Aments* leaf-opposed, short-peduncled.
P. latifolium. Hunter in *Asiat. Res.* ix. 392.
 Gadu. Caudu, or Gudukh, of the Malays.
 A native of the Malay Islands, and brought by Mr. Smith into the Botanic garden, where it thrives luxuriantly, and is in fruit most part of the year.
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- Stems* erect, from six to eighteen inches high, ramous at top, jointed, and smooth. *Sarmentose* shoots of a great length, issuing in abundance from the top of the root, and the lower part of the stem, by which the plant is quickly propagated to any extent. *Leaves* alternate, the lower ones petioled, broad, re-entering, cordate; the upper ones sub-sessile, obliquely oblong; all are smooth on both sides, and shining on the upper one. *Aments* solitary, opposite to the leaves, short-peduncled, oblong, very small, being rarely more than a quarter of an inch long. *Germ*s oval, one-celled; *ovulum* one attached by the base to the bottom of the cell. *Fruit* compound, sub-cylindric, about the size of an infant's finger, when ripe softish, and of a dark green or livid colour. *Berries* numerous, most of the germs prove abortive, one-celled. *Seed* solitary, oval, attached to the bottom of the cell. *Integuments* single, thin, light brown. *Perisperm* conform to the seed, friable. *Embryo* shape of a small broad inverted cone lodged in the apex of the perisperm. *Radicle* superior.
17. *P. angustifolium.* R.
 Scandent, or creeping, smooth. *Leaves* sessile, obliquely-lanceolate, very smooth. *Aments* leaf-opposed, short-peduncled.
 A native of the Malay Archipelago.
18. *P. saxatile.* Wall.
Stems furrowed, creeping, with villous joints and fascicled sub-erect branches. *Leaves* sub-sessile quatern, obovate-cuneate, fleshy, convex and villous beneath, with three coloured nerves, veinless. *Spike* terminal, filiform, elongated, peduncled.
 A native of the neighbourhood of Katmandu in Nepal, where it grows on rocks and blossoms during the first four months of the year. A small succulent, probably annual species, which creeps to a considerable extent, sending forth fascicled, sometimes single, opposite or alternate branches from each joint, which scarcely rise four inches above the surface on which the plant grows. *Stems* thread-like, pubescent, with four or five furrows; *branches* once or twice sub-divided into small opposite branchlets. *Leaves* generally quatern, rarely tern, four or five lines in length, obtuse, cuneate at the base, shining and somewhat concave above, with copious short hairs below, slightly ciliated, without veins or ribs, and losing even the three pale-coloured nerves when dry; the lowest verticils many times, the others two or three times, shorter than the interstices between the joints. *Leaves* of the young shoots linear-oblong, measuring sometimes an inch in length. *Petioles* very short, villous, erect, with a gland-like body in their axills, villous. *Spike* terminal, very slender, from an inch to an inch and a half long, round, villous, excavated on its surface with innumerable small pores in which the flowers are lodged, on a peduncle about half its length.
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- Obs.* All the parts of this elegant little species have a faint pungent taste. I have not been able hitherto to examine its organs of fructification in a satisfactory manner.

Hippocratea.

CLASS III.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

VALERIANA. Schreb. *gen.* N. 60.

Calyx none. *Corol* superior, one-petalled, gibbous on one side of the base. *Seed* one.
1. *V. Jatropha*. Sir W. Jones in *Asiat. Res.* vol. ii. p. 405, and vol. iv. p. 109. Roxb.
Ind. 433.
Flowers triandrous. *Leaves* entire, four-fold, the inner radical pair petioled, and cor-
date; *cauline* sessile, lanceolate. *Seeds* crowned with a papus.
V. spica. Fahl. *ca.* pl. 2. 13.

OLIX. Schreb. *gen.* N. 61.

Calyx entire. *Corol* three-petalled. *Nectary* of a few abortive filaments inserted on the
petals. *Germ* one-celled; *ovulum* one, erect. *Drupe* half hid in the enlarged calyx, one-
seeded. *Embryo* inverse, and amply furnished with a perisperm.

1. *O. scandens.* *Corom.* pl. 3. N. 102.

Shrubby, scandent. *Leaves* ovate-oblong. *Petals* and nectarial filament bifid.

Fissilia psittacorum. Linn. *sp. pl. ed.* Willd. 1. 194.

Roxburghia haccata König's *Mss.*

Teling. Turka-vepa.

A large, woody, climbing shrub, a native of forests. *Flowers* all the year round.

I.

Trunk leaning, often as thick as a man's thigh. *Branches* numerous, climbing. *Thorns*
one here and there over the old woody parts only, very large and strong, shaped like the horn
of a Rhinoceros. *Leaves* alternate, bifarious, petioled, oval, entire, smooth, about two inches
long, and one broad. *Racemes* axillary, solitary, half the length of the leaves, few-flowered.
Flowers small, white. *Calyx* cup-form, entire, permanent, and enlarging with the fruit.
Petals three; one, two, or all three half twice as long; *divisions* linear, spreading. *Nectary*, a
bifid, filiform, yellow body, rising from the inside of the base of each division of the petals.
Filaments three, short, standing between the nectaries, inserted into the petals below their
fissures. *Anthers* oblong. *Germ* superior, ovate, one-celled, containing one *ovule* attached
to the bottom of the cell. *Style* length of the cell. *Stigma* simple. *Drupe* or berry
oblong, three-fourths covered with the enlarged calyx, yellow, pulpy, one-celled. Birds are
fond of them. *Seed* single, globose. *Cotyledons* two; *external* mucilaginous; *inner* one white
and spongy. *Perisperm* conform to the seed, amygdaline. *Embryo* inverse, minute, lodged
in the apex of the perisperm. *Cotyledons* two, equal, minute, semi-linear. *Raceme* larger
than the cotyledons, oval, superior.

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2. *O. integrata.* R.

Shrubby, scandent. *Leaves* bifarious, from ovate-lanceolate to oblong, entire, glossy.

Racemes axillary, before the flower expands bifariously imbricated, (like the spicule in *Briza*.)
Drupe ovate.

A very large climbing shrub, or tree, if any scandent plant can be so called; a native
of Chittagong, where it flowers in the hot season.

LOEFFLINGIA. Schreb. *gen.* N. 71.

Calyx five-leaved. *Corol* five-petalled. *Capsules* superior, one-celled, three-valved.

I.

1. *L. indica.* Linn. *sp. pl. ed.* Willd. 1. 191. *Retz.* *Obs.* 48.

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Annual, diffuse, branchy. *Leaves* subverticelled, cuneiform. *Flowers* terminal. *Style*
three-cleft. *Calyx* fleshy.

Pharmaceum depressum. Mart. 564.

A small, diffuse, annual plant; appearing and flowering in the cold season.

Stems many, pressing on the ground, branchy. *Leaves* opposite sessile, with many
smaller ones from their axils, which makes them appear verticelled, oval, smooth, from a
quarter to half an inch long. *Stipules* four-fold, membranaceous, with many small similar
teeth about the flowers. *Flowers* sessile in the divisions of the branches, and terminal. *Pet-*
als linear, with three or four-toothed apices.

HIPPOCRATEA. Schreb. *gen.* N. 73.

Calyx five-parted. *Petals* five. *Germ* three-celled; *ovula* a few, attached to the axis.
Capsules three, one-celled, two-valved. *Seeds* membrane-winged. *Embryo* erect, without
perisperm.

1. *H. indica.* Linn. *sp. pl. ed.* Willd. 1. 193. *Corom.* pl. 2. N. 130.

Shrubby, climbing by tendrils. *Leaves* oblong, ventricose, serrate. *Corymbs* axillary.
Capsules oblong, two-seeded.

A large, twining shrub, a native of forests, hills, and wild uninhabited places, over vari-
ous parts of India. *Flowers* about the beginning of the hot season.

Tendrils simple, woody. *Leaves* opposite, short petioled, oval, pointed, serrate, smooth,
lining, about two inches long. *Panicles* (*Umbels*) axillary, opposite, peduncled, about as
long as the leaves, dichotomous, expanding. *Flowers* numerous, very small, of a rusty yellow

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1. colour. *Bractes* minute. *Petals* linear-oblong. *Germ* superior, three-lobed, three-celled, with two *ovula* in each, attached to the axis. *Style* shorter than the stamens. *Capsules* from one to three, oblong, one-celled, one-valved. *Seeds* two, broad-winged, affixed to the bottom of the capsules by the apex of the wing.

2. *H. obtusifolia*. *R.*

Shrubby, climbing by the help of cirrhone branchlets. *Leaves* elliptically-oblong, entire, obtuse. *Corymbs* terminal and axillary. *Capsules* obovate, four-seeded.

A native of the coast of Coromandel. Flowering time in the Botanic garden, March and April; the seeds take one year to ripen.

Stems and larger *branches* ligneous, and covered with cracked, spongy grey bark, climbing to a great extent by the help of the smaller, round, smooth, diverging, opposite branchlets, which take a turn or two round their supporters. *Leaves* opposite, short-petioled, oblong, entire, (large luxuriant leaves are sometimes obscurely serrate,) obtuse, firm, polished, length from three to four inches. *Stipules* of the leaves four-fold, minute, subulate; those of the branchlets larger. *Corymbs* terminal, or from the exterior axills, often compoundly dichotomous, and shorter than the leaves. *Bractes* minute, ovate. *Flowers* small, pale greenish yellow. *Calyx* five-leaved. *Petals* five, ovate-lanceolate. *Nectary*, a large, fleshy receptacle receiving the base of the germ; its margin becomes thin, and is divided into three, tapering, antheriferous segments, which are at first erect, but soon become revolute. *Filaments* no other than the three segments of the nectary. *Anthers* two, round, one-celled lobes. *Germ* three-lobed, immersed in the thick, fleshy nectary, three-celled, each cell containing several seeds, attached to the axis. *Style* the length of the filaments; *stigma* three-toothed. *Capsules* three, obovate, thin, smooth, slightly veined, about two inches long, by one and a half broad, one-celled, two-valved. *Seeds* generally four in each capsule, two on each side, lodged about its middle, of a narrow-oblong shape, with a large, oblong, membranaceous wing proceeding from the base, and attached by its extremity to the very base of the capsule. *Integuments* two; *exterior* a very thin, smooth membrane; *interior* rather thick and somewhat spongy. *Perisperm* none. *Embryo* erect. *Cotyledons* oblong, pale green while recent. *Plumula* two-leaved. *Radicle* short, inferior.

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Obs. In the following species there are only two seeds in the capsule, in every other respect it resembles exactly this species.

3. *H. arborea*. *R.*

Sub-arboreous, with climbing branches. *Leaves* opposite, oblong, serrulate, cuspidate. *Corymbs* axillary. *Capsules* linear-oblong, two-seeded.

B. Katha-paharia.

A native of the interior parts of India. It blossoms in July, and the seeds ripen in March.

Trunk tolerably straight, but short, about as thick as a man's thigh, covered with smooth, dark brownish ash-coloured bark. *Branches* and *branchlets* spreading and climbing to a great extent, young shoots round and smooth, indeed highly polished; many of them form the claspers. *Leaves* opposite, short-petioled, drooping, oblong, taper-pointed, serrate, very smooth on both sides; from six to seven inches long, and about three broad. *Stipules* none, but two or three small, dark brown, scaly gems are found in each axill. *Corymbs* axillary, dichotomous, with a pedicelled flower in the divisions. *Bractes* opposite, small, permanent. *Flowers* very numerous and small, pale greenish yellow. *Calyx* beneath, generally four, though sometimes five or even six-parted; *divisions* rounded, and only about half the length of the corol. *Corol* four, five, or six-petalled, (six is the most common, and I suppose the natural number,) in a double series, equal, ovate-oblong, smooth. *Nectary* a three-sided, fleshy cup surrounding the insertion of the stamens and germ. *Filaments* three, membranaceous, shorter than the corol. *Anthers* four-lobed. *Germ* ovate. *Style* short. *Stigma* simple. *Capsules* three, cuneiform, striated, three inches long, and about one and a half broad, one-celled, two-valved; *valves* exactly boat-shaped. *Seeds* two, ovate, compressed, enlarged with an oblong, soft, thin, spongy wing, the attachment is between its apex and the base of the capsules. *Integument* single, ochraceous. *Perisperm* none. *Embryo* oblique, compressed. *Cotyledons* conform to the seed, yellow. *Plumula* two-lobed. *Radicle* oval, sub-inferior.

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JOJNIA. *R.*

Calyx inferior, five-leaved, or five-parted. *Corol* five-petalled. *Nectary* or receptacle of the stamina and pistillum sub-globular. *Germ* three-celled; *ovula* one or two in each cell, peltate. *Berry* one or more-seeded. *Embryo* without perisperm, direction various.

In honour of the Rev. Dr. John of Tranquebar. It is nearly allied to *Salacia*. *Gen. pl. ed. Schreb.* 1380. Its proper place is probably the third order of this class.

1. *J. salacioides*. *R.*

Leaves opposite, broad-lanceolate, entire, firm and polished. *Calyx* five-leaved. *Petals* sessile. *Anthers* sessile on the three divisions of the nectary.

A native of Tipperah, Chittagong, and other parts of the eastern frontier of Bengal. It flowers in the Botanic garden during the hot season, and the fruit ripens about the close of the rains.

A large, very ramons shrub, with its *branches* spreading much, and often drooping elegantly. *Bark* of the ligneous parts brownish and somewhat scabrous, that of the young twigs smooth.

Leaves opposite, short-petioled, recurved, broad-lanceolate, entire, firm, polished, obtuse-

pointed; about four inches long, and half as much broad. *Stipules* minute, caducous. *Peduncles* axillary, several, longer than the petioles, one-flowered. *Flowers* small, deep greenish orange colour. *Calyx* of five round, villous margined, minute leaflets. *Petals* round, sessile, with the margins recurved. *Filaments* no other than the three, short, triangular segments of the fleshy urceolate nectary, elevating the three large, twin *anthers* even with the stigma. *Germ* above, conical; three-celled, with two ovula in each, attached to the axis. *Style* scarcely any; *stigma* acute. *Berry* size of a crab apple, round, smooth, dull-red. *Pulp* in considerable quantity, white, of a soft, tough, gelatinous consistence, and eaten by the natives. *Seeds* two, or three, separated by a thick partition of pulp; transversely oblong; flat on the inside, convex on the exterior. *Integuments* single, spongy, brown. *Perisperm* none. *Embryo* consisting of two equal *cotyledons*, conform to the seed, and until vegetation begins, so firmly, and closely united, that they seem to be of one entire piece. *Radicle* small, lodged at the umbilicus, relative, centripetal.

2. *J. coromandeliana*, R.

Leaves opposite, serrulate, polished. *Calyx* five-toothed. *Petals* unguiculate.

A small, straggling tree, or rather a large climbing shrub, a native of forests and mountains of Coromandel.

Leaves opposite, short-petioled, oval, smooth, shining, sometimes most slightly serrulate; about three inches long, and one and a half broad. *Peduncles* axillary, several, bowing, one-flowered. *Calyx* inferior, one-leafed, five-lobed. *Petals* five, clawed, round, or oval, spreading. *Nectary* a large glabrous, fleshy receptacle, elevating the stamens and pistil. *Filaments* three, spreading, shorter than the petals, inserted into the top of the nectary round the germ. *Anthers* small, twin. *Germ* half immersed in the nectary, three-celled, with one or two ovula in each, attached to the axis. *Style* very short. *Stigma* simple. *Berry* superior, globular, upon the remaining nectary, or receptacle, size and colour of a small red cherry; one-celled, one-seeded.

IRIS. Schreb. gen. N. 97.

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Corol six-petalled; petals unequal, alternate, jointed and spreading. *Stigmata* (petals,) from oval to triangular.

1. *I. chinensis*, Carl'ss's Bot. Mag. N. 373.

Root creeping. *Leaves* cissiform descending; scape ramous, many flowered.

This elegant species has been introduced from China into the Pétanque garden, where it thrives best in cool, moist, shady situations. Flowering time the beginning of the hot season, viz. March and April.

MORIA. Schreb. gen. N. 80.

Corol six-petalled; the three inner spreading and narrower. *Stigma* three-cleft.

1. *M. chinensis*, Lin. sp. pl. ed. Rottl. 245. Planch. Diss. N. 19.

Herbarious, stems creeping. *Leaves* cissiform, cuneiform. *Umbels* terminal, proliferous, all the petals expanding.

Balmunda same name. Rhod. Med. 11. t. 37.

Kia chinensis, Carl. Mag. 171.

Pardanus chinensis, Annae of Bot. 1. 116.

Berg. Descl. Ind. et Descl. Ind.

A native of India, China, &c. *Flowers* in the rainy season in the Botanic garden near Calcutta.

Is common in gardens over India, where it blossoms during the rains, and ripens its seeds in the cold season.

COMMELINA. Schreb. gen. N. 86.

Calyx inferior, three-lobed. *Corol* three-petalled, often ditridular. *Nectaries* or *sterile* filaments three, with a coriform head. *Calyx* two or three-celled. *Seeds* one or more.

1. *C. communis*, Lin. sp. pl. ed. Willd. 1. 249.

Polygamous, creeping. *Leaves* ovate-lanceolate, smooth; *spathæ* many-flowered. *Petals* unequal. *Anthers* dissimilar. *Capitula* trilocous.

Berg. Descl. Ind.

Echinum dipetale. Kapp. a. p. 888. t. 889.

This species is common over the low moist parts of India; flowering time the rainy season of India.

Root fibrous. *Stems* numerous, creeping, dichotomous, jointed, round, smooth; length very variable. *Leaves* alternate, sessile or petioled, veined sheaths, ovate-lanceolate, acute; margins wavy; smooth on both sides, with delicate, parallel veins running lengthways on the under side; from two to four inches long; mouths of the sheathing petioles a little ciliate. *Spathe* terminal, or subsessile, single-lobed.

2. *C. communis*, p. p. ed. Willd. 1. 250.

Polygamous, creeping. *Leaves* cordate. *Spathe* three-flowered. *Petals* unequal. *Anthers* dissimilar. *Capitula* three-celled, six-seeded.

Burmese name, Khamrak, &c. Planch. 1. 27. f. 3.

Berg. Khamrak, also Khamrak.

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Like the last described, this species is a native of wet places over Bengal, but much scarcer and smaller; flowering time the same.

Stems creeping, dichotomous, jointed, hairy. *Leaves* alternate, petioled, cordate, nervous, a little hairy, about an inch long and three-fourths of an inch broad. *Petioles* sheathing, hairy, and ciliate. *Spathes* terminal, and axillary, of a shape between that of a short, inverted cone and filicte; open on the upper side only; each containing a common peduncle of two hermaphrodite flowers, and a long peduncled male one. *Flowers* small, bright blue colour. *Calyx* as in the former. *Corol* three-petalled; two of them larger, and long-clawed, as in the former species, the third small, and sessile, but coloured. *Nectary, stamens* and *pistil* as in *C. communis*, only the style is here beautifully spiral. *Pericarp* three-celled, three-valved, with generally two seeds in each cell.

3. *C. muinceana*, R.

Annual, creeping. *Leaves* sessile, oblong, about five-nerved. *Flowers* terminal, solitary, sub-sessile. *Petals* equal.

A native of the Moluccas. Compare with Vahl's *C. attenuata*.

4. *C. salicifolia*, R.

Polygamous, creeping. *Leaves* narrow-lanceolate. *Petals* three, equal. *Spathes* from four to six-flowered. *Anthems* dissimilar. *Capsules* pointed, three-celled, six-seeded.

Saus. Langklee.

Beng. Pance-kanshira.

Found with the former in wet places near Calcutta, it is also a native of the Coromandel coast; flowering time the wet season.

Stems creeping to a great extent, ramous, round, smooth, jointed, very succulent. *Leaves* alternate, sessile on their cylindric sheaths, narrow-lanceolate, a little hispid on the upper side and margins, when the finger is drawn backward; from four to six inches long, and not quite one inch broad. *Sheaths* cylindric, striated; mouth ciliate. *Spathes* leaf-opposed, long-peduncled, semi-cordate, long-pointed. *Flowers* hermaphrodite, and male; large, of a beautiful deep azure colour, disposed as in the former species, only there are fewer to the common shorter peduncle, and often two on the longer one. *Calyx* as in the former. *Petals* three, equal, except that the lower one having a shorter claw is nearly sessile. *Nectaries, stamens*, and *pistilum*, as in the former. *Capsules* oblong, pointed, three-celled, three-valved, with two seeds in each. Cattle are fond of this species.

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5. *C. nana*, R.

Creeping. *Leaves* cordate-lanceolate, stem-clasping. *Flowers* terminal, sub-panicle. *Petals* equal. *Capsules* three-celled, many-seeded.

A native of wet places over India; it appears during the rainy and cold season.

Root annual. *Stems* or branches creeping, enveloped in the sheaths of the leaves; from three to six inches long. *Leaves* stem-clasping, sheathing, linear-cordate, somewhat ciliate, and waved; *sheaths* a little downy. *Flowers* terminal, sub-panicle, small, bright blue. *Calyx* equal, prominent. *Corol* of three, roundish, equal petals. *Nectarial* filaments as in the other Indian species, but naked. Filaments three, from the middle downwards clothed with hairs, converging over the stigma. *Anthems* blue. *Style* shorter than the stamens, straight and tapering. *Capsules* three-celled, with from three to six seeds in each.

Obs. Were the style longer, or even spirally bent, I should have concluded this plant to be *Commelina spirata*. Mant. 2 p. 176. Burman's figure of his *C. diffusa*. Flor. Ind. tab. 7. f. 2. is so bad that no comparison can be made; they may be the same.

6. *C. nudiflora*, Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. 1. 252.

Frequently creeping. *Leaves* linear, sessile, sheathing. *Flowers* terminal, racemed, dimorphic. *Petals* equal. *Capsules* three-celled; cells two-seeded.

Beng. Kanduli

Tali pullu. Rheed. Mal. 9. p. 123. t. 63.

Tradescantia malabarica. sp. pl. 412.

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A native of most of the warmer humid parts of India. Flowering time the rainy season.

Stems none, but it has many short, creeping, smooth, jointed branches, with their flower-bearing extremities sub-erect. *Leaves* alternate, sessile, linear, sheathing, smooth, excepting a few fine hairs about the mouths of the sheath. *Racemes* terminal, long-peduncled, corymboid, bearing on their upper side many small blue flowers in succession. *Bracts* solitary, one-flowered, concave, caducous. *Calyx* three-leaved, equal. *Corol* of three, obovate, equal, blue petals. *Nectarial filaments* with a very few, moniliform, blue hairs; corpuscles two, clavate. *Filaments* three, two of them ascending, larger, and thicker, well clothed with beautiful jointed blue hairs. *Anthems* blue, oval, the third filament sterile. *Style* short, ascending. *Capsules* three-celled, with two scarious seeds in each.

7. *C. cespitosa*, R.

Polygamous, creeping. *Leaves* lanceolate. *Spathe* cordate, peduncled, few-flowered; petals nearly equal. *Capsules* three-celled, with one or two seeds in each.

A native of Chittagong, from thence the plants were sent to the Botanic garden by Mr. W. Roxburgh. It is in blossom most part of the year.

Stems and branches numerous, slender, smooth, jointed, creeping close over a space of some feet and striking deep root at the joints. *Leaves* alternate; sessile on their smooth cylindric sheaths, ovate-lanceolate, the upper ones narrower and longer; all are entire, and smooth on both sides. *Sheaths*, besides the usual leaf-bearing one, there is a second or inner annular one wherever there is a peduncle. *Peduncles* solitary, leaf-opposed, about an inch long, round, and smooth. *Spathe* cordate, or rather semi-cordate, in their natural folded state,

each embracing two common pedicels: the superior one bearing two, three, or four, pedicelled male flowers; and the lower about as many hermaphrodite ones; all blossoming in succession. *Calyx* of three, equal, obovate, concave, pale blue, pellucid leaflets. *Petals* three; the upper two reniform and pedicelled; the lower one cordate, and sub-sessile, all of a most beautiful light blue colour. *Nectaries* three, erect, on the upper side opposite to the stamens. *Filaments* three, equal, ascending. *Anthers*, the middle one larger and sagittate. *Germ* ovate, (in the male flowers wanting.) *Style* ascending, as long as the stamens. *Stigma* incurved, simple. *Capsules* oblong, three-celled, with one or two seeds in each.

8. *C. scryphiflora*. R.

Root perennial. *Racemes* radical, erect, with alternate, many-flowered spathes. *Petals* equal. *Leaves* in a tuft, ensiform.

Beng. Kureli.

A native of Hindoostan and introduced into the Botanic garden by Colonel Hardwicke, where it blossoms in March and April, at which time the plant is destitute of leaves, nothing being seen but the racemes ornamented with large lively blue flowers round the apex.

Root perennial, composed of several smooth, elongated tubers, with a few filiform radicles. *Stems* none, except the sheathing bases of the leaves which appear a month or two after the flowers; these are entire, waved, acute, smooth, and marked with several straight veins; length from four to eight inches, breadth one. *Racemes* radical, erect, straight, smooth, inserted at each of the remote two or three joints, with a small, solitary sheath; these sheaths towards the top are more approximated, each of them there embracing the insertion of a branchlet which bears several pedicelled flowers. *Calyx* the three leaflets thereof broad-lanceolate, and considerably shorter than the corol. *Petals* equal, round, concave. *Nectaries* alternate with the stamens, hairy. *Filaments* three, alternate with the petals, longer than the filaments of the nectaries, and like them hairy about the middle. *Anthers* blue. *Postil* de lining. *Stigma* minutely three-toothed.

9. *C. herbacea*. R.

Herbaceous. *Stems* jointed, ascending. *Leaves* lanceolate. *Panicles* terminal. *Petals* equal. *Capsules* three-celled, many-seeded.

A native of Sumatra, from thence introduced into the Botanic garden by Mr. Charles Campbell, where it blossoms and ripens its seeds during the whole year.

Root perennial, consisting of long, firm, thick fleshy fibres. *Stems* several from the same root, herbaceous, jointed, ascending, round, smooth, much swelled at the joints, from two to three feet in height, nearly the whole enveloped in the sheath of the leaves. *Leaves* alternate, sessile on their sheaths, lanceolate, smooth, slightly marked with five parallel nerves, margins entire, waved, somewhat membranaceous, and coloured. *Sheaths* shorter than the joints, striated, and smooth, except a few white hairs round their mouths. *Panicles* terminal; there are also smaller ones from the superior axils, which are umbellular, and smaller. *Ramifications* alternate, at first divaricate, afterwards recurved. *Flowers* numerous, small, short-pedicelled. *Bracts* triangular, acute. *Calyx*, leaflets three, equal, oblong, concave, spreading, fleshy, furrowed on the outside. *Petal* three, equal, oval, much larger than the calyx, concave, entire, spreading and of a delicate translucent pale bluish white. *Nectarial* filaments alternate with the longer stamens, bearded (like the latter) towards the base, with delicate, slight blue hairs, and crowned with large incumbent, three-lobed, yellow glands. *Germ* somewhat three-lobed. *Style* oblique, length of the filaments. *Stigma* small, crowned with a tuft of hairs. *Capsules* three-celled, three-valved, with generally from four to six, or seven, angular, rough seeds in each cell. *Embryo* lodged in a deep pit, in the back of the seed, small, oval.

SONERILA. R.

Calyx superior, three-toothed. *Petals* three on the mouth of the calyx, alternate with the stamens. *Germ* three-celled, cells many-seeded, attachment central. *Capsule* three-celled. *Seeds* numerous, minute.

1. *S. maculata*. Roxb.

Leaves opposite, unequally cordate, bristle-spotted, serrulate, ciliate.

Sonerila. *Rheed. Mal.* 9. p. 127. t. 65.

Sootli, the vernacular name in the Khasse language.

It is indigenous amongst the mountains on the north-east border of Bengal, and used by the natives as a potherb. Flowering time the beginning of the rains. In its natural character it agrees very exactly with *Burmahia*.

Root fibrous. *Stems* short, being only a few inches high, and when old leaning much; *Branches* opposite, longer than the stem, the lower reclinate, with their apices resting on the ground and striking root, all are nearly round and bristly; height of the whole plant from six to twelve inches. *Leaves* opposite, long-petioled, more or less unequally broad ovate-cordate, cerved, bristles serrulate, pointed, surface bullate, and marked with innumerable small white specks, from the centre of each rises a slender, scabrate, bristle; veins and nerves leafy, from two to six inches long, by from one to three broad. *Racemes* axillary, spiral, their peduncles as long as the petioles, deeply cordate and hairy. *Flowers* springing from the upper convex side of the raceme, short-pedicelled, red, bristly. *Bracts* subulate, minute. *Calyx* superior, three-lobed, and tomentose; mouth three-toothed permanent. *Petals* three, lineolar, inserted into the mouth of the calyx, alternate with its segments, smooth on the inside, on the outside are frequently found some slender bristles. *Nectary* of three, lacinated

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scales round the base of the style. *Filaments* three, alternate with the petals, and about their length. *Anthers* sagittate, one-third as long as the filaments, until the flower has been expanded some time they are inverted within the tube of the calyx, afterwards erect. *Germ* clavate, three-sided, three-celled; *ovula* numerous, attached to their respective receptacles, rising from the axis, exactly as in *Oshceikia chinensis*, Gært. *Carp.* 2, t. 126. *Style* length of the stamens. *Stigma* simple. *Capsules* erect, three-sided, clavate; pedicel included, about half an inch long, three-celled, opening at the apex. *Seeds* very numerous, and too minute to admit of my ascertaining their internal structure.

2. *S. emaculata*, Roeb.

Leaves opposite, unequally narrow-cordate, acute, bristly, but void of spots, serrulate, ciliate.

A native of the Khassae mountains on the north-east border of Bengal, where it flowers in July, and differs from the preceding species, in the leaves being destitute of the little round white spots, into which the bristles are inserted, (viz. one in the centre of each spot.) It is also less robust than that plant, with longer peduncles to the racemes, which are sometimes leaflet-bracted at the middle.

The flowers and seed vessels are alike.

3. *S. angustifolia*, Roeb.

Leaves opposite, unequally oblong-lanceolar, serrulate, hairy.

A native of the mountains on the north-east border of Bengal, and like the two former species in habit, but the shape of the leaves widely different, and only a little hairy.

4. *S. melleocoma*, R.

Sub-caulescent. *Leaves* in pairs, entire, hairy, one minute and nearly round, the other unequally cordate. *Racemes* umbelled.

A native of the Molucca Islands.

XYRIS. Schreb. gen. N. 89.

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Head with roundish one-flowered scales. *Perianth* beneath, three-leaved. *Coral* three-petalled, equal, wavy. *Nectaris* three, bind. *Capsule* one-celled, three-valved. *Seeds* numerous, on parietal receptacles.

1. *X. indica*, Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. 1. 254.

Leaves ensiform. *Heads* globular; *scales* round.

Kotschilotti-pullu, Rheed. *Mal.* 9, p. 139, t. 71.

Beng. Cheema ghanza. *Dabi dooba*.

Grows on a low clayey soil, over many parts of Coromandel, and Bengal. Flowering time November and December. *Seeds* ripen in January and February.

Root fibrous, annual. *Leaves* radical, bifarious, straight, sword-shaped, on one edge slit into a sheath for the scape, pointed, smooth; from six to twelve inches long. *Scape* naked, round, striated, erect, length of the leaves, each supporting a round, flower bearing head. *Flowers* a beautiful bright yellow. *Bracts*, or scales one-flowered, orbicular, concave, hard, smooth. *Calyx* three-leaved, hid within the scale, membranous. *Petals* three, each supported on an unguis just long enough to raise their expanding, oval, erenate borders above the scales. *Nectary*, three filaments inserted, alternately with the petals, round the base of the germ; apex two-cleft, each division ending in a pencil of fine yellow hairs; adhering firmly at the cleft to the edges of the petals, near the apex of the claws. *Filaments* three, short, broad, erect, inserted on the inside of the apex of the claws of the petals. *Anthers* twin, erect, united by a continuation of the filament. *Germ* superior, three-sided. *Style* length of the claws of the petals, from thence three-cleft. *Stigma* torn. *Capsule* three-valved, one-celled. *Seeds* numerous, attached to a heel down the inside of each valve.

Obs. The following account of the virtues of this plant I have been favoured with, by the Honourable John Hyde, who informs me that "the natives of Bengal esteem it a plant of great value, because they think it an easy, speedy, and certain cure for the troublesome irritation called ring worms." This accords with what Van Rhee de says of it, at page 139 of the 9th volume of the *Hortus Malabaricus*, viz. *Foliorum succus cum aceto mixtus impetigini resistit. Folia cum radice oleo incocta contra lepram sumuntur.*

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FUIRENA. Schreb. gen. N. 90.

Ament imbricated on all sides with tailed scales. *Coral* three-petalled. *Seed* naked.

1. *F. ciliaris*, R.

Culms erect, about twelve inches, columnar, jointed, leafy. *Leaves* hairy. *Heads* axillary and terminal. *Scales* very hairy. *Stigmas* three. *Seeds* three-sided.

Scirpus ciliaris, Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. 1, 309. *Rollb. gram.* 5, t. 17, f. 1.

Teling. Elagabora gaddi.

A native of moist places on the coast of Coromandel, with the *Scirpi*, &c.

Root fibrous. *Culms* nearly erect, about a foot high, round, striated, leafy, jointed, but not piped. *Leaves* sheathing, shorter than the culms, hairy, ciliated on the margin, concave on the inside, not keeled. *Heads* sub-globular, compound, axillary, and terminal, the terminal one is considerably longer, they are composed of several oval, imbricated, many-flowered, sessile spikes. *Involucere* of the terminal head one or at most two small leaves; of the others, nothing more than the sheath of the leaf from whence they issue. *Scales* of the aments, or spikes, coral, &c, as in the genus,

KYLLINGIA, Schreb. gen. N. 9.

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Ancut imbricated. *Plum.* with *calyx* and *corol* of two chaffy valves each. *Seed* one.

1. *K. macrocephala*. Lam. sp. pl. ed. Willd. 1. 256. Vahl. in pl. 2. 379.

Roth. germ. 13. t. 1. f. 4.

Calyx six to eight inches high, triangular; *head* terminal, single; *involucres* three or four. *Seeds* obcordate, with angles.

Poe-Mortenga. Ried. Med. 12. p. 99. t. 53.

Gramen capitatum. Rumph. Amb. 6. p. 8. t. 8. f. 2.

Bay. Sava gothool; Nirbisha, its fragrant aromatic root being accounted an antidote to poison.

Common over Indian low shady pasture ground, when totally shaded the heads are generally more green, which is rather uncommon.

Root fibrous, and stoloniferous. *Culm* erect, from six to eighteen inches high, generally about eight; three-sided, smooth, naked except near the base; angles sharp, and sides hollowed. *Leaves* sheathing, as long as the culm, smooth, sharp keeled. *Head* terminal, sessile, oval, generally white. *Involucres* three-leaved, unequal, the largest leaf as long as the culm. Back of the glumes of the corol hispid. *Stamens* three. *Stigma* three-lobed. *Seed* obliquely obovate, much compressed, smooth, light brown.

2. *K. tripsa*. Lam. sp. pl. ed. Willd. 1. 256.

Culm from six to twelve inches high, three-angled. *Head* terminal, sessile, from three to six; *involucres* three or four; *pericarp* of the seed. *Seed* oblong, without angles.

Mattenga. Ried. Med. 12. p. 97. t. 52.

A native of low shady pasture ground.

Root somewhat tuberous, with capillary fibres. *Culm* straight, from six to twelve inches high, smooth, naked, except at the base, densely three-angled; angles rounded. *Leaves* sheathing, nearly as long as the culm, smooth. *Head* terminal, composed of from three to six sessile, oval, white spikes, the largest one is in the centre, the rest in the circumference. *Involucres* as in *K. macrocephala*. *Stamens* and *stigma* more than two. *Stigma* two-lobed. *Seed* oblong, much compressed, white, unangled.

Obs. It differs from *K. macrocephala* only in having a compound head but in being diandrous, with a liliid style, and oblong compressed seed. I have found luxuriant plants with more than one flower in the calyx.

3. *K. rotundata*. Lam. sp. pl. ed. Willd. 1. 257. Roth. germ. 15. t. 1. f. 2.

Culm from one to five inches high, three-sided, naked at the base and pubescent, cylindrical, ridged spikes; *involucres* many; *involucres* many. *Seed* three-sided, linear-oblong.

Kodpulu. Ried. Med. 12. t. 63.

Marsden & Behnd. Vahl. Journ. pl. 2. 376.

Bay. Rotang the bi.

A native of wet or shady places.

Root tuberous, rootlets small, with rust-colored fibres. *Culm* erect, from one to two feet high, three-angled, naked, three-sided, smooth. *Leaves* sheathing, nearly as long as the culm. *Involucres* and *stigma*, composed of sessile, and pubescent, cylindrical spikes of numerous diverging bracts. *Involucres* many-leaved, unequal; the largest leaf often as long as the culm; *pericarp* none. *Calyx* and *corol*, &c. as in the genus. *Seeds* three-sided.

Obs. As this plant wants the partial involucre it may be *K. subretrovia* of Retz'us.

4. *K. cyperoides* R.

Culm from six to eight inches high, three-sided. *Head* compound, consisting of globose heads of numerous spikelets, *involucres* three-leaved. *Seeds* oblong, three-sided.

An elegant cyperus looking small species, a native of moist pasture ground.

Root fibrous. *Culm* erect, two-thirds naked from six to eight inches high, three-sided, smooth. *Leaves* sheathing, as long as the culm. *Involucres*; *involucres*, three-leaved, very unequal, the largest leaf being as long as the culm, and the smallest one inch; *partial*, minute. *Calyx*, *corol*, &c. as in the genus, excepting that there are sometimes two flowers in the same calyx.

TUNGA, R.

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Ancut ovate, imbricated on all sides. *Calyx* one-valved, one-flowered. *Corol* two-valved. *Seed* naked.

The plants which come under definition I cannot by any means reconcile to the character of *Scleria*, nor indeed to any genus known to me. I have therefore constituted a new one of them, under the Telugu name *Tunga*, which is applied to the whole family of *Calamagrostis*. Lam. *Cyperoides*, Juss. This genus is probably the same as Vahl's *Hypoleptum*.

1. *T. cyperoides* R.

Culm from four to eight inches high, a little compressed; *spikes* two or three, terminal; *involucres* three-leaved.

A native of Commandal, growing with other *cyperoides*.

Root fibrous. *Culm* erect, mostly naked from four to eight inches high, a little compressed, smooth. *Leaves* sheathing, broad, nearly as long as the culm. *Spikes* terminal, generally three-angled, oval, imbricated with minutely small rust-colored flowers. *Involucres* two-leaved, the largest is often erect, and looks like a continuation of the culm, it is

Page Carey Ed. from two to three inches long; besides these there are two or more oval, lateral, scales. *Calyx*, a scale, single, nearly as in the *scirpi*, one-flowered, wedge-shaped, striated. *Corol* two-valved, membranaceous, shorter than the scale. *Stamens* three. *Stigma* three-cleft. *Seed* oblong, three-sided without bristles.

2. *T. larigata*. R.

Culms from one to two feet high, three-sided. *Spikes* several, terminal. *Involucre* three-leaved.

A native of moist vallies.

Root fibrous. *Culms* erect, from one to two feet high, nearly naked, three-sided, smooth.

I. 184 *Leaves* numerous, sheathing half as long as the culm. *Head* terminal, generally composed of about seven oval, sessile, closely imbricated spikes. *Involucre* two or three-leaved, very unequal, the largest from five to eight inches, the shortest one, or one and a half. *Calyx* as in *T. triceps*, only sometimes three-lobed at the apex. The rest as in *T. triceps*.

3. *T. dicandra*. R.

Culms leafy, two or more feet high, three-sided; *corymbs* terminal; *involucres* alternate. *Flowers* diandrous. *Style* two-cleft.

A stout, erect, smooth, long-leaved species; a native of Amboyna.

Culm jointed, three-sided, smooth. *Leaves* one at each joint, sheathing, rising much higher than the culm, linear, smooth, acute, three-nerved, about three feet long. *Corymbs* terminal, decomposed or more. *Involucres* several, the largest at the first division of the corymbs, and like the leaves of the culm, but smaller; *spikelets* oval, minute, composed of many small brown imbricated flowers as in the *scirpi*. *Calyx*, a glume, roundish, smooth. *Corol*; the two valves, small, placed transversely with respect to the calyx, and smaller than it. *Filaments* two, one rising laterally from the bosom of each valve of the corol; *anthers* linear. *Germ* oblong; *style* deeply two-cleft. *Seed* oval, rather longer than the calyx.

SCHOENUS. Schreb. gen. N. 92.

Calyx, or *Corol*, *glumes* several; *seed* one, naked.

1. *S. articulatus*. R.

Culms three-sided, erect, from four to five feet high, jointed, leafy. *Corymbs* terminal and axillary, compound and decomposed. *Style* undivided. *Seed* obovate, beset with bristles, and crowned with the conic base of the style.

I. 185 *Teling*. Konda-tunga.

A native of marshy places up amongst the Circar mountains. It may be referred to Vahl's *Rynchospora cicutum*. pl. 2. 229.

Culms erect, three-sided, leafy, jointed, smooth, from four to five feet high, angles sharp, between the joints fistulous. *Leaves* of the root as long as the culm, smooth, except that the margins are a little hispid, slender considering their great length, those of the culm from five to eight, sheathing, shorter than those of the root. *Umbels* the terminal one decomposed, those only from the exterior axills compound. *Involucre* of the terminal umbel, from three to four-leaved, about as long as the umbel, leaf-like; the axillary umbels have no involucre, or, at most, a very trifling one. *Flowers* sub-solitary, chestnut-coloured. *Calyx* none. *Corol*; *petals* four. *Style* undivided, with a permanent conical base. *Stigma* entire, acute. *Bristles*, six permanent ones surrounding the germ. *Seed* a little compressed, crowned with a large brown, spongy, conical body, the base of the style.

Obs. There is frequently a very slender male flower within the large or inner glume of the corol; it consists of one glume or scale, and three stamens. The plant is so very coarse that cattle will not eat it.

CYPERUS.

Glumes chaffy, bifuriously imbricated. *Corol* none. *Seed* one, naked.

SECT. 1. with columnar Culms.

1. *C. setaceus*. Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. 1. 269. Retz. Obs. 5. p. 10. *Culms* setaceous, from two to three inches high; *spike* terminal, solitary, naked.

A native of Coromandel, appears and flowers during the rainy season chiefly.

I. 186 2. *C. mucronatus*. Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. 1. 273. Retz. Obs. 5. 10.

Culms from six to eight inches high, round, incurved, half-naked. *Spikes* lateral, sessile. *Involucre* one-leaved, besides the continuation of the culm. *Seed* oval, rounded.

A native of moist sandy places, over various parts of India.

Root creeping, invested in brown sheaths. *Culms* half naked, issuing singly from the root at some distance from each other, nearly round, ascending, from six to eight inches long; the lower half is involved in the sheath of a single, short leaf. *Leaf* sheathing, generally one to each culm, which is only about half its length. *Head* about an inch and a half below the extremity of the culm, it consists of five or six small, oval, ten or twelve-flowered spikes. *Involucre* one-leaved, about as long as the spikes; besides these there are some small, chaffy, calyx-like scales. *Seed* naked, oval, compressed, white.

3. *C. lateralis*. Forst. descript. 13. N. 28.

Culms erect, columnar, from eight to twelve inches long, naked; *head* of five or six sessile spikes beneath the straight apex of the culm; *stigma* bifid; *seed* oval, compressed.

A native of Coromandel.

Root creeping, dark rusty brown. Culms straight and perfectly erect, from eight to twelve inches high, round and naked. Leaves no other than a short sheath or two, embracing the base of each culm. Spikes sessile, five or six, forming a small head on one side of the culm about an inch and a half below its apex. Involucre, a minute, subulate leaflet immediately under the spikes, and of the same length with them. Scales of the spikes numerous, ovate-oblong, white, smooth and rather obtuse. Stamina three. Stigma bifid. Seed oval, flat on the inside, and convex on the exterior, lead-colour or grey, and smooth.

Obs. This differs from the plant which I consider to be *C. mucronatus* of Retz, fasc. 5, p. 10, in being perfectly erect and destitute of foliage; whereas that species has leaves, is smaller, and always ascends in a curved direction; in that the scales of the spike are acute, in this obtuse, in other respects they are very much alike. At present I am inclined to think *C. mucronatus* of Vahl and Rottboel may be referred to this, consequently Willdenow's *C. mucronatus*, sp. pl. 1, 273, includes these two species.

4. *C. nudus*, R.

Culm from three to four feet high, round, naked, inwardly intercepted. Leaves none; umbel compound; involucre chaffy. Stigma three-cleft. Seed three-sided.

A native of stagnating, or slowly running sweet water over India.

Root perennial, fibrous. Culms erect, round, naked, articulated, smooth, from three to four feet high, above as thick as a common large quill. Leaves no other than a rusty coloured sheath or two embracing the base of each culm. Umbel terminal, generally compound, though sometimes decomposed. Involucre several small, chaffy scales. Ubbellts long, slender, peduncled, bowing, composed of from eight to twelve linear, sessile, rust-coloured spikes. Involucels like the involucre. Seed sub-linear, three-sided, smooth, light brown.

5. *C. semi-nudus*, R.

Culms from two to six feet high, round, tenling to be angular at the top, naked. Leaves none. Umbellts decomposed, with an involucre half its height. Stigma three-cleft; seed three-sided.

Beng. Gola-methoe.

Teling. God o tanga kooda.

This species is with the former a native of wet places.

Root perennial, creeping, fibrous. Culms erect, from two to six feet high, round, smooth, naked, except at the base, which is embraced by three or four sheaths. Leaves no other than the sheaths just mentioned. Umbellts generally decomposed, erect. Involucre three-leaved, equal, shorter than the umbel, sides and keel hispid. Umbellts and partial umbellts peduncled, composed of linear-lanceolate, yellowish spikes. Seed three-sided, smooth.

Obs. Cattle are not fond of it, and it is only eaten occasionally by buffaloes.

SECT. II. with a three-sided Culm.

6. *C. dubius*, Rottb. gram. 20, t. 4, f. 5. Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. 1, 273.

Culm from six to twelve inches high. Head terminal, roundish, sessile. Involucre of four or five long leaves, some of them longer than the culm.

Cyperus longus. Rumph. Amb. 6, p. 5, t. 2, f. 1.

C. kyllingia oides, Vahl. enum. pl. 2, 312.

Teling. Fugad tanga.

Beng. Chhoti-guthobi.

This species is much like *Kyllingia monocephala*, and is with it, a native of shady, moist pasture lands.

Root, a somewhat tuberosous head, with many rust coloured capillary fibres. Culms erect, from six to twelve inches high, three-sided, smooth, the lower third or fourth part involved in the sheaths of the leaves. Leaves sheathing, radical, embracing the base of the culm, very smooth, many of them longer than the culm. Head globular, size of a large cherry, composed of numerous, lanceolate, sessile, white pointed spikes. Involucre four or five-leaved, unequal, some of them longer than the culm. Seed three-sided, pointed, dark rust-coloured, smooth.

Obs. Cattle eat it.

7. *C. monocephalus*, R.

Culms from twelve to eighteen inches high, straight; head terminal, ovate, compound; involucre, from three to four-leaved; spikelets ovate. Style undivided. Seed three-sided, elevated on a spongy receptacle.

Beng. Guthobi.

A native of low wet places over Bengal.

Root fibrous. Culms straight, three-sided, smooth, general height from twelve to eighteen inches. Leaves three, four, or five, investing with their sheaths, the lower parts of the culms straight and smooth, length various, the longest about as long as the culm. Involucre, leaves several, diverging, of very unequal lengths, the longest as long as the culm, and the shortest about an inch. Heads terminal, composed of a larger one in the centre, and four or five smaller ones in the circumference, all rigidly sessile. Spikelets ovate, incurved, ten or twelve seeded, each spikelet embraced on the under side by an ovate cordate, smooth, dark brown, bract. Scales boat-shaped, pointed; keel greenish; sides deep, polished, chestnut colour. Stamens three. Style simple and undivided to the extremity. Seed three-sided, elevated on a spongy whitish receptacle.

Obs. The undivided style and spongy receptacle of the seed distinguish this from all the other species I have yet found in India.

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8. *C. diffusus*, R.

Diffuse, from two to four inches high. *Heads* terminal, glomerate, sessile; *spikelets* incurved. *Scales* daggered. *Involucre* many-leaved.

Mulch-pullu. *Rheed. Hort. Mal.* 12. p. 101. t. 54.

A native of moist pasture ground.

Root fibrous. *Culms* three-sided, several, diffuse, from two to four inches long, smooth, towards the base leafy, and of a dark chestnut colour. *Leaves* sheathing, two or three embracing the base of each culm and about the same length. *Head* terminal, sessile, composed generally of one large capitulum in the centre, and four or five in the circumference; these are again composed of small, incurved, from eight to twelve-flowered spikes. *Involucre* many-leaved; the exterior three larger, being as long as the culm or longer. *Stigmas* two, revolute. *Seed* three-sided.

9. *C. squarrosus*, Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. 1. 274.

Culms erect, from four to six inches high, leaves as long as the culms. *Head* terminal, glomerate, round. *Involucre* many-leaved. *Scales* with acute, recurved points.

C. pygmaeus. *Rottb. gram.* 20. t. 14. f. 4.

A native of Coromandel.

10. *C. cistatus*, Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. 1. 275. *Rottb. gram.* 23. t. 6. f. 1.

Culm from three to six inches high, with sharp angles. *Heads* generally single, and sessile; *scales* with a long recurved point. *Involucre* three-leaved.

Scirpus intricatus, *Munt.* 182.

A native of moist pasture ground. It is in general from three to six inches high, though sometimes I have met with luxuriant specimens ten inches in height.

Root fibrous. *Culms* erect, from three to six inches high, three-sided, two-thirds naked, smooth; sharp. *Leaves* sheathing, erect, short, sheaths purple. *Head* generally simple, and sessile, though sometimes, there is a second, which is peduncled; and in the larger plant above-mentioned there are two or three sessile, and two or three peduncled, they are composed of small, sessile, ragged, from six to eight-flowered spikelets. *Involucre* three or four-leaved, broad, unequal, the largest being about the length of the culm. *Calyx*; *scales* tapering to a long, fine recurved point, which gives the spikes the ragged appearance they have. *Seed* three-sided.

11. *C. pectinatus*, R.

Culms three-sided, leafy, from eight to twelve inches high, straight. *Umbel* terminal, sessile. *Involucre* length of the umbel. *Spikes* all sessile, linear, pectinate, *scales* uncrenate. *Seeds* three-sided.

A native of Coromandel.

Culms erect, straight, three-sided, leafy toward the base; from eight to twelve inches high. *Umbel* terminal, simple, sessile, globular, composed of about twelve sessile, linear, diverging spikes. *Involucre* from two to three-leaved, the longest leaflet about as long as the umbel. *Scales* with long, acute, recurved apices. *Stamina* three. *Style* with a three-cleft apex. *Seed* obovate, three-sided, smooth, dark ash-coloured.

12. *C. niveus*, Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. 1. 273. *Retz. Obs.* 5. p. 12.

Culms from five to eighteen inches high. *Umbels* or rather heads, sessile. *Involucre* two-leaved. *Style* three-cleft. *Seed* three-sided.

A native of shady moist pasture land.

Root creeping, fibrous. *Culms* erect, from five to ten inches high, mostly naked, three-sided, smooth. *Leaves* surrounding the base of the culm, sheathing, those that are nearest the root are little more than sheaths, those within are nearly as long as the culm, and waved. *Umbel* terminal, simple, sessile, about an inch each way, composed of linear, many flowered, sessile spikes. *Involucre* two-leaved, length of the spikes. *Seed* three-sided.

13. *C. jemenicus*, Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. 1. 281.

Culms from two to four inches high, obscurely three-cornered; base *bulbiferous*. *Umbels* simple. *Involucris* and *spikelets* alternate. *Scales* acute. *Seed* roundish, three-sided.

Puri-gaddi is the Telinga name of the plant, and Puri-dumpa that of the roots.

A native of dry sandy pasture ground near the sea.

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Root bulbiferous, stoloniferous. When the small oval bulbs are taken up entire they appear covered and entirely surrounded with two, three, or four black and brown, longitudinally striated sheaths, which burst and fall off in succession. There are many capillary fibres issuing from the base of the culm. The stolones generally push their way up through the sheaths, and out at their mouths, run horizontally, producing from their extremities the new plant. On removing the sheath a small truncated, pointed ball is observed, resting in the upper side of the base of the culm, which (onion-like) is formed by the united sheaths of the leaves. This little bulb, which is slightly connected to the base of the culm on which it rests, is the eatable part; it is composed of two or three coats, and about the size of a pea; when its proper exterior brown membranous sheath is removed, it is very white, inviting to the eye, and pleasant to the taste. *Culm* erect, two-thirds naked, between round, and three-sided, two, three, or four inches long. *Leaves* a few, filiform on the upper side, grooved, four or five inches long, below the surface of the earth, their sheaths form the little firm culm above-mentioned; from its head the capillary roots and stolones issue. *Umbel* simple, composed of from six to ten sessile, linear, diverging spikes. *Involucre* generally three-leaved, unequal, the largest twice as long as the spikes; they issue not as usual from the same point, but alternately one above another. *Scales* oblong, striated. *Stigma* two-cleft. *Seed* roundish, three-sided, grey.

Obs. The little bulbs are gently roasted or boiled, then rubbed between the hands or the folds of a cloth, to take off the sheaths, which is all the preparation the natives give them, to make them a pleasant wholesome part of their diet, which they have frequent resource to, particularly in times of scarcity. Some dry them in the sun, grind them into meal, and make bread of them, while others stew them in their curries and other dishes; they are palatable, tasting like a roasted potatoe. I wish they could be enlarged by culture, when they might soon prove a valuable acquisition, for on account of their smallness, it is troublesome and tedious gathering and cleaning any quantity of them.

14. *C. polystichos*, *Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd.* 1. 275. *Rottb. gram.* 39. t. 11. f. 1. *Vahl.* 193

Culm two to five inches long; *Leaves* short; *Umbel* compound, sessile, crowded. *Involucre* many leaved. *Style* two-lobed. *Seeds* linear, bearded, without awns.

Grasses eximiales &c. *Poir. k. t.* 192. f. 3. *Tab.* 116. fig. 6. is not unlike this plant.

A native of moist pasture land, of dunes, &c.

Root fibrous. *Culm* erect, about a foot high, simple, three-sided, smooth. Lower part involved in the sheaths of the leaves. *Leaves* shorter than the culm, smooth. *Umbel* terminal, compound, pedicelled, about an inch each way. *Umbellets* subsessile, crowded, composed of numerous, small, linear-lanceolate spikes. *Leaves* from four to six-leaved, unequal, the longest being from six to eight inches long, and the shortest, only one. *Style* two-lobed. *Seeds* compressed, oblong-ovate.

15. *C. parviflorus*, *R.*

Culm from two to six inches high, shorter than the leaves. *Umbel* compound. *Involucre* longer than the leaves. *Seeds* oval, compressed, dotted.

Grasses eximiales &c. *Poir. k. t.* 192. f. 3.

A small elegant species; a native of moist pasture ground.

Root fibrous. *Culm* erect, from two to six inches high, half a foot, three-sided, smooth. *Leaves* sheathing, the lower ones at least more than the sheaths, the superior ones longer than the culm. *Umbel* terminal, compound, about an inch each way. *Umbellets* subsessile, many pedicelled, composed of linear, many-flowered spikes. *Leaves* from three to four-leaved, unequal, longer than the culm; smooth, dark green. *Seeds* compressed, obovate, beautifully marked with white dots, on a dark ground, and hence the specific name.

Obs. In Koenig's catalogue he called this *C. parviflorus*.

16. *C. ciliatus*, *Koenig.* Mys.

Culm five feet, from eight to two feet high. *Umbel* of one or two, and two pedicelled umbellets. *Leaves* three-leaved, filiform, three-dimensions. *Style* two-lobed. *Seed* obovate, without awns.

A native of moist pasture ground.

Root fibrous. *Culm* erect, from twelve to eighteen inches high, three-sided, filiform, three-leaved or more-leaved. *Leaves* sheathing, generally two to four-leaved; the lower one short, superior ones long to the culm, very slender and smooth. *Umbel* small, compound, generally composed of one sessile, and two pedicelled umbellets, the former again composed of linear, many-flowered spikes. *Leaves* from three to six-leaved, unequal, the longest being longer than the culm; they are short about an inch long, and the lower being the same. *Seeds* roundish-obovate, elliptical, smooth, two-lobed. *Style* two-lobed. *Seeds* ovate, compressed, brown, pretty smooth, half-bell in the middle.

17. *C. corymbosus*, *Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd.* 1. 282. *Vahl. Enum.* 2. 321.

Culm from six to ten inches high, shorter than the leaves, and is blunt. *Umbel* simple or compound. *Leaves* three-leaved. *Seeds* oblong-oval. *Seed* obcordate, triangular.

Grasses eximiales rarius, &c. *Poir. k. t.* 192. f. 1.

Root fibrous.

Leaves sheathing.

Dichot. in a moist soil.

Root fibrous. *Culm* erect, from six to ten inches high, two-thirds naked, three-sided, smooth; an inch blunt. *Leaves* numerous, sheathing, many of them longer than the culm, smooth and glossy. *Umbel* terminal, simple, or compound; when compound the umbellets are pedicelled, from one to three, and consist of from three to six, linear, sessile, many-flowered spikes. *Leaves* three-leaved, smooth, the longest of them is nearly as long as the culm. *Seeds* acute. *Seed* umbellets, three-sided, smooth, dark-brown colour.

Obs. The upper flowers of the spike are imbricate.

18. *C. ciliatus*, *Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd.* 1. 278.

Culm from two to six inches high, length of the leaves. *Umbels* generally compound; length of the involucre. *Seeds* with long recurved points, monandrous. *Seed* rugose, obtrusely triangular.

A very beautiful delicate, small species; delights in moist, shady, pasture land.

Root fibrous. *Culm* erect, from two to six inches high, naked, three-sided, smooth. *Leaves* sheathing, filiform, scarcely exceeding the culm. *Umbel* terminal, one or one and a half inch diameter, or compound, but in general composed of from one to five small pedicelled umbellets, and one or two sessile ones. *Style* oblong-linear, many-flowered. *Seeds* three-lobed, with a recurved point, marked with several colored lines. *Seeds* shining, at least I have not found more. *Style* two-lobed. *Seeds* oblong-linear, three-sided, oblong, rugose.

19. *C. difformis*, *Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd.* 1. 280. *Vahl. Enum.* 2. 337.

Culm from five to seven inches high, ridges sharp. *Umbels*; compound umbellets globular; spikelets crowded. *Involucre* from two to three-leaved. *Seeds* imbricated. *Seed*

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Page obovate, three-sided.

Carey Gramen cyperoides, &c. *Pluck. alm.* 192. *f.* 3.

Ed. Beng. Behova.

Grows equally in either a dry, or wet sandy soil.

Root fibrous. *Culms* two-thirds naked, erect, from nine to eighteen inches high, three-sided, smooth, angles sharp. *Leaves* sheathing, as long as the culm, keeled, smooth. *Umbel* compound, small, being only an inch and a half each way. *Umbellets* from two to four, subsessile, and from two to four longer or shorter peduncled, globular, composed of innumerable, very small, oval spikes. *Involucre* from two to three-leaved, very unequal, the longer being half as long as the culm; and the third (when present) less than an inch. *Scales* imbricated, margins membranaceous. *Seed* three-sided.

I. 196 20. *C. pumilus*. *Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd.* 1. 282. *Rothb. gram.* 29. *t.* 9. *f.* 4. *Vahl. enum. pl.* 2. 330.

Culms about six inches high, angles blunt. *Umbels* compound; *umbellets* sub-globular. *Spikelets*; *scales* daggered.

Delights in a moist soil.

Root fibrous. *Culms* erect, six inches high, half naked, obsoletely three-sided, smooth, angles rounded. *Leaves* sheathing, shorter than the culm. *Umbel* compound; *umbellets* from three to six, shorter or longer peduncled, globular, composed of ten or twelve linear, many-flowered spikes. *Involucre* three or four-leaved, unequal, the largest as long as the culm. *Scales* acute.

21. *C. erentus*. *Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd.* 1. 275. *Rothb. gram.* 21. *t.* 5. *f.* 1.

Culms three-sided, from six to twelve inches long. *Leaves* sub-radical; *umbel* compound; *involucre* three or four-leaved. *Scales* obtuse. *Flowers* diandrous. *Style* two-cleft. *Seed* round and smooth.

A native of low pasture land all over Bengal, &c. where it is found growing in tufts during the rainy season, like most of this natural order.

Obs. Cattle rarely eat it except when pressed by hunger.

22. *C. incurvatus*. *R.*

Culms triangular, base leafy, incurvate. *Umbel* compound. *Involucres* two or three, incurvate. *Spikes* needle-shaped, incurved. *Scales* oblong, obtuse. *Stigma* three-cleft.

I. 197 A native of the moist banks of the Ganges. Flowers during the cool season.

Roots creeping, stoloniferous, with dark-coloured fibres. *Leaves* ensiform, polished, shorter than the culms. *Culms* slightly incurved, leafy round the base, triangular, with sharp angles, concave sides, and from one to two feet high. *Involucre* two, or three-leaved, incurved, one of them two or three times longer than the umbel. *Umbel* compound. *Spikes* needle-shaped, incurved. *Scales* oblong, obtuse, with a green rib. *Stamina* three. *Germ* oblong. *Stigma* three-cleft. *Seed* linear, oblong, three-sided, smooth, brown.

23. *C. tortuosus*. *Kin. Mss.*

Culms obtusely three-sided, from six to eight inches high. *Umbel* compound, length of the involucre. *Spikelet* linear, incurved, flowers diandrous. *Seed* obovate, compressed, without angles.

A native of moist pasture ground.

Root somewhat tuberous, with filiform fibres. *Culms* erect, from six to eight inches high, naked, three-sided, smooth. *Leaves* radical, shorter than the culm. *Umbel* compound. *Umbellets* from four to eight, shorter and longer peduncled, composed of large, linear, many-flowered, chestnut coloured, curved spikes. *Involucre* three-leaved, longer than the umbel. *Stamina* two. *Style* two-cleft. *Seed* obcordate, compressed, smooth.

24. *C. rotundus*. *Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd.* 1. 283. *Vahl. enum. pl.* 343.

Root tuberous. *Culms* from one to two feet high, obtusely three-sided. *Umbel* compound; *spikelets* alternate; *involucre* three-leaved, length of the umbel. *Seed* angled.

C. rotundus. *Rumph. Amb.* 6. *p.* 1. *t.* 1. *fig.* 1. 2.

C. terastachyos. *Rothb.* 28. *t.* 14. *f.* 2.

Sans. Moosta, Moostuka.

Beng. Mootha.

Teling. Shaka-tunga.

I. 198 This is by far the most common species we have in India; it delights in a moist sandy soil, though it grows abundantly every where.

Root tuberous, with filiform fibres; *tubers* about the size of filberts or acorns, of irregular form, outwardly a dark brownish rust colour; inwardly firm, tender, white, and very fragrant. *Culms* erect, from one to two feet high, naked, three-sided, smooth, with the angles rounded. *Leaves* radical, or only investing the base of the culm, sheathing, shorter than the culm, smooth, glossy. *Umbels* terminal, compound in very luxuriant plants, sometimes decomposed, from two to three inches each way. *Umbellets* from two to eight, all having peduncles of from one-fourth of an inch to two inches long. *Involucre* generally three-leaved, unequal, smooth, the largest is only a little longer than the umbel. *Spikes* linear, subsessile. *Seed* obsoletely three-sided, brown, a little rugose.

Obs. Cattle eat it. Hogs are remarkably fond of the roots. Dried and powdered they are used as a perfume at the weddings of the natives. It is by far the most troublesome weed we have in our gardens, there is no extirpating it, as every little bit of the root grows readily.

25. *C. pertenuis*. *R.*

Culms from three to four feet high, sub-rotund at the base, three-cornered above. *Leaves*

few. *Umbel* compound and decompound. *Spikelets* filiform, many-flowered. *Seeds* three-sided.

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Beng. Nagur-Mootha.

This most delicate, tall, slender species, I have only found in low wet places, in the vicinity of Calcutta.

Root somewhat tuberous, with many dark-coloured villous fibres. *Culms* naked, except at the base, straight, generally three or four feet high, slender, tapering much, toward the base nearly round, becoming more and more three-sided till they are entirely so at the umbel. *Leaves* one or two at the base of each culm, slender, about one-third the length of the culm. *Umbel* compound and decompound, very small for the height of the plant, generally composed of one sessile umbellet, and three or four, on naked, smooth, filiform peduncles, of different length, and these again composed of from four to twelve, most slender, long, filiform, many-flowered spikelets. *Involute* three-leaved, the longest about the length of the umbel, the other two shorter, all decid., and tapering to most acute points. *Scales* membranaceous. *Stems* three. *Style* three-cleft. *Seed* three-sided.

(Obs.) Its naked delicate form, small and compound umbel, short slender leaves, and scanty involucre, immediately distinguish it from all the other Indian species I have yet met with.

26. *C. tuberosus*, Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. 1. 281. Roth. gram. 28. t. 7. f. 1. Vahl. Enum. pl. 2. 340.

Root tuberous. *Leaves* linear, length of the culm. *Umbels* compound, or decompound. *Involute* three-leaved, longer than the umbel. *Style* three-cleft. *Seed* oblong, three-sided.

This seems to me to be only a luxuriant variety, if so much, of *C. rotundus*. It grows in the same place, the roots are tuberous, &c. in short I can scarcely perceive any difference.

27. *C. tenuiflorus* Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. 1. 281. Roth. gram. 30. t. 14. f. 1. Vahl. Enum. pl. 2. 371.

Culms from two to four feet high, sharp-pointed. *Involute* three or four-leaved, much longer than the decompound umbel. *Spikelets* alternate. *Scales* obtuse. *Seeds* obovate, three-sided.

Telug. Gode-tunga.

Grows in standing sweet water.

Root creeping, with numerous fibres. *Culms* erect, from four to six feet high, naked, three-sided, smooth; angles sharp. *Leaves* mostly sessile, shorter than the culm, deeply channelled, smooth. *Umbel* terminal, decompound, from four to eight inches each way. All the *umbellules* umbellate, cleft 2, or 3, or 4, or 5, or 6, or 7, or 8, or 9, or 10, or 11, or 12, or 13, or 14, or 15, or 16, or 17, or 18, or 19, or 20, or 21, or 22, or 23, or 24, or 25, or 26, or 27, or 28, or 29, or 30, or 31, or 32, or 33, or 34, or 35, or 36, or 37, or 38, or 39, or 40, or 41, or 42, or 43, or 44, or 45, or 46, or 47, or 48, or 49, or 50, or 51, or 52, or 53, or 54, or 55, or 56, or 57, or 58, or 59, or 60, or 61, or 62, or 63, or 64, or 65, or 66, or 67, or 68, or 69, or 70, or 71, or 72, or 73, or 74, or 75, or 76, or 77, or 78, or 79, or 80, or 81, or 82, or 83, or 84, or 85, or 86, or 87, or 88, or 89, or 90, or 91, or 92, or 93, or 94, or 95, or 96, or 97, or 98, or 99, or 100, or 101, or 102, or 103, or 104, or 105, or 106, or 107, or 108, or 109, or 110, or 111, or 112, or 113, or 114, or 115, or 116, or 117, or 118, or 119, or 120, or 121, or 122, or 123, or 124, or 125, or 126, or 127, or 128, or 129, or 130, or 131, or 132, or 133, or 134, or 135, 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Root fibrous. Culms erect, from one to two feet high, four-fifths naked, three-sided, sharp-angled. Leaves sheathing, nearly the length of the culm, keeled, smooth. Umbel decomposed, from two to four inches high; umbellets from four to eight, one or two sessile, the rest unequally peduncled; partial umbellets lanceolate, raceme-like, being composed of alternate, linear, from six to twelve-flowered spikes. Involucre from three to four-leaved, the largest two or three times as long as the umbel. Scales imbricated, with membranaceous sides. Style two-cleft. Seeds three-sided, length of the scales.

31. *C. inundatus*, R.

I.
202

Culms from two to four feet high, exactly triangular. Leaves as long as the culms. Involucre from four to five-leaved, one very long. Umbel decomposed. Spikelets lanceolate. Stamens two. Style two-cleft. Seed obcordate, a little compressed.

Beng. and Hind. Patce.

Found in great abundance on the low banks of the Ganges and rivulets near Calcutta; where the tide rises high over it, it thrives most luxuriantly, and helps much to bind, and protect the banks from the rapidity of the water.

Root jointed, creeping, stoloniferous, perennial. Culms erect, from three to four feet high, exactly three-sided, about as thick as the little finger. Leaves numerous, radical, or surrounding the base of the culms, smooth, deeply channelled on the inside, and keeled on the back. Universal involucre composed of four or five leaves of very unequal lengths, the largest being two feet or more long, and the shortest as many inches; partial involucre subulate. Umbel decomposed, erect, about a span long. Spikelets sessile, diverging, lanceolate, rigid, obtuse. Style two-cleft. Seeds obcordate, a little compressed, smooth.

32. *C. Pangora*, Rottb. gram. 31, t. 7, f. 3. Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. 1, 284.

Culms from three to four feet high, naked. Leaves scarcely any. Umbels decomposed; involucre three or four-leaved; involucels setaceous. Spikelets filiform. Seeds oblong, compressed.

Teng. Chumati Patce.

It is common on the banks of the Ganges, and serves, with *C. inundatus*, the same useful purposes, though in an inferior degree.

Root jointed, creeping, stoloniferous, perennial. Culms erect, naked, smooth, three-sided towards the apex, sides concave, from two to four feet high, and about as thick as a goose-quill. Leaves one or two, sword-shaped, very short, involving with their sheaths the base of the culm. Universal involucre three or four-leaved, very smooth, the longest twice the length of the umbel; partial minute, setaceous. Umbel decomposed, composed of one sessile umbellet in the centre, and from four to eight spreading, compound ones in the circumference, supported on line, compressed peduncles of unequal lengths. Spikelets filiform, from ten to twenty-flowered. Scales obtuse. Stamens three. Seed oblong, compressed.

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Obs. Its naked, exactly three-sided culms, and scarcity of short leaves readily distinguish it from all the other species I have yet described. *C. tegetum* has the angles rounded, and no leaves.

33. *C. procerus*, Rottb. gram. 29, t. 5, f. 3.

Culms from three to six feet high, angles sharp. Umbel decomposed. Involucres none; Spikelets alternate, linear; flowers diandrous. Seeds obcordate, compressed, without angles. Pala-pullu. Rhedd. Mal. 12, p. 93, t. 50.

Is a native of moist vallies, rivulets, &c. amongst the mountains.

Obs. In Bengal this plant, or one exceedingly like it, (for it differs from it only in having three stamens, the culm, leaves, umbels, scales, and seeds being the same) grows on the banks of the Ganges and so low as frequently to be entirely under water during the high tides; yet it thrives and helps to bind the banks of the rivers where it grows, and is one of those plants that prevent their giving way so much to the rapidity of the stream as they otherwise would do.

34. *C. spinulosus*, R.

Culms from three to five feet high, rigid. Umbel scarcely decomposed; spikes long and short peduncled, globular; spikelets rigid, from three to four flowered; involucre and involucels many-leaved.

Teling. Kurra-tunga.

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A large strong coarse species, grows in ditches and water courses.

Root fibrous. Culms erect, from two to five feet high, very rigid, obsolete three-sided, smooth, four-fifths naked. Leaves sheathing, length of the culm, rigid, striated, margins hispid. Umbel terminal, decomposed, from six to eight inches each way. Umbellets with peduncles of various lengths, composed of peduncled, globular heads, and these again of numerous small, sessile, linear, lanceolate, rigid, spinulous-pointed, from three to four-flowered spikelets. Involucre from four to six-leaved, unequal, the largest being from two to three feet long, and the shortest about the same number of inches, margins hispid, like those of the leaves. Involucel from three to six-leaved, length of the umbellets. Scales linear.

Obs. I have not seen the pistil nor seed. It is a remarkably coarse species; no animal eats it.

35. *C. clatus*, Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. 1, 287. Vahl. enum. 2, 363.

Culms from six to twenty feet long, sharp-angled. Umbel scarcely decomposed. Spikes all sub-sessile, linear, erect. Spikelets most numerous, alternate, from six to eighteen-flowered, anthers ending in a thread. Seeds oblong, three-sided.

Beng. Gol-mudanga.

Teling. Rakisha.

This is by far the largest species on the coast of Coromandel. It grows in sweet standing water.

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Root fibrous. Culm erect, from six to twenty feet high, and thick in proportion, naked, except near the base, three-sided, angles sharp, rigid and scabrous, so as to cut the hand readily, other parts pretty smooth. Leaves sheathing, in small plants, as long as the culm, about an inch in diameter at the broadest part, triangularly concave, with the keel and margins sharply serrate. Umbel terminal, compound, erect, small for the size of the plant, being only about a foot high in middle-sized plants. Umbellules one, or two, subsessile and from eight to ten peduncled, composed of erect, linear, short-pedicelled, compound spikes, of simple, small, lanceolate, from six to ten-flowered skeletons which surround every part of the compound spikes. Pedicels three-leaved, with some smaller within these three, margins and keel as in the leaves. Pedicels small, one-third the length of the umbellules. Scales membrane bordered, acute. Florets three, membraneous. Anthers ending in a thread. Style three-sided.

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36. *C. nebullosus, Vahl, cat. pl. 2. 362.*
Culm from four to six feet high, erect, three-sided. Umbel compound; spikes all subsessile, linear, spreading; spikelets numerous, alternate, from three to four-flowered. Seed elliptic, three-sided.

Tibet. Pedicels naked.
A large species, growing in standing fresh water.
Root fibrous. Culm erect, from four to six feet high, pretty smooth, naked, except at the base, distinctly three-sided, angles rounded, sides hollowed. Leaves mostly radical, sheathing, the longest of them being nearly as long as the culm. Umbel compound, spreading, about six inches high. Umbellules two, or three, subsessile, and from five to ten or pretty long peduncled of unequal lengths; they are composed of small partial, short pedicelled umbellules of three to six linear compound spikes, compound numerous, small, sessile, from three to four-flowered, simple spikelets. Pedicels from three to five-leaved, of the length of the umbellules. Pedicels from three to five-leaved, unequal; the longest from two to three feet, the shortest as many inches. Scales three-sided, smooth.

37. *C. distans, R.*
Culm from five to six feet high. Umbel compound, fastigiata. Involucres and involucres many-leaved; spikelets linear, linear; spikelets diverging, many-flowered; scales with long recurved points.

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A middle-sized species; grows in marshy places, ditches, &c.
Root, a somewhat robustous herb with many fibres. Culm erect, from one to six feet high, rarely naked, smooth, three-sided. Leaves sheathing as in the other species, but the margins slightly armed with minute prickles. Umbel compound or decumbent, from two to four inches high. Umbellules all, not peduncled, composed of erect, numerous spikes of small diverging, linear, acute, from four to six-flowered spikelets. Pedicels many-leaved, unequal, most of them longer by far than the umbel, margins armed with thick, sharp teeth. Umbel many-leaved, length of the umbellules. Seed three-sided, oblong, with grooved sides.

Obs. In Bengal I have met with this species six feet high, with a decumbent umbel, a foot or more every way, and with four to five to twenty four flowers to the spikelets, the culm between round and three-sided, and in the largest almost entirely round.

38. *C. distans, R.*
Culm from five to six feet high, three-cornered leafy at the base. Umbel compound, involucres many-leaved; involucres different, spikes of the umbellules verticillate; spikelets lanceolate. Scales with a blunt point. Seed linear, oblong, three-sided.

Benj. Laccata.
Found during the rains, in wet low places, in the vicinity of Calcutta.
Root perennial, somewhat fleshy, with numerous dark-colored, thick, spongy fibres. Culm naked, except just at the base, from two to six feet high, and about as thick as a stout quill, absolutely three-sided, smooth, shining, deep green. Leaves, one, two, or three at the base of each culm, and about the same length, keeled, somewhat spiny, very deep green, whitish underneath, margins armed with minute, short, sharp, aciculate, pointing forwards. Umbel, compound and decumbent. Umbellules many on smooth, somewhat angular peduncles of various length, compound of from five to eight cylindrical, spreading spikes in a verticillate, with an erect, sessile, simple or pedicelled compound one in the centre. Spikelets most numerous, indurated, lanceolate, from eight to twelve-flowered. Involucres many-leaved, some of them nearly as long as the culm, and like the radical leaves keeled and armed in the margins. Pedicels scarcely so long as their respective umbellules. Scales of the spikelets boat-shaped, with membraneous margins and sharp thickened points. Stamens three. Seed oblong, absolutely three-sided.

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Obs. This species comes near Roemer's *Cyperus almicraus*.
39. *C. distans, Link. sp. pl. ed. Willd. 4. 288. Vahl, cat. pl. 2. 362.*
Culm about three feet high, three-cornered. Umbel compound, with the involucres and involucres many-leaved; spikelets linear, alternate; flowers distant, with obtuse scales. Seed oblong, three-sided.

C. distans, Rottb. gram. 37. t. 10.
Benj. Panchajanya.
It is a native of wet places around Sambleota.
Root fibrous. Culm erect, two feet high, four-fifths or more naked, three-sided, smooth; angles blunt. Leaves from two to four, embracing the base of the culm, and nearly as long,

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sheathing, deeply grooved above, and keeled below, smooth. *Umbel* decomposed, from four to six inches high. *Umbelllets* some sessile, and from four to eight, with erect peduncles of unequal lengths. *Partial umbelllets* oblong, raceme like, being composed of alternate, needle-like, diverging spikes. *Involucre* from three to six-leaved, unequal; the largest about a foot, or fifteen inches long, all are smooth. *Involucels* three-leaved, length of the umbelllets. *Flowers* remote, scales obtuse. *Seed* three-sided.

40. *C. tegetum*. R.

Leafless, culms from three to six feet high, angles rounded, umbel decomposed. *Involucre* as long, and longer than the umbel; *involucels* chaffy. *Spikelets* linear-lanceol, alternate. *Seed* clavate, three sided.

Hind. and Beng. Madoor-kati.

Is common in ditches, borders of lakes, &c. in the vicinity of Calcutta during the rains.

Root creeping under ground, perennial. *Culms* naked, generally from three to six feet high, obsoletely three-sided, smooth. *Leaves* no other than two or three sheaths embracing the base of the culms. *Umbel* decomposed; *umbelllets* sub-sessile, and on peduncles of various lengths, sub-erect. *Involucre* about four-leaved, one or two of them longer than the umbel. *Involucels* minute. *Spikelets* alternate, linear-lanceolate, many-flowered. *Seeds* elliptically triangular.

Obs. Those elegant, useful, durable, large mats so common on the floors of rooms in and about Calcutta, are made of the culm of this plant. When green they are split into three or four pieces, which in drying contract so much as to bring the margins in contact, or to overlap each other; in this state they are woven.

41. *C. alopecuroides*. *Rothb. gram.* 38. t. 8. f. 2. *Vahl. enum. pl.* 2. 368.

Culms from four to five feet high. *Umbel* decomposed; *involucre* three-leaved; *spikes* nodding; *spikelets* alternate, many-flowered.

Wara-pulla. Rhed. Mal. 12. p. 77. t. 42.

Cyperus glomeratus. Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. 12. 277.

This is also a large species, and a native of the same places.

Root fibrous. *Culms* erect, from four to five feet high, except at the bases three-sided, smooth. *Leaves* as in the other species. *Umbel* decomposed, drooping, from six to twelve inches high. *Umbelllets* one or two sub-sessile, and from four to eight with peduncles of various lengths. *Partial umbelllets* peduncled and composed of beautiful, linear, bowing, compound racemes of lanceolate, many-flowered, chestnut-coloured spikelets. *Involucre* three-leaved, unequal. *Involucels* small, frequently only chaffy scales. *Seed* three-sided, smooth.

Obs. I have seen small plants with the umbelllets small, dense and globular.

42. *C. nudus*. R.

Leafless. *Culms* from four to six feet high, three-cornered. *Umbels* super-decomposed, naked. *Involucres*, and *involucels* chaffy; *spikelets* subulate, alternate. *Seed* oblong, compressed without angles.

Beng. Goola-Methli.

A native of low wet places over Bengal. Flowers during the rains.

Root perennial, somewhat tuberous. *Leaves* no other than a short sheath or two, which envelope the base of the culm, the uppermost one sometimes ends in a short ensiform leaflet. *Culm* about five feet high, naked, smooth, bright-green, three-cornered, with the angles rounded. *Involucres* three or four, sub-lanceolate, erect, about one-fourth the length of the umbel. *Umbels* decomposed and super-decomposed, with the sub-divisions, and slender, smooth compressed peduncles of various length. *Spikelets* alternate, subulate, of a bright brown colour, each bearing from twenty to thirty flowers. *Stamens* three. *Style* three-cleft. *Seed* oblong, compressed, without angles.

Obs. This species is very like *C. tegetum*, and about the same size, though I am informed, never used for mats, as that is. To know it from *C. tegetum* attend to the involucre, which in this is only about one-fourth the length of the umbel, but in that as long or longer.

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43. *C. Haspan. Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd.* 1. 287.

Culms from four to sixteen inches high. *Umbel* super-decomposed, involucre two leaved. *Seeds* globular, white.

Gramen cyperoides madasarpatanum, &c. Pluck. alm. 192. f. 2.

Teling. Poo-cushalie.

An elegant small species, a native of cultivated moist places.

Root fibrous. *Culms* erect, from four to twelve inches high, three-fourths naked, obsoletely three-sided, smooth. *Leaves* sheathing, often as long as the culm, very slender. *Umbel* super-decomposed, in small plants as long as the culm. *Umbelllets* one or two sessile, and from four to six-peduncled. *Partial umbelllets* of the first and second degrees pedicelled. *Involucre* generally two-leaved, unequal, the longest rather longer than the culm; *involucel* a few chaffy scales only. *Stamens* two or three. *Seed* sub-globular, pure white, smooth.

SCIRPUS.

Glumes chaffy, imbricated on all sides. *Corol* none. *Seed* one.

SECT. 1. Without Leaves.

1. *S. tuberosus*. R.

Root tuberous. *Culms* columnar, jointed, leafless. *Spike*s terminal, cylindric, naked. *Scales* oblong. *Base* of the style cordate. *Seed* obovate, beset with glochidate bristles. Page
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Pi-tsi, Ma-tai, Pu-tai, or Pesi, or water chestnut of the Chinese.

It is mentioned by Abbe Grosier under the first name, and under the other appellations was transmitted from Canton, by Mr. Duncan, at the desire of the Governor General, for the Company's Botanic garden, where it blossoms about the close of the rains, in September.

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Root fibrous, with stoloniferous shoots and round turnip-shaped tubers. *Culms* erect, naked, slightly twisted to the right, inwardly interrupted by slender membranes, distant a line, or a line and a half from each other, every eighth or tenth of these partitions, is of a firmer texture than the others and visible on the outside, even when the plant is growing. *Leaves* none, except a slender sheath or two at the base of each culm. *Spike* terminal, solitary, cylindric, naked. *Scales* oblong, membranaceous margined. *Stamens* three. *Style* two or three-cleft, at the base swelled out into an ovate-cordate, compressed shape. *Seed* obovate, surrounded with glochidate bristles.

Obs. For the economical uses of the tuberous roots of this plant, I beg leave to refer to Abbe Grosier, and other historians who have had opportunities of observing in what manner they are employed by the Chinese, and to the following extract from Mr. Duncan's letter which accompanied the plants.

"The *Ma-tai*, *Pesi* or *Pesi* of Abbe Grosier, the *water-chestnut*, grows in ponds, which are mounded for its reception about the end of March. A pond being drained of its water, small pits are dug in its bottom, these are filled with human manure and exposed to the sun for a fortnight; their contents are then intricately bound with the slimy bottom of the pond, and the slips or roots of the plant deposited therein; the water is now returned to the pond, and the new crop of tubers comes to perfection by the beginning of September.

"This nut is in high estimation among all ranks of Chinese, not only as a pot root, but also a medicine. It is eaten either boiled or raw. I will not vouch for the truth of the singular virtues ascribed to the *Ma-tai*, but judge it to be the most plausible. The children here often play with each in their mother's arms, and slip down into the stomach, and bring out a swelling symptom. The root is accordingly given in quantities, either raw or boiled, and they say it never fails to give relief, being considered a specific which has the effect of decaying the morbid."

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2. *S. plantaginifolius*, Linn. *sp. pl. ed. Willd.* 1. 291. *Rotth. gram.* 45. *t.* 15. *f.* 2. *Vahl.* *enun. pl.* 2. 251. *Retz. Obs.* 5. 14

Culms columnar, from two to four feet high, three-sided. *Spike* terminal, naked, sub-cylindric; *scales* oblong, striated. *Seed* heart-shaped, bristly.

A hollow, rush-like species, growing in shallow water, and yielding sweet water.

Root stoloniferous, with thick, orange, and watery tubers. *Culm* erect, round, smooth, naked, except the lower part, which is covered with a membrane. *Leaves* two; inwardly interrupted with transverse, ribbed spaces, at every third and quarter. *Bristles* numerous, irregular, smaller ones between. *Scales* broad, oblong, striated. *Stamens* three, naked. *Scales* obovate, smooth, a little keeled, margins membranaceous. *Stamens* three, with bristles intermixed round the base of the gyno.

3. *S. tenuis*, R.

Culms from two to three feet high, round, regularly interrupted. *Spike* terminal, cylindric. *Scales* broad, cordate. *Seed* heart-shaped with unequal bristles.

This species is very much like the last described, and a native of similar places, but much rarer.

Root the same. *Culm* erect, three feet high, round, smooth, naked, seemingly swelled, interrupted with a conspicuous transverse partition every sixth of an inch. *Leaves* none, but sheaths as in the former. *Spike* single, terminal, erect, cylindric, an inch long. *Scales*, broad-lanceolate, acute, a little keeled, otherwise smooth. *Stamens*, bristles, &c. as in the other species.

4. *S. spiralis*, Linn. *sp. pl. ed. Willd.* 1. 290. *Rotth. gram.* 45. *t.* 15. *f.* 1. *Vahl.* 2. 252.

Culms from two to three feet high, three-sided. *Spike* terminal, naked, cylindric, obtuse. *Scales* lapp'd. *Seeds* beset with bristles.

This is a native of the same places with the last described.

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Root stoloniferous, &c. as in *S. plantaginifolius*. *Culm* erect, from two to three feet high, naked, three-sided, angles sharp, smooth, not articulated, nor interrupted inwardly. *Leaves* none, but a sheath or two embracing the base of the culm. *Spike* as in *S. plantaginifolius*, but the flowers are more numerous. *Scales* imbricated seemingly without order, smooth, lapp'd, margins broad, and membranaceous. *Stamens*, bristles, &c. as in the two preceding species.

5. *S. acutimulus*, R.

Culms from two to three feet high, triangular. *Spike* terminal, tapering, acute; *scales* somewhat acute; *seeds* bristly.

Grows in similar places to those which produce the two last species.

Root as in the last species. *Culm* three-sided, from two to three feet high, naked, smooth; angles very sharp, even almost winged. *Leaves* no other than a sheath or two involving the base of each culm. *Spike* terminal, &c. as in the two former. *Scales* disposed spirally, oval, somewhat acute, striated, margins membranaceous. *Filaments* membranaceous. *Bristles*, &c. as in the former two.

Obs. It differs from *S. spiralis* in having the angles of the culm sharp. In having the flowers few and disposed spirally. In having the scales striated, oblong and somewhat pointed.

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6. *S. medius*, R.

Culms from one to two feet high, three-cornered. *Spike* terminal, sub-cylindric. *Scales* obtuse. *Seeds* bristly.

A species resembling the last, and growing in similar places.

1. 211 *Root* as in the species already mentioned. *Culm* erect, one or two feet high, smooth, three-sided, angles rounded. *Spike* as in the former. *Scales* smooth, obovate. *Stamens*, *bristles* and *pistil* as in the last four species.

7. *S. incurvatus*, R.

Culms in tufts, culmular, from six to nine inches high, incurved, leafless, intercepted. *Spikes* in a globular, naked *verticil* near the base of the culm. *Stigma* tritid. *Seed* three-sided.

A native of moist places near Calcutta. Flowers during the cool season.

Root of rust-coloured, capillary fibres. *Culms* numerous, from their incurved shape forming nearly a globe, leafless, round, smooth, intercepted at every half inch or less; general length from six to eight inches, and thicker than a crow quill. *Sheaths* a few between the spikes and root. *Spikes* numerous, sessile, ovate-oblong, forming a round *verticil* about an inch and a half above the root. *Scales* round, ovate-obtuse. *Seed* ovate, triangular.

8. *S. articulatus*, Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. i. 200. Vahl. Enum. ii. 358.

Culms from two to four feet high, culmular, intercepted with conspicuous partitions. *Spikes* pointed, crowded into a head near the base. *Seed* naked, three-sided.

Tsjeeli. Rheed. Mat. 12. p. 135. t. 71.

Hind. and Beng. Patjati-chechka.

Teling. Lutti-pitta-allie.

This is also a native of standing sweet water.

1. 215 *Root* stoloniferous, and fibrous as in the former. *Culm* erect, from two to four feet high, round, smooth, naked, intercepted inwardly by transverse septums at every inch, or half inch; they are conspicuous on the outside, even while the plant is growing. *Leaves* no other than a short sheath or two, involving the base of the culm. *Head* lateral, near the base of the culm sessile, sub-globular, composed of many, (fifty to sixty) oblong pointed, sessile, many-flowered spikes. *Scales* broad-cordate, a little pointed. *Stamens* three; the bristles of the foregoing five species are here wanting. *Style* slightly two-cleft. *Seed* three-sided, smooth, white.

9. *S. subarticulatus*, R.

Culms from two to three feet high; culmular, intercepted with inconspicuous partitions. *Spikes* obtuse, crowded into a head near the base. *Seed* three-sided, pointed.

A native of the same places with the former.

Root resembling that of the preceding species. *Culm* erect, from two to three feet high, round, smooth, naked, intercepted every quarter of an inch by a slight membrane; their places do not appear externally even when the plant is dry. *Leaves* no other than a sheath or two. *Head* lateral, near the base of the culm, sessile, globular, composed of many (about one hundred) small, oval, obtuse, sessile, many-flowered spikes. *Scales* oval, membranaceous. *Seed* three-sided, white, smooth.

10. *S. dubius*, R.

Root tuberous. *Culms* naked, culmular; intercepted with numerous partitions.

Teling. Allike.

Roots tuberous, with stolones and numerous fibres issuing from them, outwardly of a dark dusky colour, inwardly white. *Leaves* erect, cylindric, smooth, about a foot long.

Obs. I have never met with flowers of this plant which is a native of wet sandy pasture ground, and was formerly considered as a species of *Isoetes*. The natives boil and eat the roots which they say are as good as yams.

11. *S. capitatus*, Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. i. 291. Vahl. ii. 250.

1. 216 *Culms* naked, from four to eight inches high, culmular. *Spikes* terminal, globular. *Seed* black, roundish, bristle-beset.

S. caribæus, Rottb. gram. 16. t. 15. f. 3.

A native of barren, sandy, moist places.

Root fibrous. *Culms* erect, from four to eight inches high, round, smooth, naked. *Leaves* no other than a sheath or two. *Spike* terminal, naked, sub-globular; permanent bristles surround the germ in this species, as in those with single terminal, cylindric spikes. *Style* two-cleft. *Seed* obcordate, compressed, smooth, shining black.

12. *S. junceoides*, R.

Culms from one to three feet high, culmular. *Spikes* oval, from three to five in a sessile head, far below the apex. *Seed* roundish, beset with bristles.

A native of wet and marshy places.

Root fibrous. *Culms* erect, from one to three feet high, naked, round, and slender in proportion to the height, striated, otherwise smooth. *Leaves* none, except two sheaths embracing the base of each culm. *Spikes* from three to five, lateral, sessile, oval, naked, from four to six inches, below the apex of the culm, which is erect, and like that below the spikes. *Involucre* none. *Stamens* three, intermixed with bristles. *Stigma* two-cleft. *Seed* obcordate, compressed, smooth, white.

13. *S. mucronatus*, Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. i. 303. Vahl. Enum. ii. 256.

Culms from six to twelve inches high, three-cornered. *Spikes* peduncled and sessile below the apex. *Seed* black, scabrous, sub-triangular.

A native of sandy ground.

Root fibrous. Culms erect, from six to twelve inches high, firm, naked, three-sided, striated, with rounded angles, above the spikes half round, with a groove on the flat side. Spikes lateral, sessile and peduncled, naked, from six to twelve, oblong, many-flowered. Nectarial bristles of the germ wanting. Seed somewhat three-sided, black, with scabrous spots.

14. *S. trigulatus*. R.

Culms in tufts, erect, two feet high, naked, acutely three-angled. Spikes from eight to twelve, sessile just under the straight three-winged apex. Germ embraced by six long, slender bristles, besides the three broad filaments.

Native of Chittagong, where like most of the order, it delights in low wet ground.

15. *S. supinus*. Fahl. c. v. sp. ii. 257.

Culms in tufts, curved, three-cornered, generally naked. Spikes several, under the grooved apex, sessile and peduncled. Involucre one-leaved, besides the apex of the culm. Seed three-sided, transversely rugose on the back, black.

S. lateralis. Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. i. 302. R. t. Obs. iv. 12.

Found growing in tufts, in wet places, in the vicinity of Calcutta, during the cool season.

Root of brown capillary fibres. Culms numerous, about a foot high, curved, three-cornered, angles rounded, above the spikes incurved, and deeply channelled. Leaves rarely any other than a few short sheaths, investing the base of the culms, and they generally end in an oblong point, when present solitary and like the culm above the spikes. Spikes many, peduncled and sessile, considerably under the apex, oblong. Scales ovate, mucronate, with brown chaffy margins. Seed three-sided, black, transversely rugose.

16. *S. globulosus*. Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. i. 301.

Culms from one to two feet high, nearly culmular. Umbel compound; involucre shorter than the umbel. Seed long, obovate, smooth.

Telung. Billapa.

A native of wet sandy places.

Root fibrous. Culms erect, from one to two feet high, as thick as a crow-quill, a little compressed, smooth, except near the base which is involved in, from three to five, large, pointed sheaths. Umbel terminal, small, compound. Spikes oval. Involucre two-leaved, unequal, erect, shorter than the umbel. Filices three, broad, and membranaceous. Style broad, margins fringed. Stigma two-cleft. Seed obovate, compressed, smooth, light brown.

17. *C. pectinatus*. R.

Culms from three to four feet high, culmular. Panicle lateral, just below the straight subulate apex of the culm. Scales daggered. Stigma two-cleft. Seed roundish, beset with four pinnate bristles.

Grows chiefly in marshy places, where the soil is sandy.

Root fibrous. Culms erect, from three to four feet high, as thick as a quill, naked, round, smooth. Leaves no other than a sheath or two round the base of each culm. Umbel lateral, about its own length below the apex of the culm, compound, rarely decomposed, bowing. Spikes oblong. Involucre no other than the termination of the culm, which is erect and about as long as the umbel. Scales chiefly, daggered. Stigma two-cleft. Nectarial bristles two on each side of the germ they are beautifully pinnate, and permanent. Seed obovate, compressed, smooth, brown, embraced by the nectarial bristles.

18. *S. pratensis*. R.

Culms from six to nine inches high, somewhat five-sided. Umbel terminal, compound; involucre chaffy; flowers monandrous. Seed obovate, triangular.

A native of pasture ground.

Root fibrous. Culms erect, from six to nine inches high, naked, somewhat five-sided, lightly striated, otherwise smooth. Leaves no other than a sheath or two. Umbel terminal, compound, small, erect. Involucre, a few small chaffy scales, with long tapering points. Stamens single. Stigma three-cleft. Seed somewhat three-sided, white, scabrous.

SECT. II. With Leaves.

19. *S. atropurpureus*. Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. i. 294.

Grows in small tufts. Culms from three to four inches high, setaceous, erect, culmular, longer than the leaves. Spikes terminal, naked, solitary, oval.

A native of poor, wet sandy, pasture land.

20. *S. minimus*. R.

Grows in tufts. Culms from one to two inches long, setaceous, curved, shorter than the leaves. Involucre three-leaved. Spikes terminal, globular, squarrose, about as long as the involucre.

Found with *S. atropurpureus* on poor, wet sandy lands.

21. *S. monostachyos*. Koen.

Culms straight, from six to twelve inches long, culmular. Spike terminal, solitary, naked, scales roundish. Seed obovate, smooth.

Delights in barren sandy pasture land.

Root fibrous, purple-coloured. Culms erect, from six to twelve inches high, round, smooth, three-fourths or more naked. Leaves sheathing, nearly as long as the culm, filiform. Spikes terminal, single, naked, oval; flowers few. Scales sub-articular. Style broad, with downy margin. Stigma two-cleft. Seed obovate, compressed, smooth, light brown.

22. *S. strabiatus*. R.

Culms two feet high, three-sided, base leafy. Leaves triangular. Spikes lateral, solitary.

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Scales cordate, cuspidate. *Stigmata* two-cleft. *Seed* roundish, beset with bristles.

A native of the soft, wet banks of the Ganges. Flowering time the cool season.

Root stoloniferous with pale-coloured fibres. *Culms* simple, straight, about two feet high, three-sided. *Leaves* two or three, of different sizes, embracing the base of each culm, the longest nearly the length of the culm, keeled and deeply channelled, smooth. *Spike* solitary, lateral, one-third part of the culm below its apex, ovate-oblong, about one inch in length. *Involucre* one-leaved, besides the continuation of the culm, length of the spikes. *Scales* cordate, cuspidate, smooth. *Stamina* three, with about double the number of bristles between them. *Anthems* linear, when old spiral. *Germ* obovate. *Stigma* two-cleft. *Seed* flat, particularly on the inside, roundish, obcordate, crowned with a minute portion of the remaining style, and embraced by about six slender, soft, permanent bristles which are about the same length.

23. *S. scaber*, R.

Culms erect, from four to eight inches high, angular. *Spikes* terminal. *Scales* oblong, diandrous. *Stigma* bifid. *Seed* obcordate, scabrous.

Compare with *S. polystrichoides*, Retz. Obs. iv. p. 11.

A native of dry, sandy pasture ground on the coast of Coromandel.

Root composed of dark purple capillary fibres. *Culms* erect, from four to eight inches high, four-fifths naked, angular, smooth. *Leaves* sheathing, mostly radical, filiform, half the length of the culm. *Spike* single, erect, oblong, many-flowered. *Involucre* two or three-lobed, scales, shorter than the spike. *Scales* oblong, apex rounded, falling as the seeds ripen. *Stamens* generally two. *Stigma* two-cleft. *Seed* obcordate, compressed, lead-coloured, rugose.

24. *S. hispidatus*, Kōa.

Culms erect, from six to twenty-four inches high, filiform. *Spikes* from two to three, terminal, sessile, and peduncled, involucred; *scales* roundish. *Seed* obcordate, with a callous margin.

Teling. Khooshi-tunga.

Beng. Kesoori-mudanga.

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Delights in a moist rich soil, grows in large distinct tufts.

Root fibrous. *Culms* sub-erect, four-fifths naked, very slender, filiform, somewhat five-sided, smooth. *Leaves* sheathing, in large plants long, slender, and often twisted a little, in small plants more rigid. *Spikes* two or three terminal, ovate; one is always sessile, the other one or two peduncled. *Involucre* one or two leaved, about as long as the peduncled spikes. *Scales* nearly orbicular. *Stamens* and *style* as in *S. monostachyos*. *Seed* obcordate, compressed, white, with a thick callous margin.

25. *S. schærnoides*, Kōa. Retz. Obs. v. 14.

Culms erect, from six to twelve inches long. *Spikes* one or two, terminal, naked, acute. *Scales* pointed. *Seed* obcordate, angular, dotted.

Brag. Moornuovi.

A native of dry pasture ground, generally amongst bushes.

Root fibrous. *Culms* sub-erect, from six to twelve inches high, three-fourths naked, filiform, a little compressed, particularly towards the tops, and striated. *Leaves* as in the former. *Spike* generally single, though there are sometimes two, in which case one is peduncled, few-flowered. *Involucre* entirely wanting. *Scales* large, with a large keel and sharp point. *Style* enlarged at the base. *Stigma* three-cleft. *Seed* three-sided, very scabrous, pearl-coloured.

26. *S. tristachyos*, Vahl. varm. ii. 251.

Culms from six to eight inches long, slender, curved, striated. *Leaves* shorter than the culms. *Spikes* from two to four, oblong. *Involucre* two-leaved, one longer than the spikes, apparently a continuation of the culms. *Style* two-cleft, villous. *Seed* obcordate.

A native of Bengal, appears during the cool season in low moist places.

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Root fibrous, brown. *Culms* numerous, in tufts, slender, variously bent, though nearly erect, slender, grooved, particularly deep on the opposite sides, from six to eight inches high. *Leaves* few, subulate, hard, half the length of the culms. *Spikes* generally three, varying however from one to five, sometimes short peduncled, oblong. *Involucre* two-leaved; one erect, longer than the spikes, seems a continuation of the culm. *Scales* oval, somewhat mucronate. *Germ* cordate. *Style* villous. *Stigma* two-cleft.

Obs. It differs from Rothboel's plant in having the *scales* mucronate, and the *stigma* two-cleft; yet I think they must be the same.

27. *S. squarrosus*, Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. i. 308. Rothb. gram. 49. t. 17. f. 5.

Culms from three to six inches long. *Spikes* three; *involucre* two-leaved. *Scales* ending in a long recurved hairy horn. *Seeds* angular.

Motta pullu. Rheed. Mal. 12. p. 72. t. 38.

Beng. Goori.

A small delicate species, growing in distinct tufts on dry sandy pasture ground.

Root fibrous. *Culms* numerous, bent in various directions, from three to six inches long, four-fifths naked, round, smooth, filiform. *Leaves* a few only, sheathing, shorter considerably than the culm. *Spikes* terminal, generally three, sessile, oval. *Involucre* two-leaved, the largest about an inch long; being nearly erect, it appears a continuation of the culm. *Scales* numerous, terminating in a long, hairy, recurved point. *Seed* three-sided, oblong, smooth.

28. *S. monander*, Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. i. 311. Rothb. gram. 50. t. 11. f. 3.

Culms erect, from three to six inches high, angular. *Head* terminal, of three to five spikelets; *involucre* from two to three-leaved; *scales* acute, monandrous. *Seed* roundish, angular.

A native of sandy pasture ground.
Root consisting of capillary fibres. *Culms* naked, straight, from three to six inches high, angular, smooth. *Leaves* linear, as long as the culm, woolly near the mouth of the sheaths. *Head* terminal, sessile, composed of from three to five small, sessile, few-flowered spike. *Involucres* from two to three-leaved. *Scales* pointed. *Stamen* single. *Stigma* three cleft. *Seed* three-sided, short, thick, smooth, white.

29. *S. antiochiensis*, *Latr. sp. pl. ed. Willd.* i. 310. *Vall. cat.* ii. 261.
Culms erect, from three to six inches high, round. *Head* terminal, of many spikelets. *Involucres* from two to three-pointed. *Seed* three-sided.

Grows in sandy pasture ground.
Root fibrous. *Culms* erect from three to six inches high, round, smooth. *Leaves* radical, embracing the base of the culms, sheathing, half the length of the culm. *Head* or *umbel* terminal, globose, composed of numerous small, sessile few-flowered, conical, pointed spike. *Involucres* from two to three-leaved, scarcely the length of the head. *Scales* pointed, *Seed* three-sided, smooth.

30. *argenteus*, *Koen. Raltb. gram.* 51. t. 17. f. 6. *Latr. sp. pl. ed. Willd.* i. 311.
Culms suberect, from four to eight inches high, semi-culmar. *Head* terminal, of many sub-sessile spikelets. *Involucres* from two to three; *scales* obtuse, monandrous. *Seed* roundish, compressed.

Philactylis argentea, *Vahl. enum.* ii. 294.
Found on sandy pasture ground, growing in large tufts, with the exterior culms of the tuft enveloped.

Root fibrous. *Culms* erect, or ascending, neatly naked from four to eight inches high, round on one side, and flattened on the other, sometimes with a groove on the flat side. *Leaves* as in the former species. *Head* or *umbel* terminal, composed of from fifteen to twenty cylindrical, obtuse, sessile, silver-colored, many-flowered spike. *Involucres* two, three, or four leaved, unequal. *Scales* oblong, obtuse; *keel* green, the rest silver-colored. *Stamen* single. *Stigma* two-cleft. *Seed* obcordate, compressed, smooth, pearl-colored.

31. *glaucescens*, *Latr. sp. pl. ed. Willd.* i. 293.
Culms six inches high, culmar. *Leaves* numerous, from one to two inches long. *Umbel* composed of from six to twelve very spikelets. *Involucres* and *causticks* the length of the spikelets.

Head. Bare Nerbhee.
Native of Coromandel and Bengal.

32. *S. crinitus*, *R. & A. Gen. v. p. 11*
Culms from six to twenty-four inches high, compressed, furrowed. *Leaves* narrow. *Umbel* simple. *Involucres* one or two leaved, shorter than the umbel. *Scales* of three den-drous. *Seed* obcordate, striated and dotted.

A native of various parts of India, appearing in low meadow places during the rainy season.

Culms about six inches high, compressed, and furrowed. *Leaves* radical, surrounding the lower portion of the culm, narrow, flat, striated, half an inch long as the culm. *Umbel* generally slender, from ten to six sessile, roundish, very drooping, few-flowered; sometimes one of the pedicels supports two spike. *Involucres* one or two leaved, simple and shorter than the umbel. *Scales* of the spike ovate, chaffy. *Stamen* two. *Stigma* thick at the base; of a two-cleft, and villous. *Seed* obcordate, furrowed longitudinally, and dotted with white on a brown ground.

33. *S. crinitus*, *R.*
Culms twelve inches high, leafy, subcylindric. *Umbel* thin, scarcely compound. *Involucres* minute. *Spike* with enlarged base. *Stigma* three-cleft. *Seed* obovate, dotted, pearl-colored.

A native of Coromandel.

Culms many, uncommonly slender, erect, about a foot high, toward the base invested with the sheaths of a few short leaves. *Umbel* very thin, compound, sessile, oblong spike, and of from six to twelve or about half the number of pedicels of various lengths. *Involucres* minute, the longest scarcely exceeding the umbel spike. *Scales* broad-based, sessile, with a short point. *Style* swollen at the base to the thickness of the germ, the pericarp, however, is not more prominent than the rest of the style. *Stigma* trifid. *Seed* obovate, obscurely three-sided, much dotted, pearl-colored.

34. *S. tricuspidatus*, *R.*
Culms tri-lobed, from two to five feet high, angular. *Umbel* compound; *causticks* from two to three; *sphaerules* pointed; *scales* lapped, jagged and dappled. *Seed* roundish, three-angled, and prickly.

Compare with *S. maritimus*.
Peltis *Georap. naka-linca*.

Grows in water courses, ditches, &c. where the water is fresh; never in salt, or brackish water.

Root to a foot long with some small fibrous and many fibres. *Culms* erect, rigid, leafy, jointed, from two to five feet high, three-angled, small, angular, simple. *Leaves* numerous, mostly suberect, rigid, keeled, smooth. *Umbel* compound, sessile, on the side of the plant. *Involucres* from two to three leaved, short, unequal, the longest being three times the length of the umbel, and the others not equalling the latter. *Spike* branched or cymose, the lower some simple, some pubescent. *Scales* three-toothed, the lateral ones torn, the middle long and sub-

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1. plate, keel green, the rest rust-coloured. *Seed* three-sided, short, thick, smooth, with bristles round the base.
Obs. I believe König called it *S. maritimus indicus*, but the form of the seeds and jointed culm, will, I think, render it a very well marked and distinct species.
- 226 35. *S. strictus*. *R.*
Culms straight, from twelve to eighteen inches high, culmnar. *Umbel* compound. *Involucres* chaffy; *scales* obtuse, diandrous and roundish, compressed.
 Grows on a moderately dry, hard, barren, sandy soil.
Root fibrous. *Culms* straight, naked, rigid, from twelve to eighteen inches high, round, very smooth. *Leaves* radical, short, rigid, but smooth. *Umbel* terminal, sometimes decompound, contracted, seldom more than two inches long, and one broad. *Involucre* from two to four, small, chaffy, tapering sheaths. *Spikes* ovate, small, many-flowered. *Scales* with a broad, white, membranaceous border. *Stamens* two. *Stigma* two-cleft. *Seed* much compressed, obcordate, dotted with brown.
36. *S. brevifolius*.
Culms erect, from six to eight inches high, semi-culmnar. *Umbel* decompound; *involucels* chaffy; *scales* cuspidate, monandrous. *Stigma* bifid. *Seeds* obcordate, striated.
 Is found generally on low sandy pasture ground.
Root fibrous. *Culms* erect, mostly naked, from six to eight inches high, flat on one side and rounded on the other. *Leaves* sheathing, short. *Umbel* terminal, decompound. *Involucre* from two to three-leaved, shorter than the umbel. *Spikes* small, oblong; while young sessile, but when old appearing peduncled, the scales and seeds gradually dropping off and leaving the rachis naked. *Scales* keeled and pointed. *Stamen* single. *Style* broad, enlarged at the base; above, the margins are hairy. *Stigma* two-cleft. *Seeds* obcordate, convex on the outside, flat on the inner, white, striated.
1. *Obs.* The single stamen and striated seed are the best specific marks. It much resembles Rottboel's figure of *S. dichotomus*, but that species is described by Vahl as having three stamina: (see *Fimbristylis dichotoma*, *enum.* ii. p. 227.) consequently they must be different.
- 227 37. *S. aestivalis*. *Retz.* *Obs.* iv. 12.
Spikes rounded, sub-squarrose; *involucre* six-leaved, longer than the compound umbel; *scales* monandrous. *Vahl.* *enum.* ii. 288. (under *Fimbristylis*.)
 I received this elegant little grass from Nepala where it grows in low fields during the rainy season.
38. *S. diphyllus*. *Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd.* i. 301.
Culms erect, from one to two feet high, semi-culmnar. *Umbel* decompound; *scales* obtuse, diandrous. *Seeds* roundish, obcordate, smooth.
Fimbristylis diphylla. *Vahl.* *enum.* ii. 249.
 Delights in a rich wet soil.
- Root* fibrous. *Culms* erect, seven-eighths naked, from one to two feet high, sometimes a little compressed. *Leaves* chiefly radical, half the length of the culm, rigid. *Umbel* terminal, decompound. *Involucre* two or four-leaved, the larger about the length of the umbel; *partial involucres* small; *spikes* numerous, oblong, some sessile, some peduncled, exclusive of the naked rachis of those that are old, dark brown. *Scales* oblong, obtuse, dark brown. *Stamens* two. *Stigmas* two-cleft. *Seed* obcordate, much compressed, smooth, brown.
39. *S. miliaceus*. *Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd.* i. 305. *Rottb. gram.* 57. t. 5. f. 2. *Retz.* *Obs.* 5. 16.
Culms erect, from one to two feet high, semi-culmnar. *Umbel* decompound. *Involucres* and *involucels* shorter than the umbels and umbellets. *Seed* obcordate, striated.
Fimbristylis miliacea. *Vahl.* *enum.* ii. 287.
 This species delights in wet pasture ground.
1. *Root* fibrous. *Culms* erect, from one to two feet high, seven-eighths naked, generally round, though sometimes a little compressed, and chiefly near the apex striated, otherwise smooth. *Umbel* decompound, very thin. *Involucre* three or five-leaved, unequal, but the largest is seldom so long as the umbel. *Involucels* like the involucre, but much smaller.
- 228 *Spikes* sessile, or peduncled, oval, rust-coloured, many-flowered. *Scales* broad, a little pointed very concave. *Stamens* two or three. *Style* enlarged at the base, broad, with hairy margins. *Stigma* two-cleft. *Seed* obcordate, compressed, pearl-coloured, striated, without bristles.
40. *S. complanatus*. *Vahl.* *enum.* ii. 279. *Retz.* *Obs.* 5. 14.
Culms sub-erect, from one to two feet high, edged. *Umbel* from compound to super-decompound. *Involucre* two-leaved, erect; *scales* lanceolate. *Seed* obcordate, dotted.
- Hind.* Kuratiya-juvani.
 A native of moist or wet places.
- Root* fibrous. *Culms* nearly erect, but waving a little, from one to two feet high, naked except at the base, compressed, two-edged; edges sharp, and turned different ways, striated, smooth, often a little twisted. *Leaves* radical, or embracing the base of the culm, nearly as long as the culm, linear, waved, often a little twisted, apex abrupt. *Umbel* super-decompound, dense. *Involucre* two-leaved, opposite, erect, unequal, the longest about the length of the umbel. *Involucels* chaffy, ending like bristles. *Spikes* sessile, or short-pedicelled, oblong, few-flowered. *Scales* rust-coloured, acute. *Seeds* obcordate, rugose, white.
41. *S. tetragonus*. *R.*
Culms from one to two feet high, four-angled. *Umbel* decompound and super-decompound. *Involucre* and *involucels* bristly; *scales* roundish, diandrous. *Seed* round.
- Hind.* Bura-juvani.

Teding. Murensdalee.

Grows with the other species on moist pasture ground.

Root fibrous. *Culm*s nearly erect, from one to two feet high, naked, except at the base, four-sided, smooth. *Leaves* radiated, and about the base of the culm, bifarious, tapering, nearly as long as the culm. *Umbel* super-decompound, rather thin, and of an irregular form. *Involucre* and *involucels* small, bristle-like. *Spikes* minute, globular, many-flowered. *Stamens*, from one to two, rarely three. *Stigma* two or three-cleft. *Seed* nearly globular, compressed on the inside, scabrous, white.

42. *S. quinqueangularis*. Vahl, *enum.* ii. 279.

*Culm*s from one to two feet high, five-angled. *Umbel* super-decompound; *involucre* much shorter than the umbel; *seal* oval, monandrous. *Seed* three-sided, rugose.

A native of similar place with the last species.

Root fibrous. *Culm*s as in *complanatus*, and *tetragonus*, and of the same height, but in this species always five-sided. The angles sharp and the sides concave. *Leaves* as in *S. complanatus*. *Umbel* super-decompound, rather thin, and unequal as in *S. tetragonus*. *Involucre* three-leaved, the largest about the length of the umbel. *Spikes* mostly pedicelled, oval, very small, few, from six to eight-flowered. *Scales* oval. *Stamen* one. *Stigma* three-cleft. *Seed* oblong, three-sided, rugose.

43. *S. pallescens*. R.

*Culm*s from six to ten inches high, enluminar. *Umbel* super-decompound, rather shorter than the involucre, monandrous. *Scales* obtuse. *Seed* obcordate, without angles, streaked and wrinkled.

A native of low pasture ground.

Root fibrous. *Culm*s nearly erect, from six to ten inches high, mostly naked, nearly round and striated. *Leaves* sheathing, as long as the culm, concave; edges slightly serrulate, somewhat woolly. *Umbel* terminal, super-decompound, large in proportion to the rest of the plant. *Involucre* two-leaved, nearly erect, opposite margins slightly serrulate, longer than the umbel, a few small scales intermixed. *Spikes* very minute. *Scales* oval, concave. *Stamens* solitary. *Style* two-cleft. *Seed* obcordate, a little compressed, striated longitudinally, and wrinkled transversely.

44. *S. azeeps*. R.

Culm erect, twelve inches high, two-edged. *Involucre* two-leaved, shorter than the super-decompound, four or five times-divided umbel.

Beng. Joopi.

A native of Bengal.

45. *S. Kysoor*. R.

*Culm*s from five to six feet high, triangular, and hispid. *Umbel* super-decompound. *Spikes* ovate. *Seed* oblong, three-sided, crowned, and beset with five villous bristles.

Beng. Keoor or Keoorer.

Common in Bengal, growing on the borders of lakes, ponds, &c. of fresh water, in flower during the latter part of the rains.

Root tuberous, with numerous ferruginous fibres. *Culm*s straight, from four to six feet high, three-angled, the sides deeply grooved and the angles very sharp, and backwardly hispid. *Leaves* several to each culm, and about their length, sheathing at the base, above that part deeply channelled, with the margins and keel while young, somewhat hispid, and the points long and subulate. *Umbel* terminal, super-decompound. *Involucre* about three, very unequal, the largest from one to two feet long, and the shortest as many inches; resembling the leaves in form. *Spikes* ovate, brown. *Scales* roundish oval, concave, chaffy, brown, smooth; the rib or nerve ending in a subulate point beyond the rounded apex. *Stamens* three on the exterior side of the germ, one-bearded bristle between each filament, and three on the back, making in all five. *Germ* ovate. *Style* with swelled, permanent, cordate base. *Stigma* three-cleft. *Seed* oblong, three-sided, surrounded by the five-bearded bristles.

Obs. It approaches *Sc. grossus*, Vahl, *enum.* ii. 270; the best mark to distinguish them by, are the bristles which embrace the germ, and continue with the seed; here they are five in number and villous, there six, and barbed, or armed on the margin, with sharp bristles pointing backward. My *Sc. maximus* is a much larger species, and the germ destitute of bristles.

46. *Sc. grossus*. Vahl, *enum.* ii. 270.

*Culm*s erect, from six to ten feet high, triangular. *Umbel* super-decompound. *Seed* three-sided, beset with six, backwardly hispid bristles.

Exclude *Sc. grossus*, Retz, *Obs.* v. 15, which I presume is my *Sc. maximus*; the germ and seed being there destitute of the bristly involucre. To which of these *Sc. grossus*, Linn. *Suppl.* ought to be referred, I cannot say.

This, next to *Sc. maritima*, is by far the largest species I have ever met with. It grows in standing sweet water.

Culm erect, mostly naked, from six to ten feet high, three-sided; angles sharp, sides concave. *Leaves* radical, and round the base of the culm sheathing, much keeled, the rest as long as the culm; edges slightly scabrous. *Umbel* super-decompound, five or eight inches each way. *Involucre* three-leaved, the largest about two feet, the shortest six inches, they taper to a long, acute point; margins pretty smooth. *Involucels* chaffy. *Spikes* oblong, dark brown, many-flowered. *Stamens* three, with two bristles between each pair. *Style* three-cleft. *Seed* three-sided, embraced by the six enlarged bristles, which are armed on the edges with stiff, bent back, short hairs.

47. *Sc. maximus*. R.

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Culms straight, from six to fifteen feet high, triangular. *Umbel* decomposed; *spikelets* roundish. *Seed* obcordate, three-sided, without bristles.

Sc. grossus, Retz. *Obs.* v. 15. and probably Linn. *Suppl.* p. 104.

Teling. Booda-tunga.

Is found only in pretty deep, standing, sweet water.

Root fibrous, and stoloniferous. *Culms* erect, most rigid, naked, except at the base, from six to fifteen feet high, and from one to two inches in diameter, three-sided; *angles* very sharp; *sides* somewhat concave. *Leaves* mostly radical, almost as long as the culm, much keeled, (a transverse section appears like the letter V.) smooth, inside only a little striated. *Umbel* superdecumbent, generally about a foot long. *Involucres* from three to four-leaved, the largest from three to four feet long, the smallest from three to four inches, smooth. *Involucel* chaffy. *Spikes* minute, ovate, few-flowered. *Scales* broad, and short. *Stamens* three. *Stigma* three-cleft. *Seed* three-sided, without bristles, which easily distinguishes it from the last *Sc. grossus*.

Obs. I have not in any of the foregoing genera of *Cyperoidea* taken notice of the sheaths which embrace the base of the peduncles and pedicels of the umbels, and their subdivisions; because they are common to all, and so much alike, that I do not think they can convey any information. Nor have I attended to the form of those peduncles and pedicels; because I have not found it uniform. The culm, inflorescence, involucre, and seed, are I think, the best marks to discriminate the species by, particularly the culm and seed. The number of stamens and divisions of stigma, sometimes vary even in the same plant, much more in different plants of the same species.

Nearly the whole of the plants belonging to the six foregoing genera (called *Calamariae* by Linnæus and *Cyperoidea* by Jussieu) are natives of low, barren, moist places, and borders of rice fields on the coast of Coromandel. They appear, blossom, and ripen their seed during the rains, and the beginning of the cool season. They are in general rejected by cattle.

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TRIANDRIA DIGYNIA.

PEROTIS. Schreb. *gen.* N. 1714.

Calyx none. *Corol* two-valved; *valves* equal, and awned.

1. *P. latifolia*. Linn. *sp. pl. ed.* Willd. i. 324.

Culms piped, from nine to eighteen inches high. *Leaves* short, waved, and ciliate.

Raceme cylindrical.

Tsjeria-kuren-pulla. Rheed. *Mal.* 12. 117. t. 62.

Anthoxanthum indicum. Linn. *sp. pl. ed.* Willd. i. 157.

Saccharum spicatum. Linn. *sp. pl.* 79.

Is a native of high, dry, sandy, barren ground, over the coast of Coromandel.

Root fibrous. *Culms* at the base resting on the ground, and there branchy, above erect, leafy, jointed, from nine to eighteen inches high, smooth. *Leaves* sheathing, short, broad at the base, margins waved and hispid; sheaths about half the length of the joints. *Racemes* (not spikes) terminal, erect, cylindrical, lead-coloured. *Flowers* numerous, diverging. *Calyx* two-valved, both awned, and are totally destitute of hairs round their base, or any where else. *Corol* two-valved, very minute. *Seed*.....

Obs. Cattle are not fond of this grass.

CENCHRUS. Schreb. *gen.* N. 1574.

Involucres cehimate, and four-flowered. *Calyx* from two to three-valved, one or two-flowered.

1. *C. biflorus*, R.

Spikes simple, cylindric. *Involucres* two-flowered; *segments* subulate, hooked and hairy within.

A native of the interior, elevated, dry parts of the Coromandel coast.

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Culms straight, from six to twenty-four inches high, smooth. *Leaves* long, slender, somewhat scabrous; mouths of their sheaths a little hairy. *Spikes* terminal, solitary, simple, cylindrical, from three to four inches long. *Rachis* flexuose, three-sided. *Flowers* numerous, solitary, alternate. *Involucres* two, rarely one-flowered, multited, divisions longer than the flowers, subulate, grooved on the back, inside hairy, apex slightly hooked. Both flowers hermaphrodite. *Calyx* three-valved, one-flowered, the exterior one smaller, all are thin, smooth, nerved. *Corol* two-valved, valves hard, acute, but not awned, in length nearly equal, and scarcely longer than the calyx. *Stamina* three. *Styles* two, plumose.

SACCHARUM. Schreb. *gen.* N. 104.

Calyx one-flowered, two-valved, girt at the base with wool; *corol* uncertain.

1. *S. cylindricum*. Linn. *sp. pl. ed.* Willd. i. 323.

Culms from one to two feet high, shorter than the leaves. *Panicles* linear, white with the wool of the calyx. *Corol* and *calyx* two-valved and diandrous.

Lagurus cylindrica. *sp. pl.* 120.

S. Thunbergi. Linn. *sp. pl. ed.* Willd. i. 323. Retz. *Obs.* v. p. 17.

Gramen caricosum. Rumph. *Amb.* 6. 17. t. 7. f. 2.

Beng. Ooloo.

Teling. Baroombiss.

Is a native of moist, stiff, pasture ground, and particularly common over Bengal, where the fields are white with it when in flower, after the first rains in April and May.

Root creeping at some depth under the surface. *Culms* erect, simple, from one to two feet high, leafy, jointed, joints bearded. *Leaves*, those of the root or lower part of the culm are much longer than the culm, tapering equal towards each end, smooth, those of the culm are little else than sheaths. *Panicles* terminal, cylindric, from two to four inches long, composed of small, erect branchlets, of a bright cotton-like whiteness, from the quantity of wool that surrounds the insertion of the flowers. *Flowers* spiculated, generally simple. *Calyx* two-valved, with here and there a long white hair. *Corol* two-valved, minute. *Stamens* two.

Obs. *Culms* are not food of it, particularly when old. It is used in the marriage ceremonies of the Telings. In Bengal it is much used for thatch.

2. *S. spontaneum. Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. i. 321.*

Culms from five to fifteen feet high. *Leaves* involute when dry. *Panicle* linear, spreading, verticelled; *ramification* simple; *calyx* ciliate. *Corol* one-valved.

Sans. Kuch.

Head. Karam.

Telug. Rallo-giddy.

Grows at the banks of rivers, in hedge, and on moist, uncultivated land; in a good soil, it is frequently from ten to fifteen feet high, in a poorer soil, from five to ten.

Root perennial, creeping very deep in the ground. *Culms* annual, erect, leafy, round, lower parts perennial, and as thick as the finger, annual shoots about as thick as a common quill, solid, height various as above observed. *Leaves* sheathing, remarkably long and narrow, but firm; margins hispid; a transverse section appears crescent; sheaths with their mouths woolly. *Panicles* terminal, spreading, erect, oblong, from one to two feet long, composed of verticelled, filiform, simple, (except the lower verticel or two) spiked racemes; *spiked* because half the flowers are sessile, and half pedicelled. The inner is a quantity of long, bright, silver-coloured wool, which surrounds the base of the flower gives this species a most conspicuous, gauzy appearance. *Flowers* paired, one pedicelled, the other sessile. *Calyx* two-valved; margins ciliate, acute, surrounded, with silky set, very long, silver-coloured hairs. *Corol* one-valved, ciliate, acute, mucronate. *Stamens* feebly, purple.

Obs. I have not seen the ripe seed. It is so very coarse that cattle do not eat it, except while very young. It makes good mats for various purposes, and is used to thatch houses.

3. *S. furcatum. R.*

Erect, five to eight feet high. *Leaves* sheathing, flat, smooth. *Panicle* spreading, verticelled; *ramifications* compound. *Flowers* paired, both pedicelled, wool of the calyx short and scanty. *Corol* three-valved.

Beng. Khaceer Patra Khura.

A native of damp places over Bengal. Flowering time the rainy season.

Culms erect, from five to eight feet high, as thick as the little finger, hairy near the top. *Leaves* sheathing, linear-lanceolate, smooth in every part, except the margins of the sheaths, which are tinged with much soft hair; length about three or four feet, breadth about, or under two inches. *Panicles* from one to two feet long, erect, linear, verticelled, except towards the apex; *ramifications* compound; *ramification* nodding. *Flowers* paired, one short-pedicelled, the other longer, both hermaphrodite; wool of the pedicels scarcely, and in small quantity. *Calyx* with ciliate margins, otherwise smooth and shining. *Corol* three-valved, of which two are equal and nearly as long as the calyx, the third minute, all much ciliated. *Seed* long, obovate, brown, smooth.

Obs. The natives make their pens of the culms of this and the following species, and use it for screens and light fences.

4. *S. aculeatum. Linn.*

Lower portion of the culm proeminent, and perennial. *Leaves* narrow, channelled. *Panicle* oblong, lax, with compound verticelled ramifications; *corol* one-valved.

Beng. Khaceer.

A native of Bengal, where it delights in low wet places, blossoms about the close of the rains, and the beginning of the cold season.

Root perennial. *Culms* of great length, i. e. from eight to sixteen or more feet long, one half or more, generally resting on the ground, and striking roots at the joints; this portion is often as thick as the little finger, and perennial; the extreme portion erect, straight, and taper to the thickness of a crow-quill at the panicle; filled with pith in every part. *Leaves* from one to six feet long, very slender, pointed, channelled, bottom of the channel white, margins most recently hispid, mouths of the sheaths and for some way above them bearded with much soft white hair. *Panicles* ovate, or oval, erect, large. *Ramifications* coloured, verticelled, compound. *Flowers* approximate, paired; one sessile, the other pedicelled, both gilt with much, pure white, soft hair. *Calyx* two-valved; inner valve ciliate. *Corol* one-valved, ciliate.

5. *S. officinarum. Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. i. 321.*

Culms from six to twelve feet high. *Leaves* flat. *Panicle* ovate, spreading; *branches* alternate, decoumpound. *Corol* one-valved.

Sans. Hk-lao, Kasa-ha, the light-coloured variety; Pannutra, and Kangaraka, the red,

Beng. Hk, Osk, Ak, Koo-hur, also Poori and Kelloon the two pale varieties, and Kajooli the red.

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Teling. Cherukoo-bodi, or Cherukoo-duboo.

Where wild, I do not know. *Panicles* terminal, spreading, erect, oblong, from one to three feet long, of a gray colour, from the large quantity of long soft hair that surrounds the flower. *Ramifications* alternate, very ramous, expanding. *Rachis* striated. *Flowers* hermaphrodite, in pairs; one sessile, the other pedicelled. *Calyx* two-leaved, smooth. *Corol* one-valved, smooth, membranaceous, rose-coloured. *Stamens* and *pistil* as in the genus. I have not seen the seed.

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Obs. It is much cultivated in the Rajamundri Circar, where they only make a coarse sort of brown raw sugar, which is sold on the spot for about three half-pence per pound. The cane is cultivated on their best lands, which can be easily watered; but, unless the farmer pleases, not easily flooded during violent rains.

The land is first well ploughed during the month of April and beginning of May. The field is then flooded from the river, if there is not sufficient rain; the upper part of the cane is then cut into two lengths of one or two joints each, (the lower part of the same canes are employed to make sugar from) these are placed over the wet field, at about fifteen or eighteen inches asunder, in rows, the rows about four feet from one another, and trode under the soft wet surface with the foot; in six days after the planting, the field is again flooded, if there has not been rain. In about eight days more the shoots appear; the land is soon after slightly hoed and weeded. A month after the planting some rotten chaff, or other such manure, is scattered about the young plants. Every ten or fifteen days, if there be not sufficient rain, the field is watered; two months from the planting, some stronger manure is strowed about the plants; and every fifteen or twenty days the field is slightly hoed, and the weeds rooted out.

During the wet season, drains must be made, to carry off the superabundant water. By August or September, the cane will be from three to five feet high; in each shoot, the produce of every cutting, which may contain from three to six canes, a straight bamboo is stuck into the earth, in the centre; to this the canes are tied by their leaves. In this country the leaves are never stript from the cane, but as they wither are tied round them. This must impede the free circulation of air, which may be conceived hurtful. In January, viz. between nine and ten months from the time they were planted, the cane, when stript of its leaves, and the useless top cut off, will be about as thick as a good stout walking cane, and from four to six feet long; they then begin to cut the cane, express the juice, and boil the sugar, which is with the natives here, a very simple process; a small mill turned by cattle squeezes the cane, and one boiler boils it.

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In Bengal there are three varieties cultivated, viz. The above described or common yellow cane, called by the Bengalees *Poori*. Secondly, the purple cane called by them *Kajooli*, which is said to yield juice one-eighth part richer than the yellow cane; but the sugar thereof is always of a dark colour. The third and last, is a very large, light-coloured cane, called *Kulloo*, which grows in a low swampy soil, where neither of the other two will succeed; its juice is still weaker than that of the yellow cane; but it has these advantages, that it grows to a much larger size, and where neither of the other two will thrive. It is therefore much cultivated, because the other sorts planted on higher situations are apt to suffer from drought.

6. *S. sinensis*, R.

Culms from six to ten feet high. *Leaves* flat, with margins hispid, panicles ovate, with simple and compound verticelled branches. *Corol* of two valves on the same side.

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Stem erect, jointed, whole height from ten to fifteen feet; the greatest part covered with the sheaths of the leaves; *joints* from four to eight inches long, and from two to three inches in circumference, colour pale brownish yellow. *Leaves* sub-bifarious, tapering from the base, to a long, fine, point; plain, smooth on both sides; margins armed with numerous, small, very acute spines pointing forward, length from two to three feet, and about an inch and a half broad at the base. *Sheaths* smooth, with a small ligula, or stipular ring round the inside of the mouth. *Panicle* ovate, erect; branches, simple and compound, sub-verticelled, reclinate, long and slender. In *S. officinarum* the branches of the panicle are scattered over the common rachis and are decompound, and super-decompound; on this I rest the most obvious specific difference, independent of the additional small inner scale, or valve of the corol. *Calyx*, and its surrounding wool, as in the genus. *Corol* of the two valves on the same (anterior) side, the inner one very small. *Neclary* of two, large, broad, eumate, crenulate, fleshy scales, which occupy the two posterior sides of the germ, opposite to the two valves of the corol.

Obs. This new species, for such it appears to me, was introduced from China into the Botanic garden, at the close of the year 1796, in hope of finding it in some respects better than the common cane cultivated over India. It promises considerable advantage; particularly from its being so solid, and hard, as to resist the forceps of the white ants, and the teeth of the jackal, two great enemies to our East Indian sugar plantations. At the same time it bears drought much better than the sorts in general cultivation. It produces a profitable crop even to the third year; while the common cane of India must be renewed every year. It is also said to yield juice of a richer quality.

This seems to be the sort employed over China for making their sugars, as appears from the following extract of a letter from Mr. A. Duncan, surgeon to the factory at Canton, to Richard Hall, Esq. President, &c. of the Select Committee, dated Canton 26th October, 1796, which accompanied plants of this cane from China; explaining the mode of cultivation and manufacturing the sugar in the province of Canton.

"*Sugar canes.* A first and second sort are cultivated in the province of Canton; the

former being small, compact and highly saccharine, is manufactured into sugar, whereas the latter, being of a larger size, and looser texture, is generally cut into joints, and eaten by the natives, either raw, or gently heated.

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"The culture of sugar canes commences about the middle of March or beginning of April, in proportion to the temperature of the weather, when a good, light, sandy soil is thrown up into beds of about four feet diameter leaving intermediate spaces of one and a half, which serve as drains and passages for the husbandman. A composition of human manure and water is thrown over the beds; after which the tops of sugar canes, fifteen inches long, (the Chinese are here canonical) are planted in a slanting position, and occasionally watered at sun-set, till the young shoots rise a cubit high; when the husk and refuse of the ground nut, or of some analogous seeds after the oil is extracted, are well beaten into a kind of powder and put round the root of the plants, in small quantities, and afterwards covered over with earth. The canes are now left to the fertility of the soil till they arrive at maturity, except when it proves such a dry season, that watering becomes requisite, and are cut down about the 1st of November. The first sort planted in the foregoing manner, generally yields three crops while the second requires fresh planting.

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"The sugar canes are now removed from the ground to the mill for expression. The juice, being extracted, is carefully strained, mixed with a small quantity of lime water, then poured into large warm iron pans, placed on a platform of brick work, with fire places below; it is now boiled for a length of time, and being removed from the fire, and allowed to cool, it is a second time strained, and being again returned to the pans the boiling is repeated for once, or twice, till it acquires a saccharine consistence. The sugar, still very moist, is now put in cylindrical jars, which have a small hole in each of their bottoms, for the purpose of draining; and their tops being covered over with from half an inch to an inch of clayey moist earth, these are placed on stands, and remain for three or four days; when the old earthen covering is removed, and a fresh one put on. They continue in that situation for three or four days more, the covering is then taken off, and the sugar being sufficiently clarified is removed from the jars, and spread out on flat baskets, exposed to the sun till dry, when it is fit for use.

"The mill for expressing the juice, of which I have sent a very exact miniature model, appears so far as I recollect, preferable to that used in India. The machine is wrought by a buff, or yoked to the small end of the cranked beam, while its thick end is fastened to the long axle of one of the cylinders. The canes having undergone one expression, and being cut equally in a split state, are not thrice or four times through till all the irons are ground. The cylinders are not always of the same dimensions; those I examined were two cubits high, and one and two-thirds in diameter, these are the common size; I am however told they are sometimes much larger."

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To point out the benefit that may accrue to the cultivators of this sugar cane, I need only add the following copy of a letter from Mr. Richard Carlen, superintendent of the Honourable Company's rum and sugar works at Mirzapore, Calcutta in Bengal, to me, dated 13th August, 1804, soon after the introduction of the cane.

"With respect to the produce of the common Bengal sugar canes, I have never been able to collect an account that can be depended upon; the natives generally manufacture the juice into Jaggery in my neighbourhood, which yields them nearly 14 crotch demands, of 60 sicca weight, per bigha on an average; and a profit of about 11 or 12 rupees per bigha. Neither the white ants nor jackals have committed any depredations on the China canes that I have planted, although the latter have often been seen among them, which certainly gives these canes a decided preference to the Bengal sugar canes. I do not think the China ones degenerate in the loss, nor do they improve; they appear to me to remain nearly in the same state. If planted at the same time the natives put their canes into the ground, they will not make such good returns as the Bengal sort, but planted in the West India mode, in the month of September or October, and suffered to remain on the ground till the December or January twelve months, they will then yield double the returns of what the Bengal canes do, which is owing in part to the length of time they are in the ground, and principally to the ants and jackals not destroying them, whereas if the Bengal cane was to remain so long on the ground, the natives would have great difficulty to prevent the greatest part of them from being destroyed, and the young shoots would suffer very much from the hot winds, and ants, which I witnessed the second year I came to Mirzapore; but the shoots from the China canes I cut last January, stood the last hot season uncommonly well, and will next January, I have reason to believe, from the present appearance, make half, or nearly three-fourths the quantity of sugar they did last January; and that with the trifling expense of clearing the ground twice; cutting, and manufacturing the juice. I should be extremely happy to have sent you a more particular account, but that is not in my power, as the native statement is not to be depended upon. I did purchase twelve canes of the best Bengal canes last January, merely as an experiment, which yielded just half the quantity of sugar my China canes did."

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7. 8. *perenne* R.

Perennial, from ten to twenty feet high, erect. *Leaves* rush-like, with a white rib, and tipped margin. *Flowers* diffuse, with verticillate, compound and decoumpound branches. *Corolla* of the pedicelled flower two, and of the sessile three-lobed, with the inner one reflex.

Root. Tenac.

A native of Bengal, and by far the most beautiful of the genus I have yet met with. It comes nearest in appearance to *S. Officinatum*, but is a taller and much more elegant plant.

Culm perennal, straight, simple till the second or third year, then branchy, about as

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thick as a slender walking cane; joints from six to twelve inches long, and filled with insipid pith; height of the whole plant, when in flower from ten to twenty feet. *Leaves* from three to five feet long, tapering to a long and very fine point, the greatest breadth is at one or two feet above the sheath, and is there from one to two inches; nerve white, margins hispid. *Sheaths* bearded round the mouth, and at their insertion on the outside. *Panicles* large, from one to two feet long, ovate, erect, composed of numerous expanding, sub-verticelled, compound, woolly branches, when in blossom much expanded, afterwards they become erect, and pressed in on the common rachis, forming a dense cylindrical panicle, and I have repeatedly observed this variation in the form of the panicle at different periods, to run through the whole genus. *Flowers* in parts, one sessile, the other pedicelled. *Calyx* purple, woolly. *Corol* of the sessile flower three, of the pedicelled two-valved, all are exceedingly delicate, and the third valve of the sessile flower is retuse.

Obs. The seeds or culms are long, strong and straight, and employed by the natives for skreens, and various other economical purposes.

8. *S. Sara. R.*

Erect, from eight to twelve feet high. *Leaves* flat with prickly margins. *Panicles* dense, sub-verticelled; *ramifications* decomposed. *Flowers* paired, one of the pair sessile. *Corol* three-valved.

Saus. Goondra, Tejmunka, Shura.

Beng. Shur.

Sara. Asiat. Res. iv. 247.

Found in the vicinity of Calcutta, but rather rare, whereas *S. spontaneum* (which Sir William Jones mistook for *Sara*) is very common every where. It is readily distinguished by being a stronger reed, the leaves much larger, with very hispid margins, the ramifications of the panicle decomposed, and a corol of three valves. *Culms* perennial, erect, from six to sixteen feet high, often near the base as thick as the little finger, smooth, remarkably strong. *Leaves*, the lower ones from four to eight feet long, and narrow; the superior ones shorter, broader, tapering from the base to a most fine point, strong, and rigid; concave above, margins hispid. *Sheaths* from twelve to eighteen inches long, with a tuft of hair above their mouths on the inside. *Panicle* dense, when in flower open, when in seed condensed and of a lanceolate shape, from one to three feet long; *branches* decomposed, or more; the inferior alternate, the superior sub-verticelled with generally three sharp angles armed with small stiff bristles besides long white silky hairs. *Flowers* paired, one sessile, the other pedicelled. *Calyx* two-valved, clothed with long, soft, white, silky hairs. *Corol* three-valved, fringed.

9. *S. exaltatum. R.*

Culms from ten to sixteen feet high. *Leaves* flat with prickly margins. *Panicles* linear, crowded. *Calyces* woolly. *Corol* two and three-valved.

Kerpa. Hort. Mal. 12. t. 46. seems to be this, rather than *S. spontaneum*.

Teling. Konda-Kanamoo.

A very high beautiful species, a native of vallies. Compare with *S. Arundinaceum*.

Root creeping. *Culms* many, erect, from ten to sixteen feet high, towards the base perennial, ligneous, inwardly spongy, (not piped,) smooth, round, without any groove, or hollow any where, about an inch in circumference at the thickest part which is near the middle. *Leaves* alternate, sheathing, remote, remarkably long and narrow, but firm, tapering from the middle towards each end; margins armed with very sharp spines, mouth of the sheaths woolly. *Panicles* terminal, crowded, when the flowers are on the decay, linear, oblong, erect, eighteen inches long, three in diameter, and composed of beautiful cream-coloured, downy, short, sub-erect, ramous, sub-verticelled spiked racemes. *Rachis* round, striated. *Flowers* in pairs, one sessile, the other pedicelled, both hermaphrodite. *Calyx* one-flowered, two-valved, both valves pointed, and covered with much long, cream-coloured soft hair as well as their pedicels, and particularly round their insertion. *Corol* of the sessile flower three-valved, of the pedicelled flower two-valved, membranaceous, white. I could not observe any nectary. *Stamens*, &c. as in the genus. *Seed* clavate, smooth, clear whitish yellow.

Obs. Cattle do not eat it.

10. *S. Munja. R.*

Straight, from eight to ten feet high, every part smooth, except the inside of the base of the hispid, long, margined, linear, white nerved, channelled leaves. *Panicles* large, oblong, spreading; *branches* thereof verticelled, and super-decomposed. *Flowers* all hermaphrodite. *Corols* two-valved.

Hind. Munja See *Asiat. Res.* iv. 248.

A native of the countries about Benares where the natives make ropes of it. In the Botanic garden it blossoms in November. I never saw it, nor, so far as I can find, is it known so low down as Bengal, otherwise I might have thought it König's *S. bengalense*.

11. *S. canaliculatum. R.*

Perennial, erect, (from eight to twelve feet high.) *Leaves* subulate, deeply channelled, very long. *Panicles* linear-oblong; *ramifications* simple, and verticelled; *calycine valves* with thick callous base and fringed margins; *corol* one-valved.

A most beautiful stately species, a native of Bengal, in most thickets, &c. where the soil is rich, flowering in August and September.

Culms about as thick as a common ratan, incrustated with a white substance under the sheaths; filled with pith. *Leaves* from five to seven feet long, semi-cylindric, no where thicker than a pack thread, the whole being only a perfect channel; their sheaths simply bearded at the mouth. *Panicle* sub-cylindric, about two feet long, waving with its immense quantity

of silver-coloured, long, soft hair, to every breeze. *Flowers* paired, one sessile, the other pedicelled. *Calycine valves* are remarkable on account of their large thick smooth callous base.

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ANTHISTIRIA. Schreb. gen. N. 1567.

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Polygamous. *Involucres* one-valved, seven-flowered. *Hermaphrodite flower* solitary, with a two-valved, one-flowered calyx, and corol of one valve and an awn. *Accessory florets* male or neuter, six; four sessile, resembling a calyx, and two pedicelled, their structure various.

1. *A. ciliata*, Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. iv. 899.

Erect. *Leaves* taper from the ciliate base. *Accessory florets* two or three-valved, neuter, exterior valve of the sessile flower papillose, ciliate near the apex.

A. ciliata, Gart. Carp. ii. p. 465. t. 75.

An erect annual species, a native of various parts of India, appears about the close of the rains, in October and November, and continues during the cool season.

Calyx erect, about two feet high, in our rich soil of Bengal, more slender than a crow-quill, smooth, and often coloured. *Leaves* few, ensiform; broadest at the base and there more ciliate, particularly the small floral leaves. *Sheaths* much shorter than the joints, smooth, and terminated on the back. *Ligula* short and chafy. *Panicles* sometimes drooping, though in general erect and composed of a few, rather remote, axillary branches. *Involucres* longer than the flowers, smooth, cuspidate.

HERMAPHRODITE FLOWERS bearded at the base. *Calyx* two-valved; valves hard, obtuse, and somewhat hairy, by are changing from straw colour to dark brown. *Corol* one small, pellucid valve, and a very strong, long, thick, brown, hairy awn on the opposite side. *Stigma* three. *Styles* two, with ochraceous plane stigmas, which become brown by age. *Neurial* scales large, with crenate, truncate apices.

ACCESSARY FLORETS six, all neuter. *Calyx* two-valved, those of the sessile four, papillose, ciliate near the apex; those of the upper pedicelled, smaller and smooth. *Corols* none, or of one small, hyaline valve. *Stamens* none.

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2. *A. polystachya*, R.

Calyx numerous, sub erect. *Leaves* taper from their sub ciliate base. *Accessory florets* three-valved, male, exterior valves of the sessile four, papillose, ciliate near the apex.

A native of Bengal, and with the other species which are natives of the same country, appears at the close of the rains, in October and November.

Calyx many, annual, erect, or ascending, smooth, from one to two feet high. *Leaves* about the length of the joints of the culm, taper from the base, and there sometimes sub-ciliate. *Panicles* slender, erect, or nearly so, composed of a few alternate, axillary branches. *Involucres* longer than the flowers, smooth, subaristate.

HERMAPHRODITE FLOWERS bearded at the base. *Calyx* two-valved, both hard, a little hairy awn on the opposite side. *Corol* one-valved, with a long, strong, hairy awn on the opposite side.

ACCESSARY FLORETS six, all male. *Calyx* two-valved, the exterior one of the four sessile florets papillose, ciliate near the apex. *Corol* of one transparent valve. *Stamens* three. *Pistil* none.

3. *A. spinulosa*, R.

Perennial, ramous, scandent, geniculate, emitting roots from the joints. *Floral leaves* with the long ciliate. *Panicles* copious, hairy. *Involucres* smooth. *Accessory florets* two-valved, neuter; exterior valve of the sessile four, papillose, ciliate near the apex.

A native of Bengal; flowers during the cool season.

Root perennial. *Culm* scandent, running to an extent of many feet, smooth, ramous, jointed, and coloured; from the joints numerous roots issue, and enter the ground if not too far removed from it. *Leaves* ensiform, the floral ones much shorter, and ciliate at the base. *Panicles* terminal, composed of erect ramifications of numerous, rather remote fascicles of axillary, short-pedicelled umbellules, each of which is furnished with a heart-shaped spathe or bracte, and consists of four sessile, neuter, two-valved florets in a verticil; above these are two more, but much smaller, on short pedicels, with one sessile, awned, hermaphrodite one in the centre, on a short scaly receptacle. *Calyx* two-valved, the exterior valves of the lower four neuter florets bearded, of the hermaphrodite ones boat-shaped, and very obtuse. *Corol* of the hermaphrodite flower two-valved, with a long, ferruginous, straight arista.

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Obs. It differs from *A. ciliata* in being an extensively scandent, perennial plant.

4. *A. heteroclita*, R.

Calyx leaning, geniculate. *Leaves* ciliate. *Involucres* five-flowered, two awned hermaphrodite ones, and three ciliate male ones.

This is one of the smallest of the genus, a native of newly made pasture land in the vicinity of Calcutta, where it appears about the close of the rains, and during the cool season.

Culm annual, erect, or leaning, geniculate, smooth, and coloured; from twelve to twenty-four inches high. *Leaves* ensiform, soft and hairy. *Sheaths* much shorter than the joints. *Panicles* copious, bipinnate, composed of numerous small umbels and these in general of five or more umbellules, the former with a common exserted, leafy involucre, and the latter with a small, proper characteristic involucre, equally bristly; all the bristles have a round bulbous base. *Umbellules* five-flowered; the two hermaphrodite ones awned, and the three male ones pedicelled, and awnless; one of the former is sessile below, with a pedicelled male one by it;

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the other elevated on a common peduncle, embraced by the other two male ones on their proper pedicels, in all of them the calyx is two-valved, no corol, the arista in the hermaphrodite flowers excepted.

Obs. This species may be immediately distinguished by its umbellets being composed of two hermaphrodite awned florets, and three male ones. In all the rest, which I have met with there is one awned hermaphrodite, and six male, or neuter florets in the umbellet.

5. *A. prostrata*, Linn. *sp. pl. ed. Willd.* iv. 901.

Creeping. *Leaves* scarcely longer than their sheaths. *Involucres* smooth. *Accessory florets* male, with a two-valved hairy calyx and one-valved awnless corol.

A common grass, delighting in rich pasture ground.

Culms creeping, or leaning on other plants, filiform, ramous, winding from joint to joint, round, smooth, from one to three feet long. *Leaves* below, and on leafy shoots bifarious, small, particularly the floral ones, smooth. *Sheaths* short, compressed. *Panicles* thin, leafy. *Flowers* numerous, collected in little pedicelled, involucred fascicles from the axills of the exterior leaves. *Fascicles*, or *umbellets*, their peduncles are jointed near the apex, and from thence upwards embraced by a long, boat-shaped sheath or involucre. *Flowers* of the umbellet seven; one hermaphrodite or female, and six male; four of the male florets on their proper short pedicels surround a common pedicel which elevates the hermaphrodite or female one, and the other two male florets; these last two have also their proper pedicels; all their insertions are surrounded with hair.

HERMAPHRODITE TWO, OR FEMALE THREE FLOWERS. *Calyx* two-valved, pointed. *Corol* one-valved, a pretty long twisted awn occupying the place of the other. *Stamens* three, or none. *Male flowers*, four at the base, and two embracing laterally the hermaphrodite, or female flowers, each of these two has its proper pedicel. *Calyx* two-valved, lanceolate, hairy. *Corol* one-valved. *Stamens* three.

Obs. It often happens that there are two hermaphrodite, and seven male flowers in the fascicle; in that case one of the usual lateral pedicels supports the additional two flowers.

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6. *A. cymbalaria*, R.

Erect, ramous. *Leaves* many times longer than their sheaths. *Involucres* smooth. *Accessory florets* male, with a two-valved, ciliate calyx, and a one-valved, awnless corol.

Andropogon cymbarius, Linn. *mant.* 303. *sp. pl. ed. Willd.* iv. 909.

Teling. Pedda Ghella.

This is a large species. I have generally found it amongst bushes on mountains.

Culms many, erect, from three to six feet high, very ramous, smooth, solid, ligneous, joints smooth. *Leaves* large in proportion to the size of the plant. *Panicles* linear, leafy, erect, composed of innumerable bracted fascicles like those of the last described. *Bractes* boat-shaped, ending in a very long, subulate point, sometimes coloured, and in luxuriant plants fringed with many long rigid hairs. *Flowers* seven in each fascicle or umbellet as in the last, and disposed exactly in the same manner, only here the four male flowers that surround the base of the common pedicel are sessile.

HERMAPHRODITE FLOWERS. *Calyx* two-valved. *Valvelets* nearly equal, obtuse, smooth, of a firm texture. *Corol* one-valved, the place of the second is occupied by a long twisted awn. *Stamens* three, &c. as in the genus.

MALE FLOWERS. *Calyx* two-valved, the exterior valve fringed with many strong hairs about the apex. *Corol* one-valved. *Stamens* three.

7. *A. arundinacea*, R.

Perennial, straight, from six to twelve feet high; *leaves* from four to eight feet long; *accessory florets* male, with both *calyces* and *corols* two-valved; the exterior valvelet of the former shaggy.

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A native of Bengal. Flowering time the beginning of the cool season.

Root perennial. *Culms* straight, jointed, glaucous, between the joints much contracted, round and very smooth, the lower joints of the large plant as thick as the fore finger; every part filled with white spongy pith; height of the whole plant when in flower, from six to sixteen feet. In the Botanic garden where the soil is rich some plants are full sixteen feet high. *Leaves* from six to eight feet long, slender, deeply channelled toward the base, recurvate, margins hispid. The radical ones are bifarious, the floral ones alternate, sheaths smooth, compressed, much shorter than the joints of the culm. *Panicle*, the whole upper half of each culm may be so called, and is composed of numerous, axillary, very ramous branches, bending elegantly to one side, particularly with a breeze of wind. *Bractes* one to each umbellet of flowers, boat-shaped. *Umbellets* numerous, long, slender, pedicelled, drooping, each one is composed of four, sessile, awnless accessory male flowers surrounding, and inserted on a short clavate pedicel, which supports an hermaphrodite awned flower, and two pedicelled awnless ones.

MALE FLOWERS. *Calyx*, *glume*, two-valved, the exterior valve clothed with much diverging fulvous hair, making it quite shaggy. *Corol*, *glum.*, two-valved, linear, membranaceous. *Nectary* of two cuneate, truncated scales. *Stamens* three. *Pistil* none.

HERMAPHRODITE FLOWERS. *Calyx* two-valved, villous. *Corol* one-valved, a long arista occupies the place of the usual second valve. *Nectary* and *stamen* as in the male. *Germ* oblong; *styles* two, villous.

ANDROPOGON. Schreb. *gen.* N. 1566.

Polygamous. *Flowers* in pairs, hermaphrodite, sessile. *Calyx* two-valved, one-flowered. *Co-*

corol for the most part two-valved, and generally awned. *Male*, or *neuter* pedicelled. *Calyx* as in the hermaphrodite. *Corol* for the most part two-valved, generally awnless.

SECT. I. *With terminal Spikes.*

1. *A. serratus*, Retz. *Obs.* v. 21. *Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd.* iv. 903.

Spikes solitary, or paired, imbricated with sessile, hermaphrodite, awned flowers on the outside, and two rows of awnless pedicelled male ones on the inside.

Says. Vence, Khura, Gurce, Ugurce, Khuragurce, thurgurce, Devutara, Jecmoota.

Berg. Detara, or Det'a.

A native of pasture ground. Flowers during the cool season.

Calyx at and near the base creeping, branched, with only about a foot of their flowering extremities erect, and as thick as a sparrow's quill, round, smooth, joints slightly villous. *Leaves* tall, inside a little hairy, mouth of the sheaths hairy. *Spikes* terminal, generally solitary, though sometimes there are two or even three; when single, long-pedicelled, when two, each has a very short, erect pedicel; the spike or spikes are about an inch and a half long. *Flowers* in pairs, numerous, imbricated, on one side are two rows of sessile, hermaphrodite ones, and in the other two rows of pedicelled ones; *calyx* rachis waved, jointed and hairy. *Hermaphrodite flowers* sessile. *Calyces* two-valved the exterior one broad, compressed, striated, a little hairy, rounded at the apex; *margin* fringed with hairs; *involucere* smooth, glossy, keeled, pointed. *Corol* of the hermaphrodite flower one-valved; the arista which is pretty long and twisted, occupies the place of a second; that of the male two-valved, the inner one slender and bifid.

Obs. Cattle will eat it, but not greedily.

2. *A. distortus*, Linn. *sp. pl. ed. Willd.* iv. 904.

Monoicous. *Spikes* solitary; *inferior flowers* male or neuter and awnless; *superior flowers* one female and awned, the other male and awnless.

Telug. Yeddi.

Grows in tufts on rich pasture ground.

Calyx near the base spreading a little, there compressed and ramous, the rest from one to two feet high, erect, round, and smooth; joints smooth. *Leaves* below bifurcous, middle-sized, upper side serrated with a few hairs, margins and mouths of the sheaths hairy. *Spikes* always single, terminal, bowing, cylindric; *rachis* jointed, waved, round, below where it is occupied by the male and neuter flowers smooth; above where the female flowers are, it is covered with much short, brown hair. *Flowers* numerous, imbricated in pairs; on the lower half of the spike they are all neuter, or male, and awnless, on the side, one pedicelled; on the upper half the sessile flower is female, and the pedicelled one male.

Male, or *neuter flowers*. *Calyx* two-valved, one-flowered; exterior valvelet green, and covered with stiff white hair; interior valve membranaceous, red smooth, except the margins, which are slightly ciliate. *Corol* two-valved, membranaceous, margins slightly ciliate. *Stamens* three or four.

FEMALE FLOWERS. *Calyx* one-valved, one-flowered, red, embracing the corol on all side, brown, a little hairy. *Corol* one-valved, small, the place of the other is supplied by a very long, twisted arista.

3. *A. tenuis*, R.

Filiform, *spikes* paired. *Flowers* paired, the sessile ones hermaphrodite, and awned; the pedicelled ones neuter, and awnless; exterior valves of both calyxes oblong, striate, hairy, and three-toothed; neuter corol of one minute valve.

A most delicate tall grass, a native of Bengal, where it appears in hedges, &c. during the cool season.

Calyx from two to three feet long; at the base resting on the ground, ramous, scarcely so thick as a pack thread; joints villous. *Leaves* slender, a few hairs toward the base. *Spikes* paired, erect, short-pedicelled; *outside* imbricated with two rows of sessile, awned, hermaphrodite flowers; *inside* with rows of pedicelled, awnless, neuter ones. *Rachis* jointed and hairy. *Calyces* two-valved; *exterior* oblong, three-toothed, striated, hairy; *interior* acute, three-nerved, that of the neuter flower shorter. *Corol* of the hermaphrodite flower one-valved, with a long brown awn on the opposite, or inner side, that of the neuter flower single, and very minute.

4. *A. hindus*, Linn. *sp. pl. ed. Willd.* iv. 918. Retz. *Obs.* v. 24.

Slender, toward the base creeping; *spikes* paired, incurved; *flowers* paired; the sessile ones hermaphrodite, and awned; the pedicelled ones male, with an awnless, two-valved corol.

A native of Bengal, appears during the cool season.

Calyx very slender, toward the base ramous, and creeping; joints with a scanty short beard. *Leaves* slender, somewhat hairy toward the base. *Spikes* paired, on a long filiform pedicel, short pedicelled, somewhat incurved; *calyx* imbricated with two rows of sessile, awned, hermaphrodite flowers; *inside* with two very distinct (or they are separated by a deep groove) rows of pedicelled, awnless, male ones. *Rachis* jointed, and hairy. *Calyces* of both two-valved; *exterior* oblong, hairy, ciliate, five to seven nerved, edge thin, apex of the male trilobate, of the hermaphrodite obtuse. *Interior valves* acute, three-nerved. *Corol* of the hermaphrodite flower of one hyaline valve on the outside, and an arista for the other; of the male one of two very unequal hyaline valves. *Style* two; *stigma* purple, villous. *Seed* oblong, smooth.

5. *A. conjugatus*, R.

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Straight, very ramous, filiform. *Spikes* conjugate, both flowers hermaphrodite, and both awned; *exterior* valves of the calyces lanceolar, and copiously ciliate.

A native of Bengal, and the smallest of the genus I have yet met with. Flowers during the cool season.

Root a few very slender, brown fibres. *Culms* in tufts, and very ramous, filiform, erect, smooth, even the joints; from six to twelve inches high. *Leaves* minute, a few hairs near the base. *Spikes* always exactly paired as in most species of *Ischaemum*, erect, flat on the inside, where they touch each other. *Rachis* winding, and clothed with long, silver-coloured hairs, length about an inch. *Flowers* in pairs, one sessile, one pedicelled, both hermaphrodite, and both awned. *Calyces* two-valved, one-flowered; *exterior* valve in both lanceolate, with the margins copiously ciliate. *Corol* two-valved; *valves* transparent, and brown; that (the inner) which gives support to the arista, bifid. *Stamens* three. *Styles* two. *Stigmas* long and plumose.

6. *A. filiformis*. R.

Filiform, annual, erect. *Spikes* paired. *Flowers* all sessile, solitary; hermaphrodite, diandrous, with a corol of one valve, which ends in a long awn.

This is the most delicate species I have yet met with; appears in small tufts, on pasture land near Calcutta, in the months of October, November, and December.

Culms numerous, filiform, smooth, erect, from nine to twelve inches high. *Leaves* small, slender, and smooth. *Spikes* two, terminal, filiform, scarcely two inches long. *Flowers* all hermaphrodite, solitary, sessile, no pedicelled flower being found, no pubescence about the calyx, or rachis. *Calyx* two-valved, one-flowered. *Corol* of one large, awned valve. *Stamina* two, one of the anthers larger. *Germ* ovate. *Styles* two.

7. *A. tristachyos*. R.

Spikes three, both flowers hermaphrodite, and both awned. *Calyces* lanceolate, and ciliate.

A delicate, beautiful species found on newly laid down pasture ground in the vicinity of Calcutta, and in flower in October, November, and December.

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Annual, with numerous, nearly straight, erect, smooth, slender, pithy culms, of from one to two feet in height. *Leaves* taper from the base, most acute, about as long as the joints of the culms; a few long soft hairs on the inside near the base. *Sheaths* smooth, shorter than the joints. *Spikes* two, rarely three, and I have not seen four, one sessile the other two a little more elevated on a common pedicel, expanding; from two to three inches long. *Rachis* jointed, winding, and hairy. *Flowers* in pairs, one sessile, the other pedicelled, both hermaphrodite, and both awned. *Calyces* two-valved; *valvelets* lanceolate, ciliate; backs smooth, and brown. *Corol* of two, small, pellucid, brownish valves, the inner of each, ends in a long, brown, arista, proceeding from the bifid apex of the valvelet.

8. *A. tridentatus*. R.

Spikes paired, hirsute, both flowers hermaphrodite, and awned. *Calyces* shaggy, exterior valves embeate, truncate, tridentate. *Corols* four-valved.

A delicate, rather tall species; a native of Coromandel.

Culms straight. *Leaves* small. *Spikes* terminal, paired, sessile, lanceolate, shaggy. *Flowers* in pairs; one sessile, the other short-pedicelled, both hermaphrodite, and both awned. *Calyx*, exterior valves in both flowers embeiform, with apices truncate, tridentate, back striated; middle part, as well as the margins from thence down, and the base bearded with fulvous hairs; inner valve longer than the exterior, ending in a pretty long arista; margins amply fringed with long fulvous hairs. *Corol* in both flowers four-valved; the exterior one on the inside bifid, and awned.

9. *A. lanceolatus*. R.

Leaves lanceolate, with cordate stem-clasping base, bristle-ciliate. *Spikes* tern, peduncled. *Sessile* or *hermaphrodite* flower awned, with the margin of the exterior valve of the calyx acutely pectinate, serrate.

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A native of Coromandel, and very much like *Panicum setigerum*.

Culms scandent, or creeping, emitting roots from the joints, seems perennial. *Leaves* lanceolate, base cordate, and stem-clasping, apex acute, smooth on both sides, but the edges, from the middle down, bristle-ciliate. *Spikes* terminal, two, three, or four, peduncled. *Rachis* and *pedicel* of the male flower somewhat woolly. *Calyces* lanceolate; *exterior* valve, and chiefly that of the hermaphrodite sessile flower with the margins minutely and acutely pectinate-serrate. *Corol* in both two-valved, with an arista in the hermaphrodite one.

10. *A. scandens*. R.

Climbing; *spikes* from three to six, digitate; *calyx* lanceolate; *male* corols one-valved, and awnless; *hermaphrodite* ones with a one-valved corol and an awn.

Grows commonly in hedges, and on that account scandent; appears and flowers during the rains.

Culms long, ramous, creeping, or climbing over bushes, &c. emitting long roots from the joints; smooth and deeply grooved on one side; flower-bearing extremities erect, and about one or two feet long; *joints* woolly. *Leaves* sometimes a little hairy on the upper side, mouths of the sheaths membrane-stipuled, and hairy. *Spikes* generally from three to six, terminal, short pedicelled, sub-panicled flowers in approximate pairs; one hermaphrodite, and sessile, the other male, and pedicelled. In both the calyx is of two lanceolate, somewhat hairy valves. In the hermaphrodite one the corol is of one valve, and the place of the second valve is occupied by a long twisted arista. In the male one it is two-valved.

Obs. It is a coarse grass. Cattle are not fond of it.

11. *A. pertusus*. Linn. *sp. pl. ed. Willd.* iv. 922.

Near the root creeping. *Spikes* from four to eight, digitate, pedicelled, exterior valve of the sessile, awned, hermaphrodite calyx with a pit on the back; male or neuter corol one-valved.

Holcus pertusus. Kön. Linn. *Mant.* 301.

Is found on old pasture ground, which is generally shaded by trees.

Culms creeping near the base, &c. as in the last two species; joints bearded. *Leaves* small, ciliate; *mouths* of the sheaths bearded. *Spikes* from four to eight, in other respects exactly as in the last species. *Flowers*, the specific mark is to be found in the pit of the exterior valves of the calyx of the hermaphrodite flowers, as in *A. strictus*, and *A. punctatus*, to be described; an arista occupies the place of the second valve of the corol; the valvelets of the calyx are both awnless.

Obs. I should doubt this being König's *Holcus pertusus*, if he had not pointed it out to me himself.

12. *A. Bladhii*. Linn. *sp. pl. ed. Willd.* iv. 920.

Sub-scandent; joints pubescent. *Spikes* from three to six, sub-panicle'd. *Calyces* lanceolate; *male corols* two-valved; *hermaphrodite* ones one-valved with an arista; *flowers* paired.

Beng. Lauri.

A native of hedges and road sides, but chiefly of old pasture ground.

Culms as in the last described species; joints much bearded. *Leaves* the same. *Spikes* from four to eight, short-pedicelled, inserted round the last half in each of the culms; in other respects they are as in the last described species. The flowers resemble those of that species, but are a little more remote. *Calyx* and *Corol* the same as in *A. strictus*.

13. *A. Ischaemum*. Linn. *sp. pl. ed. Willd.* iv. 921.

Spikes from six to eight, fascicled, peduncled; *rachis* hairy. *Flowers* lanceolate; *hermaphrodite*, sessile, and awned; *male* pedicelled and awnless; *calyces* acute; *exterior valve* hairy.

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A native of Coromandel, a stout, erect species, with a branch from the axill of each of the superior smooth short leaves, having much the appearance and habit of *Bladhii* and *pertusus*; from the former it differs most conspicuously in the valves of the calyces being acute, whereas in *Bladhii* they are broad and rounded; and from *pertusus* in the want of the pit on the back of the exterior valve of the hermaphrodite flower.

SECT. II. *With long peduncled, axillary Spikes.*

14. *A. monandrus*. R.

Erect, filiform, with erect, filiform branches at the top. *Spikes* solitary, flowers hermaphrodite, and female; *exterior valvelet* of the calyces and corol of both awned; *hermaphrodite* monandrous.

A native of mountainous countries.

Culms many, ramous, filiform, straight; about a foot high, round and smooth. *Leaves* small, base and mouths of the sheaths hairy. *Spikes* generally solitary, terminal, and from the exterior axills, long peduncled, straight, about an inch long. *Pedicels* filiform, jointed, and spotted at the middle. *Rachis* jointed, winding hairy. *Flowers* numerous, imbricated in pairs; one, the hermaphrodite, sessile, and the other female, pedicelled.

HERMAPHRODITE FLOWERS sessile. *Calyx* two-valved, nearly equal, exterior valvelet ending in a long slender arista, the inner one with its apex obtuse, and bearded. *Corol*, exterior valve ending in a long slender awn. *Stamen* one. *Style* two, &c. as in the genus.

FEMALE FLOWERS pedicelled. *Calyx* and *corol* as in the hermaphrodite ones; only the inner valve of the calyx is pointed, and bearded.

15. *A. strabus*. R.

Straight, ramous at the top; base of the leaves ciliate. *Spikes* fascicled on their own proper pedicels; exterior valvelets of both calyces pitted; inner glume of the hermaphrodite corol awned.

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A native of mountains, and their vicinity.

Culms straight, ramous, about two feet high, and as thick as a sparrow's quill, round and smooth; joints bearded. *Leaves* slender, a little hairy, and ciliate near the base; mouths of the sheaths stipuled. *Spikes* from three to six, long-pedicelled, and collected on a common peduncle, one of which is terminal, and one or two more from the next one or two exterior axills; very slender, perfectly erect, and about an inch long. *Rachis* as in the former species. *Pedicels* most fine, straight, two inches long, jointed near the base, where a fine slender spathe begins. *Flowers* in pairs; one hermaphrodite and sessile, the other small and pedicelled.

HERMAPHRODITE FLOWERS sessile. *Calyx* as in the genus, except that the exterior large valvelet has a large pit in it, as in *A. pertusus*. *Corol*, inner valve slender, ending in a long pointed awn.

MALE FLOWER pedicelled. *Calyx* one-valved, and pitted as in the hermaphrodite flower. *Corol* two-valved, awnless.

16. *A. polystachyus*. R.

Straight; *spikes* numerous, axillary, simple, each elevated on a long jointed, sheathed peduncle. *Flowers*, inferior pairs male and awnless; one of the superior ones is female and simply awned, the other male and awnless.

A native of the Peninsula of India. The flowers greatly resemble those of *A. contortus*,

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but the habit of the grasses is very different.

Culms straight, ramous. *Leaves* ensiform, straight, acute, ciliate at the base. *Spikes* simple, many together on the axill of the leaves, each elevated high on its long, filiform, jointed, sheathed peduncle, length from one to two inches. *Flowers* paired, those on the lower two-thirds of the spike are all male, and awnless, and, as usual, one of them sessile, the other short-pedicelled; *superior pairs*, the sessile one of each of these is a slender female, amply bearded at the base with much dark brown hair, which is the more conspicuous as every other part of the spike is smooth; the other short-pedicelled, male, and awnless, like the inferior pairs.

MALE FLOWERS. *Calyx* two-valved. *Corol* two-valved. *Stamina* three.

FEMALE FLOWERS. *Calyx* of one linear, striated, hard, dark brown valve. *Corol* one-valved, with a very long, twisted awn on the other side. *Stamina* none. *Styles* two.

SECT. III. *Panicles naked, and terminal.*

17. *A. aciculatus*, Linn. *sp. pl. ed. Willd.* iv. 996.

Creeping. *Leaves* shorter than their sheaths. *Panicle* linear-oblong, erect; *ramifications* three-flowered, one hermaphrodite, sessile, and two male, peduncled.

Gramen aciculatum. *Rumph. Amb.* 6. t. 5. f. 1. good.

Raphis trivalvis. *Lour. Coch.* Ch. 676.

Kudira-pullu. *Rheed. Mal.* 12. p. 97. t. 43.

Sans. Shunkhinee, Chora-poolhee, Keshinee.

Beng. Chora-kanta.

Grows on barren, moist, pasture ground; its seeds are exceedingly troublesome to those who walk where it grows, as they stick in the stockings, and produce a disagreeable itching.

Culms straight, simple, from one to two feet high, round and smooth. *Leaves* small, waved, with the margins prickle-ciliate. *Panicle* terminal, erect, linear-oblong, from two to three inches long. *Ramifications* (or rather peduncles) verticelled, simple, three flowered, nearly erect; apex armed with short stiff hairs. *Flowers*, one sessile, hermaphrodite, and two pedicelled male ones on each peduncle.

HERMAPHRODITE FLOWER. *Calyx* two-valved, nearly equal; the inner one ends in a short arista, and has the keel scabrous; base involved in brown short hair. *Corol* two-valved, the inner one ending in a short rigid arista. *Stamens* three, &c. as in the genus.

MALE FLOWERS. *Calyx* and *corol* as in the male, except that there is no arista to the corol.

Obs. It is of a very coarse nature. I never found it touched by cattle.

18. *A. verticillatus*, R.

Erect. *Leaves* long, and very hairy; *panicle* conical; *ramifications* verticelled, three-flowered; one hermaphrodite, sessile, with two awns; and two-pedicelled, male, with one awn each.

A native of mountains, flowering about the end of the wet season.

Root woody, perennial. *Culms* erect, simple, very leafy, smooth, round, towards the base soiled, as thick as a small goose-quill; from four to six feet high. *Leaves* approximated, eighteen inches long, and three quarters of an inch broad; margins set with minute spines, and particularly hairy on the inside near the base. *Panicles* erect, conical, lax, from eight to ten inches long, composed of many verticelled, most simple filiform, waved, bowing, three-flowered branches, as in *A. aciculatus*.

HERMAPHRODITE FLOWERS sessile. *Calyx*, glume one-flowered, two-valved, inner valve awned, both hairy, having the base surrounded with much brown hair. *Corol* one-valved, a long twisted awn occupying the place of the other. *Stamens* three. *Style* yellow.

MALE FLOWERS pedicelled, one on each side the hermaphrodite one; pedicels covered with brown hairs. *Calyx*, exterior valve a little hairy, and awned, base involved in short brown hair. *Corol* two-valved. *Stamens* three.

I. 19. *A. saccharoides*, Linn. *sp. pl. ed. Willd.* iv. 912.

264 Sub-erect. *Leaves* remarkably long. *Panicle* oblong, composed of simple, alternate, filiform, short-pedicelled, erect, patent branches; neuter florets two-valved and pedicelled.

A large, leafy, sub-erect species; a native of the mountainous parts of the Northern Circars.

I am not possessed of any other description of Swartz's *A. saccharoides* than the specific character, as it stands in Willdenow's edition of the species, which agrees with my plant; I therefore conclude they are the same.

20. *Ischaemum*, Linn. *sp. pl. ed. Willd.* iv. 921.

Spikes from six to eight, fascicled, peduncled; *rachis* hairy. *Flowers* lanceolate, hermaphrodite, sessile and awnless; male pedicelled and awnless; *calyces* acute, exterior valve hairy.

A native of Coromandel. It is a stout erect species, with a branch from the axill of each of the superior smooth short leaves; it has much the appearance and habit of *Bladhii*, and *pertusus*; from the former it differs most conspicuously in the valves of the calyces being acute, whereas in *Bladhii* they are broad and rounded; and from *pertusus* in the want of the pit on the back of the exterior valve of the hermaphrodite flowers.

21. *A. punctatum*, R.

Erect, simple. *Leaves* large, long, and numerous. *Panicle* of numerous, simple, second ramifications. *Exterior* valves of the calyces of both hermaphrodite and neuter flowers pitted.

This is a mountain grass.

Culms from two to four feet high, without branches, below bent towards the earth for half a foot, often erect, entirely surrounded with the sheaths of the leaves; not piped, but replete with spongy pith. *Leaves* numerous, large, with some long white hairs scattered over them near the base; mouths of the sheaths stippled, bearded, and woolly. *Panicle* erect, oblong, from four to five inches high, composed of many, erect, short-peduncled, filiform, secund, spiked racemes; *rachis* and flowers exactly as in *A. fascicularis*; except that here the outer valve of the calyx of both flowers has a pit in the middle. The corol of the hermaphrodite flower wants the inner valve; in its place is a pretty long twisted awn.

22. *A. fascicularis*. R.

Erect, ramous. *Panicle* composed of fascicled, simple, or divided branches. *Flowers* paired; hermaphrodite ones awned; neuter ones awnless and without a corol.

Telug. Kunda-jeri.

A native of mountains.

Culms erect, jointed, smooth, rather thicker than a crow's quill, from three to five feet high, sulcated, mostly naked, rush-like, not piped. *Leaves* from three to four, small, remote, retrorso scabrous; mouths of the sheath hairy; from each sheath springs a short panicle-bearing branch. *Panicle* terminal, six inches long, erect, fascicled; *fascicles* remote, alternate, composed of several erect, filiform, often ramous, secund spikes, or spiked racemes. *Flowers* in pairs; the hermaphrodite ones sessile; the neuter peduncled. *Common rachis* round, smooth; *partial one* undulated, jointed, compressed, woolly.

HERMAPHRODITE FLOWER. *Calyx*, glume one-flowered, two-valved, smooth, awnless, base surrounded with wool. *Corol*, exterior valve the length of the calyx; *inner* short, bitid, with a long twisted awn from the fissure. *Nectary* short small, its pelice woolly, length of the hermaphrodite flower. *Calyx* two-valved. *Corol* none.

23. *A. meicatus*. Retz. Obs. iii. N. 95. and v. 20.

Erect in all situations. *Leaves* sub bifarious, long, narrow, and rigid. *Panicle* verticellated; *ramifications* simple, expanding, hermaphrodite and male flowers awnless, with unribose calyces, and corols of three valves.

Sant. Veeraning Veeraning.

Beng. Bana, the name of the plant, and K'ak'ak's the root.

Tam. Wootiwar.

Vinn. Anal. Rox. vol. iv. p. 306.

It is very common in every part of the coast and Bengal, where it meets with a low, moist, rich soil, especially on the banks of water courses, &c.

Root of many perennial, long, spongy, brown fibres. *Culms* many, smooth, simple, rigidly erect, a little compressed at the base, jointed, smooth, inwardly spongy; from four to six feet high and as thick as a goose-quill. *Leaves* more or less bifarious, narrow, erect, from two to three feet long, partly smooth, rigid. *Panicle* from six to twelve inches long, conical, composed of numerous spreading, short-peduncled, simple, linear, verticellated spikes. *Rachis* of the spike-branched jointed, woody, naked. *Flowers* paired, awnless; one hermaphrodite, sessile; the other neuter, and pedicellated; insertion usually naked.

HERMAPHRODITE FLOWER. *Calyx* two-valved, nearly equal, mariclated. *Corol* three-valved, the lobes narrow. *Nectary*, two obcordate scales embracing the germ and insertion of the filaments. *Stamens* three. *Style* not feathery.

MALE FLOWER. *Calyx* as in the hermaphrodite. *Corol* two-valved. *Nectary* as above. *Stamens* three.

Obs. The roots, when dry, and then gently moistened, emit a pleasant kind of fragrance; they are employed to make large fans, commonly called *Panicles*; and also screens which are placed before windows and doors, which being kept wet during the hot wind render the air that passes through them, both cool and fragrant. See Observation on *Arifida salacca*. The grass is often employed for thatch.

Dr. König was too accurate a Botanist to describe this very conspicuous plant under two names, viz. *A. squarrosus*, Linn. sp. pl. Willd. iv. 908. and *A. maritimus*; the former is evidently a very different species, and found by him in Ceylon, floating on pools of water; whereas *A. meicatus* (which I formerly called *aromaticus*) is always rigidly erect, whether growing in water, or on dry land. Its root is delightfully aromatic, as mentioned by König himself, and by Sir William Jones, particularly when moistened with water.

I am inclined to think König's *A. squarrosus* is my *Panicum palustre*; a species with thick spongy culms, which is generally found swimming on pools of sweet water.

24. *A. glaber*. R.

Erect, ramous, smooth. *Panicle* ovate, verticellated; *ramification* simple, two or three-clerk. *Flowers* paired, the hermaphrodite ones awned, with the calyx pitted; the male ones neither pitted nor awned, with a two-valved corol.

Beng. Mudha goorana.

Found thinly scattered on rather elevated spots over Bengal.

Root perennial. *Culms* sub erect, very ramous, smooth, from three to four feet high. *Leaves* glossy, smooth in every part. *Panicle* ovate, verticellated; *ramifications* simple, and two-clerk, or even three-clerk sometimes. *Flowers* paired; the hermaphrodite ones sessile and awned; the male ones pedicelled, and awnless.

HERMAPHRODITE FLOWER. *Calyx* two-valved, smooth, purple-coloured; exterior valve pitted on the back. *Corol* one-valved, a long awn occupying the place of the second.

MALE FLOWER. nearly as large as the female. *Calyx* not pitted. *Corol* two-valved.

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25. *A. montanus. R.*

Shrubby near the base, creeping. *Leaves* long and slender. *Panicle* sub-verticelled; *ramifications* ramous; *flowers* paired; the hermaphrodite ones awned; the neuter awnless, with a corol of one valved.

Teling. Amoots hangali.

A native of mountainous countries.

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Culms many, below resting on the ground and rooting, round, smooth, from three to four feet high, and as thick as a large crow's quill. *Leaves* long and narrow, a little hairy on the upper side near the base only; mouths of the sheaths bearded. *Panicle* terminal, conical, from four to eight inches long, composed of many, ramous, sub-verticelled spikes, or rather spiked-racemes; *rachis* winding, jointed, a little hairy. *Flowers* as usual, in pairs, an hermaphrodite one sessile; and a neuter one pedicelled.

HERMAPHRODITE FLOWERS. *Calyx* two-valved, the exterior one a little hairy. *Corol* one-valved, a twisted awn two or three times the length of the corol supplies the place of the other. *Neuter* flowers like the hermaphrodite ones, but without arista.

26. *A. bicolor. R.*

Erect. *Panicle* diffuse, with expanding, decompound and super-decompound branches; *hermaphrodite* calyces with smooth backs, and fringed margins; *corol* three-valved, and awned; calyx of the *neuter flower* hairy, with a two-valved corol.

Holcus bicolor. Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. iv. 929.

Beng. Kala-deodhan.

Hind. Kale-joor.

Teling. Muka-janoo, and Muka-janoolar the grain.

I have only found it in a cultivated state.

Culms generally single, straight, round, smooth, from four to ten feet high, and as thick as the finger or thumb, mostly covered by the sheath of the leaves. *Leaves* from one to three feet long, and from one to three inches broad, smooth; mouths of the sheaths bearded. *Panicle* erect, oval, dense, composed of many ramous, expanding, sub-verticelled branches, the various ramifications angular and very hispid when the finger is drawn backwards over them, their flower-bearing extremities hairy. *Flowers* paired, and, as in the genus, the sessile one is hermaphrodite and the pedicelled one neuter.

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HERMAPHRODITE FLOWERS sessile. *Calyx*; *valvets* nearly equal, with the back smooth, and as they ripen becoming of a shining black, with many white hairs round the margins (ciliated.) *Corol* three-valved, fringed, the second or solitary valve ending in a short twisted arista. *Seeds* oval, brown, smooth, free, with an impression on the back near the base.

NEUTER FLOWERS pedicelled. *Calyx* striated, hairy. *Corol* two-valved, awnless. *Stamens* none.

Obs. This and the following species *A. Sorghum* seem to me to possess more of the character of *Andropogon* than of *Holcus*. I have therefore elunged their places from the latter to the former.

27. *A. Sorghum. R.*

Erect. *Panicle* contracted, dense; hermaphrodite calyces hairy. *Corols* three-valved, awned.

Holcus Sorghum. Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. iv. 929.

Beng. and Hind. Joar.

Teling. Tella, or Konda (white) janoo the name of the plant, and Tella-janoolar the grain.

Obs. This also I have only found in a cultivated state. It differs from the former.

1st. In having the panicle contracted, very dense, and less regularly verticelled.

2d. In having the glumes of the calyx of a whitish green colour and very woolly.

3d. In having three valves to the neuter flowers.

There are two other sorts, which I take to be only varieties of the last; their names in *Teling* are *Pacha* (green) *Janoo* and *Yerra* (red) *Janoo*.

These last two with their varieties are much cultivated on a rather elevated, good soil. Seed time October; and harvest time, January. The produce in good soil is often upwards of an hundred-fold. The grain is much used for food. It is probable that through the whole of Southern Asia as many of the inhabitants live on the various kinds of dry or small grain, as upon rice, and they are reckoned fully as wholesome as that is.

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All kinds of cattle are remarkably fond of the straw notwithstanding its thickness, and solidity.

28. *A. vernus. R.*

Erect, from five to fifteen feet high; lower half with verticils of roots from the joints. *Panicles* oval, with numerous, long, compound, cernuous branches; *glumes* villous and fringed. *Corol* three-valved and fringed, the inner scarce awned.

Holcus cernuus. Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. iv. 930.

This species, (or variety of *Sorghum*.) is the kind cultivated by the inhabitants of the *Manipora*, *Koonkee*, and other mountainous districts immediately east of Bengal. The grain is milk white; some of it was sown in the Botanic garden, during the early part of the rainy season of 1812, and in November the plants were from ten to fifteen feet high, several ramous stems arising from the same root, or grain of seed; all the joints of the lower half of the original stems which are as thick as a slender walking cane, throw out copiously verticils of roots from all the joints, the lower ones near the soil enter it, and give additional support and nourishment to the stalks, which are of two, or more years' duration, if suffered to remain the

leaves are from twenty to forty inches long, by two or three broad, soft and smooth, the rib white on both sides. Panicle large, oval on the more slender branches, and in those, white in flower erect; but in such a terminate the primary stems, the form is obscure, from the drooping habit of their branches. The flowers agree with those of *Schoygha*, except that the awn is so small and short as to be hid within the glume of the calyx; the neuter flowers are very minute, and consist of only one or two slender, villous, calycin glumes. The grain of this plant is the staff of life of those wild savage mountaineers, who inhabit the above-mentioned countries, where it is one of the few articles cultivated by them. Cattle are fond of the straw, or rather ears.

29. *A. saccharatus*, R.

Erect. Panicle verticelled, with ramifications drooping. Calyx hairy; corols awnless; hermaphrodite three-valved, neuter one-valved.

Holcus saccharatus, *Lin.*, *sp. pl.*, ed. *Willd.* iv. 939.

Hind. and *Rou.* Deodhan.

Is much cultivated over various parts of India during the rainy and cold seasons upon land which is too high for rice.

Racemes. Culms erect, round, jointed, sometimes ramous, lower joints radiating from eight to twelve feet high, three or four inches in circumference near the base. Leaves bipinnate, sheathing, sword-shaped margins hispid, the rest smooth with a white nerve on the upper side, three feet long, and three or four inches broad. Sheath as long as the panicle, is when young, afterwards the whole is completely bent down from the weight of the seed. Flowers paired, one hermaphrodite sessile; the other neuter, and pedicelled.

HERMAPHRODITE FLOWERS sessile. Calyx one-flowered, two-valved both valves hairy. Corol three-valved, the solitary valve larger; larger, stouter than the calyx. Seed oval, white.

NEUTER FLOWERS pedicelled. Calyx two-valved, hairy. Corol one-valved, awnless. Stems none.

Obs. The only circumstance that renders it uncertain whether this is *Holcus saccharatus* of Linnaeus is the total want of the cristæ in the hermaphrodite flowers; in other respects they agree.

30. *A. Latus*, *Lin.*, *sp. pl.*, ed. *Willd.* iv. 947.

Erect, from one to fifteen feet high. Panicle ovate, lax; ramifications sub-verticelled, compound and decumbent. Calyx hairy; corols fringed, those of the hermaphrodite three-valved, and awnless.

Beng. Kela-mocha.

Telug. Gaddi-juncu.

Grows in hedges, on banks of water-courses, and on land that has lately been in cultivation.

Root somewhat woody, perennial. Culms near the base bending to the earth, and there rooting at the joints, the rest erect; the whole is of a firm ligneous texture, inwardly spongy, jointed, round and smooth; below naked, above covered by the sheaths of the leaves. In hedges on the bank of the rivers, &c. where the soil is good, it is often from ten to fifteen feet high; while on a barren dry soil, not more than one or two. Leaves long, smooth, except the margins, which are scabrous. Panicle very large, oval, after bowing, rather thin, composed of sub-verticelled racemes, pressing branches with woolly insertions; the branchlets of the branches are composed of four or six pedicelled spikel racemes. Rachis of the spikes jointed, &c. The seed paired, &c. as in the other species.

HERMAPHRODITE FLOWERS sessile. Calyx two-valved; valvets equal, hairy. Corol three-valved, membranaceous, margins fringed with hair; the middle one none, with a pretty long twisted cristæ; the inner one very small. Neutera in the last species. MALE FLOWERS pedicelled. Calyx in the hermaphrodite. Corol two-valved.

31. *A. polystachyus*, L.

Erect, from six to ten feet high. Panicle ample, lax; ramifications verticelled, expanding, or drooping. Corol one-valved, in both hermaphrodite and male flowers.

The seeds of this most beautiful variety were sent me from Lucknow, by the late Gen. Charles Marlin, under the name of Killgrass. It being a native of the mountains north of Oude. It blossoms in this garden during the latter part of the rains.

Culms erect, ramous, smooth, the largest of them nearly as thick as the little finger, general height (in the rich soil of the Bonnie garden) about ten feet. Leaves bipinnate, scabrous, soft, and smooth except the margins, which are armed with minute sharp bristles, pointing forward, general length from two to three feet, and from one to two inches broad near the base, where broader. Sheath smooth, except at the mouths, and there bearded on both sides. Panicle very large, erect, with long, slender, smooth, elegantly drooping, verticelled, compound and decumbent ramifications. Flowers in pairs, as in the genus; one hermaphrodite, and sessile, the other none, and pedicelled. Calyx two-valved one-flowered, oval, rather obtuse and hairy, but without the characteristic woolly, or hairy involucre round the base of the flowers. Corol in both sorts three-valved, membranaceous, and fringed, sometimes the hermaphrodite flower is awned. Neutera two, fleshy, broad, truncate, fringed scales.

Obs. In habit this beautiful species comes near my *Andropogon lucibackianus*, from the Cape of Good Hope, but is more elegant in the panicle.

SECT. IV. Panicle foliaceous.

32. *A. Pervillus*, R.

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Erect, twelve inches high; *panicles* composed of numerous axillary, and terminal, conjugate spikes, on long, jointed sheathed peduncles. *Calyx* of the sessile hermaphrodite, flower awned, cuspidate.

A native of Coromandel, and one of the smallest of the genus.

Culm ramous, erect, smooth. *Leaves* rather small, particularly the floral ones, which are little more than large sheaths. *Panicle* composed of numerous, axillary, and terminal, conjugate, hirsute, secund spikes, elevated on slender, jointed peduncles, embraced by many delicate, chafly bracts at the base, and by a sheath from the joint upwards. *Flowers* in pairs on the joints of the hairy rachis, one sessile and hermaphrodite, the other peduncled and male. *Calyx* two-valved, that of the hermaphrodite flower cuspidate. *Corol* one-valved, an arista occupies the place of a second in the hermaphrodite flower.

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33. *A. parviflorus*. R.

Ascending. *Leaves* linear. *Panicle* leafy, thin; *spikelets* solitary, with proper, jointed, leafy spathes; both flowers awned, the pedicelled one a rudiment only.

A very beautiful most delicate species, a native of pasture land up amongst the Circar mountains and also of the mountains themselves.

Culm very branchy, ascending, filiform, about a foot, or a foot and a half high. *Leaves* numerous, small, linear, rather obtuse, mouths of the sheaths stipuled. *Spikes* axillary, minute, peduncled, generally one or two, rarely three. *Rachis* jointed and waved as in the other species, but here it is smooth, except at the insertions of the flowers. *Peduncles* most slender, jointed at the middle, from whence a small spathe ascends, which generally hides a part of its spike. *Flowers* in pairs; one hermaphrodite and sessile, the other merely the rudiment of a floret on a long clubbed pedicel.

34. *A. Schenanthus*. Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. iv. 915.

Perennial, erect. *Panicle* sub-secund, linear, leafy; *spikelets* thereof paired, on a common, spathe pedicel, with proper pedicels and spathes; *flowers* of both sorts awnless, the male corol one-valved.

Sans. Malatrinakung, Bloostrinang.

Beng. Gaudha-bena.

Ramaccian. Rheed. Hort. Mal. 12. p. 137. t. 72.

Schenanthum amboniense. Rumph. Amb. 5. p. 181. t. 72. f. 2.

Schenanthus, or Juncus odoratus of the *Materia Medica*. On the coast I have only found this elegant valuable species in a state of cultivation, few gardens being without it; I have but twice found it in flower and both times during the rainy season.

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Root perennial, young propagating shoots issue from the axills of the leaves that surround a short, sub-ligneous leaf-bearing culm. *Culm* from five to seven feet high, erect, simple, smooth, about as thick as a goose-quill. *Leaves* many, near the root biturians, few on the upper part of the culm, of a soft texture, pale, green colour, slightly scabrous on the margins when drawn backward against the fingers, otherwise smooth; from three to four feet long including their sheaths, and about three quarters of an inch broad. *Floral leaves* small. *Panicle* linear, a little bent to one side, composed of many fascicles of spikes that are both terminal, and from the exterior axills. *Spikes* generally paired on a common peduncle, with a common boat-like spathe, or involucre at the division; each has also its proper pedicel, and both spathe-shaped. *Rachis* articulated, much waved, hairy. *Flowers* in pairs, one hermaphrodite and sessile, the other male and pedicelled; the last hermaphrodite flower of each spike has two males; below, only one male, as the rachis occupies the place of the other; this is the case with most of the species of the genus.

HERMAPHRODITE FLOWERS sessile. *Glume* girt at the base with wool, &c. as in the family. *Corol* two-valved, awnless. *Nectary*, two, broad, short, wedge-formed, obliquely lobed, crenulated bodies embrace the insertions of the filaments and the forepart of the germ.

MALE FLOWERS pedicelled. *Calyx*, *glumes* as in the hermaphrodite ones. *Corol* one-valved, awnless. *Nectary* as in the hermaphrodite. *Stamens* three.

Obs. The fresh leaves are much used as a substitute for tea. The white succulent centre of the leaf-bearing culms is often put into curries, to give them an agreeable flavour.

35. *A. Iwarancusa*. Philosoph. Transact. vol. 80. 284. t. 16.

Perennial, erect. *Leaves* long, and very slender. *Panicles* linear; *spikelets* paired, five jointed, with common spathes; hermaphrodite flowers awned; male one-valved and awnless.

Beng and Hind. Ibhrankusha, Iwarankusha, Karankusha.

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Iwarancusa. Asiat. Res. iv. 109.

A native of the skirts of the northern mountains of India. Dr. Blane found it between the river Raptée and the mountains, and Dr. Boyd about Hurdwar; it is therefore probably a native of a very extensive tract along the skirts of that range of mountains which bounds the plains of Bengal, Bahar, Oude, &c. Flowering time the rainy season.

It grows in large tufts, each tuft composed of a number of plants adhering together by their roots.

Root perennial, the principal parts thereof are thicker than a crow's quill, and marked with circular cicatrices, from these issue many small, firm, aromatic fibres. *Culm* erect, generally simple; from three to six feet high, smooth in every part, not hollow, but filled with a light spongy substance. *Leaves*, those near the root longer than the joints of the culm, margins hispid when the finger is drawn backwards over them, otherwise smooth in every part. *Panicle* axillary, and terminal, or the whole may be reckoned a long linear, erect, or drooping, interrupted panicle, composed of numerous, (many of them proliferous,) fascicles of slender, pedicelled,

thin spikes of five joints; each fascicle is furnished with its own proper boat-shaped spathe, besides many chaffy bristles within it among the insertions of the paleels; and a proper spathe to each pair of spikes. *Flowers* on the body of the rachis paired: one awned hermaphrodite, and sessile; the other awnless, male, and pedicelled, the terminal flowers are three, one hermaphrodite, sessile, and awned; the other two male, pedicelled, and awnless.

Hermaphrodite. *Calyx* one-flowered, two-valved, base gilt with wool, as is also the rachis, and proper pedicel. *Coeol* two-valved, and fringed; inner valvelets two-parted, with a short awn in the fissure. *Nectary* two, minute, bulbous embracing the germ laterally. *Stamens*, six, and seed, as in the genus.

Male. *Calyx* as in the hermaphrodite. *Coeol* one-valved; *nectary* and *stamens* as in the hermaphrodite, no pistil.

Obs. This species comes remarkably near to *A. Schauerianus* both in habit and taste.

For the virtues of the roots of this plant, see Dr. Blenc's account thereof in the second part of the 5th volume of the Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London; also Asiatic Researches, iv. p. 103. The virtues seem to reside almost entirely in the larger parts of the root, marked with annular cicatrices, the taste is agreeably aromatic, with some degree of bitterness.

35. *A. Martini, R.*

Perennial, erect. *Panicle* linear, sub-scand; *spikes* paired, three-jointed, with common spathe only; hermaphrodite coeols of one valve, in 1 an awn; male awnless.

A native of the high lands of Ballahat. General Martin collected the seeds while there with the army, during the last war with Tippu Sultan, and has reared abundance of it at Lucknow.

It is also now plentiful in the Company's Botanic garden, raised from seed sent from thence by that gentleman, whose name I have applied as a specific one for this elegant plant.

Root perennial, with long wiry fibres. *Calyx* erect, from three to six feet high, often ramous, smooth, filled with a squary pith. *Leaves* very long, tapering to a very fine point, smooth in every part and of a soft delicate texture. *Stalks* shorter than the joints on full grown plants, with a membranous covering present at the mouth. *Panicles* as in *A. Induracens*, *spikes* 3-jointed but with only two joints. *Flowers* also paired, &c. as in the former species, only that the lowermost grain on the first sessile of the two spikelets are both male, and one of them rests upon a small convex, efformed pedicel instead of a pedicel. *Rachis* jointed, and woody. *Calyx* as in *A. Induracens*. *Coeol* one-valved, a long black awn occupies the place of the other, which has the usual filaments near its base. *Nectary*, &c. as in the foregoing species.

Obs. General Martin, who sent me this grass from Lucknow, writes to the following effect:

"I took particular notice of a sort of long grass which the cattle were voraciously fond of, which is of so strong an aromatic and pungent taste, that the flesh of the animals, as also the milk and butter, have a very strong scent of it. On this grass I send you a small stalk, some roots, and seed; if you taste the latter, though old, you will find it of a very pungent aromatic taste."

PASPALUM, Schreb. *gen. N.* 81.

Calyx one-flowered, two-valved, valvelets rounded, equal. *Coeol* of two valves, and like the calyx. *Seed* all rising to the corol.

1. *P. serotica-lata, Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. i. 330.*

Spikes axillary and terminal, sessile, alternate, erect. *Flowers* alternate, in two rows, or crowded, smooth. *Calyx* from three to five-nerved. *Calyx* erect, two feet high, smooth. *Seed* round, smooth.

Succ. Kora-loosha, Kodruya.

Beag. Kodu.

Hed. Kori-kachoul.

Telug. Aruga.

This is cultivated by the natives over many parts of India. It delights in a light, dry, loose soil, but will grow in a very barren one. Fine of cultivation the rainy season.

Root fibrous. *Calyx* erect, ramous, jointed, smooth; about two feet high, involved in the sheaths of the leaves. *Leaves* sheathing, ligularious, longer than the culm, every part smooth. *Sheaths* longer than the joints, often embracing the spikes like a spathe. *Spikes* axillary and terminal, from two to four, alternate, sessile, erect, scand. *Rachis* broad, membranaceous, with a waved keel on the inside. *Flowers* oval, alternate, in two rows; in luxuriant plants the flowers are crowded without order. *Calyx*; exterior valve three-nerved; interior valve five-nerved. *Seeds* brown, smooth, size of those of hemp.

Obs. The seed is an article of diet with the Hindoos, particularly with those who inhabit the mountains and most barren parts of the country, for it is in such countries only where it is cultivated, it being an unprofitable crop, and not sown where others more beneficial will thrive. I have eaten of the boiled grain, and think it as palatable as rice.

2. *P. Kora, Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. i. 332.*

Spikes terminal, alternate; *flowers* alternate, in two rows, smooth. *Calyx* from three to five-nerved. *Culm* below procumbent, from one to eight feet high.

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P. orbiculare. Forst. prodr. N. 35.

Hind. Kodu.

Teling. Neer (i. e. water) Aruga.

A native of the borders of water courses.

Root fibrous, annual. Culms resting on the ground near the base, above ascending, branchy, jointed, smooth; from one to three feet. Leaves as in *P. scrobiculatum*, but shorter. Spikes generally two, or three, though in very luxuriant plants I have seen seven or eight, terminal, sessile, horizontal, and erect, the rest as in the last described species.

Obs. Cattle are very fond of these two species, whether green or dry.

3. *P. longiflorum*. Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. i. 332. Retz. Obs. iv. 15.

Spikes paired, terminal, horizontal. Calyces oblong, obtuse, smooth. Culms creeping.

Teretu-pulla. Rheed. Mal. 12. p. 81. t. 44.

Palum longiflorum. Retz. Obs. iv. p. 15.

A native of low pasture ground. Compare it with *P. distichum*. Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd.

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Root creeping. Culms creeping, with their extremities ascending six or eight inches high, jointed, smooth. Leaves sheathing, alternate, bifarious, short; mouths of the sheaths bearded. Spikes paired, terminal, sessile, spreading, secund. Flowers in two rows, alternate, oblong, somewhat paired, smooth. Calyx and corol without nerves.

4. *P. longifolium*. R.

Erect, simple. Leaves as long as the culms. Panicle of many simple, alternate, diverging spikes scattered round a three-sided rachis. Valvelets of the calyx three-nerved. Seed oval, lucid, and marked with minute pits.

Of what country this is a native is uncertain. It appeared in the Botanic garden in 1807, in a place where plants from Sumatra had been planted, it is therefore more than probable that the seeds were in the earth.

Culms several from one root, simple, straight, jointed, nearly erect, round and smooth, height of the whole plant when in flower above three feet. Leaves long, viz. from one to three feet, sheath included, slender, acute, smooth, except the edges when rubbed backward. Sheaths longer than the joints of the culm, and smooth, except at the top, where there are a few, long, soft hairs near the short scarious ligula. Panicle composed of from twelve to twenty-four, simple, diverging spikes, scattered alternately round a three-sided rachis, nearly a foot in length. Spikes sessile, with a few, long, straight, white hairs round their insertions, about three inches long. Rachis flat, with a waved keel on the underside, and coloured, waved margins. Flowers in numerous, alternate, imbricated pairs on the underside of the flat rachis, on unequal, short pedicels. Calyx of two, very equal, oval leaflets with a nerve or rib round the margins, and one down the middle. Seeds oval, dotted with innumerable, small pits, shining.

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LAPPAGO. Schreb. gen. N. 131.

Calyx from two to three-valved. Corol two-valved, resupine.

1. *biflora*. R.

Culms creeping. Pedicels two-flowered; inner valvelets of the calyx armed with hooked bristles.

Phalaris muricata. Forsk. descript. 202.

It is a small, prostrate grass, a native of the driest pasture ground on the Coromandel coast.

Culms pressing on the earth, and striking root from the joints, from six to twelve inches long, ramous. Leaves short, margins ciliate, and waved; mouths of the sheaths bearded. Racemes terminal, simple, from one to two inches long. Pedicels short, diverging, two-flowered. Flowers lanceolate, ciliated on the back or outside, diverging on all sides round the rachis, which is waved, angular, striated, and downy. Calyx one-flowered, two-valved; the exterior valve very minute, second or inner valve, (for there is no other,) lanceolate and completely embracing the corol on all sides, on the back and sides covered with many, strong, hooked bristles. Corol two-valved, membranaceous. Nectarial scales large. Stamens, pistil, &c. as in the genus.

PANICUM. Schreb. gen. N. 107.

Calyx, glume one or two-flowered, three-valved; exterior valvelets minute; seed adhering to the corol.

SECT. I. Spikes simple.

1. *P. indicum*. Mant. 181. Retz. Obs. iii. p. 9.

Culms from four to eight inches, ascending from a repent base. Spikes sub-cylindric, naked. Calyx smooth, no involucre.

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P. conglomeratum. Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. i. 341. does not agree with our plant in having cylindrical spikes with flowers equally disposed on all sides. This is a very small species, a native of Coromandel.

2. *P. barbatum*. R.

Culms from three to five feet high; very ramous at top. Leaves lanceolate. Spikes

simple, cylindrical. *Perianths* simple, and bearded, surrounding on every side a single flower; seed smooth.

Pago Carey Ed.

This species grows up in beds, in the Boguni garden where earth had been thrown that came from the ruins of An Bogna. Compare with *P. polystachyon*, Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. i. 335.

Calyx erect, about five feet high, simple, till near the top, there very much branched. *Leaves* lanceolate, often a foot and a half long, hispid on the margins, otherwise smooth; the sheaths about half the length of the joints, with a few single hairs at the mouth. *Spikes* terminal, and solitary (though from the numerous ramifications of the top of the culm the whole may be called a large leafy panicle) cylindrical, about three or four inches long. *Involucres* of two sorts, the longer about twice the length of the flower, with three or four half bristles, hence the specific name, which for the same reason is also applicable to my *Paricum helveticum*; the innermost one is in this species about double the length of the other five, six, or seven; all are of a reddish brown colour from the bearded part to the point. The other sort of involucres are simple and about the length of the flowers. The two sorts surround on all sides a single flower. *Calyx* one-flowered, exterior valve very minute. *Seeds* smooth, slender and pointed.

Obs. It differs from my *P. helveticum* in the culms being very rampant at the top only, and in the leaves being lanceolate; from *P. polystachyon* it differs, I think, in having two sorts of involucres, and in the pointed round seed, and in the leaves being lanceolate and smooth.

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3. *P. spicatum*, R.
Erect. *Spikes* cylindrical. *Involucres* hairy, surrounding from one to three awless polygamous flowers. *Calyx* two-valved, both shorter than the corol, the inner longer and ciliate.

Holcus spicatus, Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. iv. 928.
Green paricum, Thunb. A. ex. Ind. t. 32. f. 4. good.
Hed. Pajara, or Pajou.
Pelle Gause is the Telugu name of the plant, and Gantloa, the grain.
I have only found this in a cultivated state. It is sown about the beginning of the rains, viz. the end of June, and the beginning of July, and is ripe in September.

Calyx erect, if the soil is good, from one to six feet high, erect, with roots from the lowermost joint or two, round, smooth, from three to six feet high, and nearly as thick as the little finger. *Leaves* alternate, sheathing, broad and long; mouths of the sheaths bearded. *Spikes* rather raceme, terminal, cylindrical, erect, as thick as a man's thumb, or more, and from six to nine inches long. *Panicles* generally two-flowered, though sometimes only one and sometimes as many as four. *Flowers* surrounded with many, woolly, hispid purple bristles of moderate, about the length of the flower. *Calyx* two-flowered, one hermaphrodite the other male, two-valved, exterior rudely minute, interior nearly as long as the corol, retuse, beardless. *Corol* of the hermaphrodite flower two-valved, of the male one-valved. *Style* single. *Stigma* two-lobed, fleshy. *Seed* oval, pointed end smooth.

Obs. It agrees perfectly well with our Indian species of *Paricum*, on that account I have transferred it to that genus.

This species is much cultivated over the higher lands on the coast of Coromandel. The soil it likes is one that is loose and rich; in such it yields upwards of an hundred-fold, the same ground will yield a second crop of this or some other sort of dry grain during October, November, December, and January.

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The Hindoos farmers know four other varieties of this species, all of which he cultivates. Their Telugu names are 1st. *Idha* (hills) *Gutla*; 2d. *Muthula-Gutla*; 3d. *Pachula-Gutla*; and 4th. *Yerula-Gutla*.

Cult. are food of the people, and the grain is a very essential article of diet amongst the natives of these parts.

4. *P. aculeatum*, R.
Erect. *Spikes* cylindrical, numerous, scattered, two-flowered, alternately longer and ciliate; shorter seed smooth. *Calyx* two-valved, the exterior one minute, the inner one shorter than the corol, and ciliate.

A native of mountain chiefly, where it grows wild.
Calyx in the last species from two to four feet high; joints woolly. *Leaves*, mouths of the sheaths bearded. *Spikes* as in *P. spicatum*, but the panicles smaller, two-flowered. *Involucres* of two bristles inner rising on all sides the flowers; they are of two sorts, simple and ciliate, the longer ones with fringed margins. *Calyx* one or two-flowered; valvets as in the last species. *Corol* when there is only one to the calyx it is hermaphrodite when two, one hermaphrodite, the other male, as in the last species. *Style* two.

Obs. I know of no rice this is put to it present; it may be *Panicum spicatum* in its wild state, though it is more like my *Panicum helveticum* in its present wild state.

5. *P. glabrum*, Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. i. 335.
Calyx erect, from one to three feet high, simple, with one bundle of hairy bristles, one-flowered. *Flowers* generally polygamous. *Seed* transversely rugose.

Pan. The Natchi.
Tel. Nalokora.
This species is generally found on cultivated lands, growing amongst the different sorts of small or dry grain.

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Root fibrous. *Stems* sometimes near the base resting on the ground, and striking root; the rest erect, simple, smooth, a little compressed; from one to three feet high. *Leaves*

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sheathing, nearly bifarious, smooth; mouths of the sheaths hairy. *Spikes* terminal, columnar, from two to six inches long. *Flowers* solitary, or joined to the rudiments of one or two more, short-pedicelled, numerous. *Involucels* longer than the flowers, consisting of one bundle of hairy bristles which issue from the middle of the underside of the pedicel. *Calyx* generally two flowers, in which case one is *male*, the other *hermaphrodite*, with its corol, as in the family. The male corol consist of one membranaceous glume between the inner valve of the corol and inner glume of the calyx, it has three stamens only.

Obs. It may properly be *P. helvolum* of the *Supplementum Plantarum*, 197.

In India we have two or three varieties of this coarse grass. Can any of them be *Alopecurus indicus*? The small reddish one comes very near it.

6. *P. holcoides*, R.

Erect. *Involucels* numerous, scattered, one-flowered, alternately one longer and woolly, and another shorter and smooth; *flowers* sometimes polygamous. *Seed* oblong, smooth, resembling a small grain of common oats.

Beng. Swati.

Grows, with the former, on cultivated lands, but chiefly up amongst the mountains.

Root fibrous. *Culms* erect, ramous, from two to four feet high, round, smooth. *Leaves* sheathing; *sheaths* half the length of the joints; mouths bearded. *Spikes* as in *P. glaucum*, but larger. *Flowers* solitary, short-pedicelled, without order. *Involucels* numerous, bristles entirely surrounding the flower; of two sorts, the largest twice the length of the flower, and woolly from the middle down, the other sort are smaller, and without wool or hair. *Calyx* one or two-flowered, as in the last; exterior valve minute, the other two as long as the corol, of which the apex of the exterior one is somewhat three-toothed. *Seed* smooth, very like common oats, but smaller.

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Obs. In differs from *P. Polystachyon* in having the involucels scattered round the pedicels and flower. It may therefore be *Rumph's gramin varicosum*, vol. vi. t. 7. f. 2. A.

7. *P. interruptum*, Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. i. 344.

Culms above water erect. *Spikes* simple, cylindric; *flowers* crowded, smooth, polygamous; *seed* smooth.

Beng. Nardola.

Teling. Wolam.

A very large species, grows in deep standing water.

Culms ramous, those parts under the water swelled, as thick as the little finger, with many fibres from the joints; the parts above the water erect, about as thick as a common quill, from two to four feet high, smooth, involved in the sheaths of the leaves. *Leaves*, sheaths longer than the joints, smooth. *Racemes* or *spikes* simple, erect, columnar, from four to six inches high. *Flowers* small, oval, pedicelled, numerous, generally many, from nearly the same place. *Involucere* entirely wanting. *Calyx* two, inner glumes striated, from six to seven-nerved. *Corol*, the small flower is present here. *Seed* oblong, smooth, shining, white.

8. *P. curvatum*, Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. i. 352.

Culms erect. *Spikes* curved; *flowers* crowded, smooth, hermaphrodite; *seed* smooth.

Grows about the borders of lakes.

Culms numerous, erect, as thick as a crow's quill, from two to three feet high, smooth. *Leaves* numerous, very long, slender, and smooth. *Racemes*, or *spikes* columnar; lower part somewhat ramous; branchlets adpressed. *Flowers* numerous, covering most completely every part of the racemes, pedicelled, oval. *Calyx*, two inner glumes striated. *Corol* no nenter, only one hermaphrodite. *Seed* smooth, shining, white.

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Obs. This may be only a variety of *P. interruptum*.

9. *P. dimidiatum*, Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. i. 339.

Spikes secund, jointed; joints excavated, daggered on alternate sides of the apex, from one to five-flowered. *Calyx* two-flowered, one hermaphrodite, the other male.

A native of the Peninsula of India, scarce.

Culms short, oblique, smooth; whole height from six to twelve inches. *Leaves* slender, smooth, obtuse, rather broad toward the apex. *Spikes* solitary, secund, jointed, smooth, from three to five inches long. *Joints* of the *rachis* from eight to twelve, rigid, excavated for the reception of the flower, except the lower one or two, which are longer; in all except those a long sharp point or dagger proceeds from the apex, on the alternate sides of the articulation. *Flowers* lodged in the concave joints of the rachis, on very unequal pedicels, the lowermost having each three or more, while those about the middle of the spikes have uniformly two, and the last two or three only one. *Calyx* two-flowered, two-valved; flowers both sessile, one hermaphrodite, the other male; valves unequal, the exterior one smaller; the inner one about as long as the valve of the corol, or it may be described with three valves as in the genus; but then the male flower will have but one glume. *Corols* two-valved; valves nearly equal, those of the male flower much firmer, the sides of the exterior one (which may be called the inner valve of the calyx, if it be allowed, to have three), with the sides bent in at right angles. *Stamina* three. *Germ* in the hermaphrodite flower oblong. *Style* undivided for a short distance. *Stigma* plumose. *Seed* oblong, dark brown, dotted; on the anterior side near the base is an oblong elevated mark.

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Obs. Dr. Rottler, of Madras, an excellent Botanist, obliged me with the only specimens of this rare grass which I have yet met with, and had he not informed that this was considered to be *P. dimidiatum* I should have been inclined to have taken it for an *Ischaemum*.

SECT. II. *Syllabus* joined.

10. P. conjugata n. R.

S. conjugata, secund. Flowers solitary, sessile, axillary. Corol, with an accessory
 nectar valve.

A. danieli, soft villous, half creeping stem; a native of Coronado del. It differs from *P. danieli* in the number of the petals being constantly two, and the flowers always solitary and sessile. To these marks of distinction may be added that the valves of the calyx are three-nerved, and the anthers very conspicuously large.

11. *P. spenceri* sp. n., *Lea and Sp. L. ex. W. P. L.* i, 315. *Bull. Ob.* iv, 15. and v, t. 1.

Cerebrus romicatus. *M.* 4. 302.

P. d. *Plat. v. Burr. l. t. 25. t. 8. f. 2.*

A native of dry sandy ground near the sea.

A native of dry sandy places and dunes. Antennae with their flagella-bearing extremities sub-erect; from ten to twenty in the flag. *Legs* short, but rather broad, and covered with soft hair; *Abdomen* large, downy, involving most of the entire. *Spiracles* two, terminal, spreading, horizontal, or ascending like a pair of horns, sessile. *Rostrum* composed of a firm to elastic, oblong joint, divided by a wavy ridge; each side of the ridge the denticles. *Eyes* collected in sessile bands of from five to eight, then widely dispersed on the upper part of each joint. *Claype*, the *extensor*, a minute, red, slender; the *scutellum*, a red, slender, basely the coral, pointed, undistended; the *finger* one nearly as small as the *extensor*, tapering from the base to a fine point, three-rayed; margins red, of a corky texture. *Coral* is in the genus, and rather larger than the *finger* of the clype, here is a third neutral membranaceous valve, as in many species of this genus.

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SECT. III. *Species parvula 1.*

12. P. D. *Idem*, *Index*, sp. pl. ed. Wood. i. : 12.

Since the ring, S , has diameter ≤ 1 , and is gibbous on one side, and twice as long as the curves,

A. prosolis Linnaeus, *F.*, *sp. pl.* ed. W^olff, i. 375. *Retz. Obs.* iv. N. 51. Sir W. Jones, *Anal. R.*, iv. p. 248.

81. Dorya, Shchepavka, Saharavrya, Baryzvee, Ourooha, Unanta.

R. D. v. 1.

77 11 7. (il. i. a.)

Tr. Ar. 3. p. 11.

This is by far the most common and useful grass in India. It grows every where abundantly, and flowers all the year.

R. erect, glabrous. *C.* 1-2 or 3 in. long, with their flower-bearing branches erect, from six to twenty in the bunch, both *L.* 1-2 in. long, and 1-2 in. *S.* 1-2 in. long, three to five, terminal, sessile, oblong, expanded, smooth, more or two in the long *P.* 1-2 in. long. *Fls.* small, white, disposed in two rows on the calyx tube. *C.* 1-2 in. long, smaller than the calyx. *Corol.* the long or exterior valve long, almost equal to the short one. *S.* 1-2 in. long, purple.

13. P. *gambelii* *coll.* *Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus.* i. 343.

Phlox. Is rather a weed, grows in India, and grows in tufts. Cattle do not seem fond of it, whereas all are fond of *Pluchea*.

14. P. *capitata*, sp. n. l. et l. Widd. i. 344.

Calyx comprising the base. *Stamens* subdigitate. *Flowers* paired, one sessile, the other self-clad; inner two valves of the calyxes equally long, and bearded with four woolly ridges; third minute.

Hand. Materials.

T. g. similis W.

In flight most in newly laid down pasture ground.

Opl. Small plants on a poor soil, have much the appearance of *Agrostis radiata*. Culms are very few of the stems.

15. *P. fletcheri*, *Icar.* sp. pl., ed. W.H.L. i, 343.

Crepine, niform, 2 to 4. Spikes, from two to four, sub-digitate, filiform, secund:

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flowers paired, one sessile, the other pedicelled. *Calyx* with the accessory valve, minute; inner one half the length of the corol or middle one; these last two are three-nerved, and villous on the margin.

From China it was brought to the Botanic garden, where it thrives well, and blossoms the whole year, but chiefly during the rains.

Culms ramous, creeping, very delicate, and smooth, a large portion next the spikes erect, naked, coloured and filiform. *Leaves* soft and small, ciliate, with a few long hairs at the base. *Spikes* generally from two to four issuing from the same point, very slender, secund. *Rachis* flexuose. *Flowers* in a pair, one sessile. *Calyx* one-flowered, flower hermaphrodite; accessory valve exceedingly minute, but by careful observations may always be found; second valve as long as the corol, the inner one only half their length, which is one of the best specific marks; these two have three smooth nerves on the back, and their margins are slightly bearded. *Corol* two-valved.

16. *P. lineare*. Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. i. 344.

Sub-erect, smooth. *Spikes* from two to six, digitate, filiform. *Flowers* all hermaphrodite, awnless, and pedicelled. *Calyxine* valves, the accessory one minute; the inner two equalling the corol, and three-nerved.

P. lineare. Burm. Ind. p. 25. t. 10. f. 3, is a tolerable representation of this pretty delicate grass.

A native of China, accidentally introduced from thence into the Botanic garden, where it is in flower the whole year; but like most other grasses most luxuriant during the rains. It has a great resemblance to *P. dactylon*, *ciliare*, *filiforme*, and *egypticum*, but does not creep like them. The flowers are less regularly paired, more minute, smooth, and obtuse, the two inner valves of the calyx equal and as long as the corol, and the accessory one very minute, or not to be found.

17. *P. cimicinum*. Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. i. 344.

Culms erect, hairy, from one to two feet high. *Racemes* peduncled, corymbd; *flowers* polygamous, in pairs; exterior valvelets of the calyces fringed; *corol* awned.

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Milium cimicinum. Mant. 1st.

A rare plant, native of ground that has been lately in cultivation.

Culms from one to two feet high, sub-erect, hairy. *Leaves* short and broad, hairy, and fringed round the margin; *sheaths* also hairy. *Racemes* from four to ten; when more than four or five, the rest are elevated on a common peduncle above the point from whence the first four or five issue; all are pedicelled, bowing, secund. *Flowers* in two rows and in pairs, scarcely ever single. *Calyx*, border of the inner valve fringed with red hairs. *Corol*, the arista is sometimes wanting, and its valves three-nerved; in mine there is a second, or male floret, as in many species of *Panicum*.

18. *P. corymbosum*. R.

Sheaths of the leaves bristly. *Spikes* numerous, corymbd. *Calyces* two-valved. *Seeds* oblong, smooth.

Teling. Cheepa-bora-gaddi.

This species I have found only in the vallies amongst the Circar mountains; it grows to a great size in standing sweet water.

Culms of great extent, creeping, or floating, with their extremities erected above the water; on dry ground I have also found it, where it is in general from one to four feet high. *Leaves* as in other grasses; *sheaths* covered with stiff white hairs. *Spikes* corymbd, numerous; from four to eight inches long, filiform, sub-erect, secund, level-topped. *Rachis*, common striated; *partial* three-sided. *Flowers* oblong, in two rows, paired; one very short pedicelled, the other longer. *Calyx* two-valved; the exterior valve small, the other as large as the corol, and striated, but no third or inner valve. *Corol* as in the family. *Seed* oblong, smooth, white.

SECT. IV. *Spikes alternate on one side only of a common rachis.*

I.
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19. *P. bizoides*. Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. i. 338.

Culms sub-erect. *Leaves* short. *Spikelets* remote, adpressed. *Flowers* oval, solitary, polygamous; inner two valves of the calyx equal; nectarial petals long; *seed* ovate, pointed, rugose.

P. flavichon. Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. i. 339. Retz. Obs. iv. 15. appears to be the same plant growing on a barren soil; this was the opinion of König. *P. flacidum* of the *Bank-sian Herbarium* seems the same, or a variety only.

Teling. Oda, or Woodoo-gaddi.

It is common in every soil and situation, even in deep water; in one that is rich and moist, it is often two to four feet long, and again on one that is dry and barren only as many inches. It grows in tufts, various parts of it are often tinged purple.

Culms near the base resting on the ground, and rooting above, regularly ascending, compressed, smooth. *Leaves* bitarious, smooth, their length differs much; *mouths* of the sheaths bearded. *Spikes* compound, secund, their length various according to the size of the plant. *Spikelets* secund, number very various, alternate, erect, pressing on the common rachis; below they are often two or three times their length from each other; above less remote. *Rachis* common, somewhat three-sided, and a groove on the outside where the spikelets rest. *Flowers* always disposed in two rows, sub-globular. *Calyx* two-flowered. Inner valve the size of the corol, middle valve rather shorter; all are striated with green nerves. *Corol*, one hermaphrodite, and one male, as in some of the species already described, always present, except in very minute plants, and even then the stamens of the second floret are only sometimes

wanting. *Nectary*, in each two obovate scales. *Seed* short, oval, pointed, slightly rugose.

Pago
Carey
Ed.

20. *P. fluitans*. Linn. *sp. pl. ed. Willd.* i. 338.

Calms from two to three feet high, creeping at the base. *Leaves* long. *Spikelets* numerous, approximate, longer than the interstices. *Flowers* hermaphrodite, oblong, two exterior valvets of the calyces minute; *seed* oblong.

Benj. Peti-mur.

Teling. Dooa.

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Delights in a moist rich soil, such as the banks of water-courses, borders of rice fields, &c.

Calms at the base creeping, above nearly erect, round, smooth, from one to four feet long, including the part that rests on the ground. *Leaves* smooth, except about the mouths of the sheaths where they are bearded, and sub-ciliate. *Spike* compound, secund, exceedingly like that of *P. brizoides*, only here it is generally longer, with often as many as twenty-five or thirty spikelets; their distance from one another is not so regular and is generally less than their own length. *Flowers* disposed in two rows on the outside of the spikelets, which are oblong. *Calyx* one flowered, the two exterior valves very small. *Seed* oblong, pointed, rugose.

21. *P. lanceolatum*. Linn. *sp. pl. ed. Willd.* i. 337.

Calms creeping. *Leaves* lanceolate, mouths of their sheaths divaricate and bearded. *Flowers* hermaphrodite; valvets of the calyces equal, the exterior one awned. *Seed* smooth, oblong.

P. aristatum, of the same author, seems the same grass.

Compare with *P. conjugatum*, Linn. *sp. pl. ed. Willd.* i. 346. In the *Brakian Herbarium* the same species is labelled *P. conjugatum*. Grows under the shade of trees.

Calms creeping, ramous, with their extremities from one to two feet high, sub-erect. *Leaves* lanceolate, wavy, often tinged with purple; *sheaths* shorter than the joints, hairy; *mouths* elevated, stipula-like, and hairy. *Spike* compound, secund; from six to twelve inches long. *Spikelets* alternate, somewhat remote, directed between expanding and adpressed. *Rachis*, common and partial three-sided. *Flowers* generally paired, one sessile, the other short pedicelled; in the sessile often surrounded with hairs, when single there is an awn, or the rudiments of a second flower occupying it.

Calyx, the exterior glume as large as the next within it, and ending in a long wavy, purple aw; exterior glume rather larger. *Corolla* neither, nor male flower. *Seed* oblong, smooth, slightly three-angled.

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Obs. Cattle are not fond of it.

22. *P. Barroetii*. Linn. *sp. pl. ed. Willd.* i. 339. *Retz. Obs.* vi. N. 16.

Calms creeping. *Leaves* lanceolate, hairy; *flowers* hermaphrodite; all the valvets of the calyces hairy, and awned. *Seed* slender, smooth, pointed.

P. hort. Ind. Burm. *Ind.* 24. t. 12. f. 1.

Hippoglossis ambigua, *Rumph. Amb.* iv. p. 11. t. 5. f. 3.

This species is always found on pasture ground, under the shade of large trees.

Calms creeping, branched, with their extremities erect. *Leaves* sheathing, lanceolate, wavy, hairy; sheaths half the length of the joints, very hairy. *Spike* compound, secund, erect. *Spikelets* from four to eight, alternate, secund, adpressed. *Rachis*, common and partial, three-sided. *Flowers* generally paired; one sessile, the other pedicelled. *Calyx*, the two exterior glumes are hairy, and have long awns, that of the inner is shorter and smoother.

23. *P. stagnum*. Linn. *sp. pl. ed. Willd.* i. 337.

Calms from one to four feet high. *Leaves* smooth. *Flowers* polygamous, three-fold, subsessile. *Calyx* hairy, and hispid; inner valvets awned.

Req. Ind.

Teling. Pedda-woodoo.

Delights in wet, cultivated, paddy lands.

Calms, towards the base resting on the ground, and striking root; above erect, which part is from one to four feet high. *Leaves* smooth, soft, with only the mouth of the sheath ciliate. *Spike* compound, secund, erect. *Spikelets* alternate, sessile, secund, expanding a little. *Rachis*, both common and partial three-sided. *Flowers*, very numerous; three-fold below, above in pairs, all sessile, or nearly so; their insertion surrounded with small bristles involucrate-like. *Calyx*, only the inner valve awned, all striated, hairy and hispid. *Corolla* complete; male flowers, besides the usual hermaphrodite one.

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Obs. This is a coarse species. Cattle are not fond of it.

24. *P. crus-galli*. Linn. *sp. pl. ed. Willd.* i. 337.

Calms creeping at the base. *Leaves* downy. *Spike* from six to ten, three times longer than their interstices. *Calyx* downy. *Corolla* three-valved. *Seed* oblong, obtuse, smooth.

A middle sized, delicate, rare species, found on pasture ground. *Calms* filiform, creeping at the base, above nearly erect. *Leaves* soft, downy; sheath hairy. *Spike* compound, secund, from one to three inches long. *Spikelets* from four to twelve, alternate, adpressed, secund, about three-fourths of an inch long; sometimes there is a very small ramification at the lower part of one or two. *Rachis* common, two-furrowed; partial, three-sided, downy. *Flowers* paired or single, in two rows; both pedicelled; *pedicels* hairy, of unequal length, but both short. *Calyx* striated, very downy. *Corolla*, the neuter valve is here present. *Seed* oblong, smooth, shining white.

25. *P. colonum*. Linn. *sp. pl. ed. Willd.* i. 338.

Calms creeping at the base. *Spike* from six to ten, short. *Flowers* three-fold, sub-sessile.

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Glumes of the calyces three-nerved. *Corol* three-valved. *Seed* roundish, smooth, three-nerved.

Beng. Shama. There is a reddish variety, called *Lal-shama*.

Teling. Woondo-guddi.

Delights in rich pasture ground.

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Culms, below resting on the ground, and rooting; above sub-erect, that part is from one to two feet high, branchy, a little compressed, smooth. *Leaves* tending to be bifarious, short, smooth, tapering from the base to a sharp point. *Spikes* compound, secund. *Spikelets*, from six to twelve, alternate, somewhat remote, secund. *Rachis* both common and partial three-sided; the two sides from whence the spikelets issue concave. *Flowers* two or three from the same point, generally three; all sessile, or very nearly so; sometimes a few small bristles mixed with them. *Calyc* as in the genus, all the glumes three-nerved, a little hairy, and scabrous. *Corol*, the neuter valve is here present, but no stamens. *Seed* broad, oval, smooth, a little pointed, three-nerved.

Obs. Cattle are very fond of it, yet it is not cultivated in these parts.

26. *P. grossarium*. *Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd.* i. 349.

Culms creeping. *Leaves* soft and downy. *Spikes* from six to ten; *flowers* solitary, subsessile. *Corol* three-valved. *Seed* oblong, acute, transversely rugose.

Loves fresh pasture ground.

Culms, in a good soil creeping to a great length, in a poor soil nearly erect. *Leaves*, tapering from the base to a fine point, somewhat downy, and very soft. *Spikes* compound, secund. *Spikelets* from four to twelve, alternate, secund, expanding on one side, most simple, in two rows. *Calyc* pretty smooth. *Corol*, the neuter valve is always present. *Nectary* a rugose gland between the germ and exterior valve of the corol. *Seed* oblong, white, slightly rugose in a transverse direction.

Obs. The form and rigidity of the seed distinguish it from *P. colonum*, the flowers also are here single, there two or three from the same point.

27. *P. umbrosum*. *Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd.* i. 343.

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Culms, at the base creeping. *Leaves* soft. *Spikes*, from six to ten; *flowers* paired on a common pedicel. *Corol* three-valved. *Seed* ovate, longitudinally streaked, and transversely rugose.

This is also a native of pasture ground, but chiefly that which is shaded. It is exceedingly like the last described species.

Culms creeping, &c. as in the last. *Leaves* also the same. *Spikes*, the same as in *P. grossarium*. *Spikelets* or rather *racemes*, the lower one or two sometimes branchy in luxuriant plants. *Rachis*, common, striated; partial three-sided, and downy. *Flowers*, the inferior ones in pairs, upon a short, common pedicel; besides, having their partial pedicels, one of which is nearly as long as its flowers; above they are often single, and somewhat remote; hairs surround the insertion of all. *Calyc* hairy. *Corol*, the neuter valve is here present. *Seed* ovate, a little pointed, rugose, like that of the last species.

Obs. The chief character consists in the lower flowers of the racemes being paired on a common peduncle, with pedicels of very unequal lengths and hairy involucre.

28. *P. cuspidatum*. *R.*

Creeping near the base, wholly smooth. *Leaves* linear, without ligula. *Spikes* compound, secund; *spikelets* adpressed, secund. *Flowers* from one to three, equally subsessile, all hermaphrodite; *valves* of the calyx three-nerved, and cuspidate. *Seed* cuspidate.

A native of Bengal. Found in a rich moist soil, in flower and seed in April.

Culms, numerous in luxuriant tufts, creeping near the original root, then ascending to about two feet in height, ramous, smooth. *Leaves* ensiform, smooth, with coloured margins. *Sheaths* shorter than the joints, smooth, and completely destitute of ligula. *Spikes* compound, secund, slightly recurvate, with the secund spikelets on the convex side pressing on the common, three-sided, hispid rachis; often of a dull purple colour. *Flowers*, from one to three together, and equally subsessile. *Calyc*, all the glumes three-nerved, and cuspidate, and generally armed with a few minute bristles. *Corol* three-valved; the third or accessory one membranaceous, and neuter. *Seeds* ovate, smooth, cuspidate.

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SECT. V. *Spikes alternate on all sides of a common rachis.*

29. *P. setigerum*. *Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd.* i. 338.

Culms, below creeping, sub-ligneous. *Leaves* with cordate base and ciliate margins. *Insertions* of the *sikelets* and *flowers* bristly. *Corol* three-valved. *Seed* oval, transversely rugose.

Beng. Burn-jal-granti.

P. setigerum *R. & Z. Obs.* iv. 15.

Grows amongst bushes or under the shade of trees.

Culms long, straggling, rooting when they rest on the ground, firm, almost woody towards the base, but small, and very smooth; joints downy. *Leaves* sheathing, broad-cordate at the base, tapering from thence to the point; margins ciliate, and waved; mouths of the sheaths bearded. *Spikes* compound. *Spikelets* from four to twenty, secund, spreading, disposed equally on all sides. *Rachis*, common four, five, or six-sided, partial three-sided. *Flowers* paired; pairs alternate, in two rows, one sessile, one pedicelled, intermixed with many long strong hairs, like an involucre. *Calyc*, the two inner glumes downy and striated lengthways with many green nerves. *Corol*, the neuter membranaceous, valve always present, but no

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1.
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19. *crus*, Bern. *l. d. t.* 11, *f.* 1. is like this, only the partial spikes are rather too long, the bracts too narrow.

31. P. *re. d.* K. 1.

11 d. A. J. 1892.

Таблица 1. Средние значения параметров

(1900) 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 25

32. $P \vee Q \vdash R$

Med. Bot. v. d. d.

Tring. C. k. ma.

10 "light" in a rich soil out of the way & in 11, where there is rubbish, &c.

34. *P. n. n.*, *Iran*, *p. pl.*, ed. *Willd.*, i. 336.

P. *Reich, J. A. & P.* 202, t. 173, f. 2

See also *Pravda*.

B. J. K. n. n. and K. n. n. n.

Диа. 12. 11.

Page
Carey
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Teling. Kora ; Koraloo, the grain.

This is one of the plants call dry or small grain. It is cultivated in many parts of India, and requires an elevated, light soil. I never saw it wild.

Culms several from one grain of seed, erect, from three to five feet high, round, smooth ; roots issuing from the lower joints. *Leaves*, margins backwardly hispid ; mouths of the sheaths bearded. *Spikes* compound, &c. There is more or less of a third, or neuter valve on the corol.

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Obs. Small plants have the spike more erect, and uniform, without vacancies between the racemelets.

The seed is an article of diet with the natives. It delights in a light, elevated, tolerably dry soil. Seed time for the first crop, about the months of June and July ; harvest time in September ; produce about fifty fold in a favourable season. A second crop may be had from the same ground, between September and the end of January.

35. *P. strictum.* R.

Culms straight, from two to three feet high. *Spikes* compound, cylindric, straight, with numerous expanding spikelets. *Glumes* of the calyx hairy, and acute. *Corol* three-valved, the innermost one awned.

Beng. Gang-bena.

A native of Bengal, where it is found, though rarely, on dry barren spots.

Culms straight, from one to three feet high, slender as a crow's quill, hairy, particularly at and near the joints. *Leaves* short, straight, broadest at the base, and from thence tapering to a fine point ; a little hairy, particularly underneath. *Sheaths* more hairy, their mouths bearded with much long, soft, white hair. *Spikes*, (panicles) cylindric, straight, composed of numerous, one-ranked, expanding, short spikelets. *Flowers* paired, on shorter and longer pedicels which unite before their insertions into the rachis of the spikelets. *Calyx*, valvelets acute ; two exterior with a few straight hairs, inner one smooth ; corol-like. *Corol* three-valved, the inner and smaller one awned.

36. *P. hispidulum.* Retz. *Obs.* v. p. 18. *Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd.* i. 346.

I.
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Culms erect, from three to four feet high. *Spikes* panicled, erect, lanecolate ; *spikelets* secund ; *flowers* two-fold, both sub-sessile ; *valvelets* of the calyx bristly, the middle one daggered, the inner one awned. *Corol* three-valved. *Seed* ovate, pointed, polished.

Beng. Bara-Shama.

Grows on the borders of rice lands, and rich moist places. Is never cultivated nor made any use of.

Culms erect with a few erect branches. *Leaves* long, narrow, fine-pointed, smooth. *Spikes* straight, panicled, composed of numerous, secund, erect spikelets, surrounding the common four, five, or six-sided rachis. *Flowers* numerous, almost always two together and equally sub-sessile. *Calyx*, all the three valves harsh with numerous sharp bristles issuing from the nerves of the glumes. The two exterior ones with sharp subulate points ; the inner one ends in a pretty long, strong, hispid arista. *Corol*, with a third, membranaceous, neuter valve. *Seed* ovate, pointed, polished.

Obs. It comes near my *P. frumentaceum*, and may probably be the same in its wild state.

37. *P. frumentaceum.* R.

Culms erect, from two to four feet high. *Panicle* erect ; *spikes* secund, incurved ; *flowers* three-fold, unequally pedicelled. *Valvelets* of the calyces daggered, or awned ; *seed* ovate, smooth.

Sans. Shyamaka.

Beng. Shama.

Teling. Bonta-shama ; shamaloo, the grain.

This I have only found in a state of cultivation, it delights in a light, tolerably dry, rich soil ; the same ground yields two crops between the first of the rains in June, July, and the end of January.

Culms erect, ramous, a little compressed, smooth, from two to four feet high. *Leaves* large, margins hispid. *Panicle* erect, oblong, rigid, composed of numerous, secund, condensed, incurved spikes ; they entirely surround the common rachis and sometimes tend to be verticelled. *Rachis*, common five or six-sided, a little hairy ; *partial* three-sided, waved. *Flowers* almost always three from the same point, one sessile, the second short pedicelled, and the third a little longer pedicelled. *Calyx*, with all the glumes three-nerved ; the two large daggered. *Corol*, with a third neuter valve. *Seed* ovate, pointed, smooth.

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Obs. There are several varieties of it known to the Hindoo farmers. The seed is wholesome and nourishing, it is an article of diet, particularly amongst the lower classes of the natives. It yields about fifty-fold in a good soil. Cattle are fond of it.

SECT. VI. *Panicled.*

38. *P. trigonum.* Linn. *sp. pl. ed. Willd.* i. 352.

Culms creeping. *Panicle* halved. *Leaves* stippled. *Pedicels* two-flowered. *Inner* valve of the calyces vaulted. *Corol* three-valved. *Seed*, half round, smooth.

Grows on pasture ground, under the shade of trees, &c.

Culms creeping, filiform, from one to two feet long, with a few inches of the extremities erect. *Leaves* lanceolate, soft, a little downy ; *sheaths* ciliate, with a stipule-like process. *Panicle* halved, oblong, smooth, composed of from three to ten ramous branchlets, rising on one side only when the plant is small ; *pedicels* two-flowered. *Partial pedicels* unequal.

Calyx, inner valve cucullate, obtuse; all the valves striated and hairy. *Corol*, with a neuter, but small valve. *Seed* smooth, obtusely and obliquely three-sided. Page
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Ed.

39. *P. patens*, *Lin. sp. pl. ed. Willd. i. 352.*

Culms creeping. *Leaves* with a cordate base. *Panicle* oblong. *Pedicels* one-flowered. The three valvelets of the calyces equal. *Flowers* polygamous. *Seed*, flat on one side, smooth.

A small, delicate, creeping species; it delights in shady pasture ground.

Culms like those of *P. trigonum*. *Leaves* broad, with a cordate base, from thence tapering to a fine point, downy; *sheaths* hairy, their mouths want the stipule-like process. *Panicle* small, about one and a half or two inches long, oval, ramous; *ramifications* smooth. *Flowers* oval, solitary. *Calyx*, two-flowered, the three valves are nearly equal, all smooth but striated; the inner one appearing more like a second valve to the male floret than one of the calyx, and the more so as it drops off with the seed, leaving the two exterior ones behind. *Corol*, one male, or some times one neuter, and one hermaphrodite. *Seed* oval, smooth.

40. *P. brevifolium*, *Less. sp. pl. ed. Willd. i. 353.*

Culms creeping. *Leaves* lanceolate, cordate. *Panicle* ovate, very ramous, partly hid in the sheath of the exterior leaf, second valvelet of the calyces bearded; *corol* three-valved. *Seed* ovate, smooth.

Grows, with the two preceding species on shaded pasture ground, and is very much like them.

Culms creeping, as in the two last described species, but rather more robust. *Leaves* broad, and somewhat cordate at the base, waved; margins of the sheaths ciliate. *Panicle*, the lower part always confined within the sheaths of the extreme leaf, oval, from three to five inches long, composed of numerous very fine capillary ramifications, the common rachis and larger branches very woolly. *Flowers* obliquely-oval, monous, on very fine, long pedicels. *Calyx*; the exterior valve lanceolate, the second boat shaped, with the outside covered with very long soft wool, the third oval. *Corol*, with a neuter valve, but no stamen. *Seed* oval, smooth, white.

41. *P. tenellum*, *R.*

Culms ascending. *Leaves* long. *Panicles* elong, very ramous. *Flowers* solitary, remote; second valvelets of the calyces recurved, and pointed. *Corol*, three-valved. *Seed* oval, smooth, five-nerved.

Grows on pasture ground, borders of cultivated lands, &c.

Culms many, branchy, near the ground prostrate, rooting at the joints, the rest ascending; from one to two feet high, and as thick as a sparrow's quill. *Leaves* soft with white hairs. *Panicles* oblong, generally as long as the rest of the plant, thin, composed of expanding, capillary, ramous branches. *Flowers* remote, oval, small. *Calyx*, the glumes striated, otherwise smooth. *Corol*, with a third neuter valve. *Seed* oblong, smooth, light-brown, five-streaked.

42. *P. serrulatum*, *R.*

Culms erect, from two to four feet high. *Leaves* sword-shaped, with serrulate margins. *Panicle*, spiked valvelets of the calyces sharp-pointed. *Seed* smooth, oblong.

A large erect, coarse species; a native of moist vallies.

Culms erect, ramous, from two to four feet high. *Leaves* somewhat cordate at the base, from thence tapering to a point, margins ciliate, *sheaths* as long or longer than the joints, smooth. *Panicle* erect, linear, composed of erect, linear, ramous ramifications, which stand somewhat remote, particularly below, so that the panicle appears to be a compound interrupted spike. *Flowers* lanceolate. *Calyx*, glumes lanceolate, very acute, the two inner ones somewhat hispid on the back. *Corol* single, hermaphrodite. *Seed* oblong, smooth, white.

43. *P. paludosum*, *R.*

Culms erect, from two to three feet high. *Panicle* erect, ovate, thin; *ramifications* few, three-sided, with sharp hispid angles; pedicel two-flowered; valvelets of the calyces cuspidate. *Corol* three-valved. *Seed* oblong, smooth.

Benq. Berni, and Kulusar.

Teliq. Soda.

It grows generally in sweet water amongst the Circar mountains.

Culms erect, from two to three feet high, swelled under the water, and there emitting roots from the joints. *Leaves* erect, acute, retrorso-hispid; *sheaths* longer than the joints, with a thick bearded mouth. *Panicle* oval, diffuse, thin, composed of scattered, sub-alternate, ramous branches; all nearly triangular, the angles sharp, and armed with fine points. *Flowers* oblong, pointed, in pairs on a common pedicel with unequal partial pedicels. *Calyx*, exterior valve short, broad, involving the bottoms of the others. *Corol*, with a small neuter glume, always without stamens. *Seed* oblong, smooth, brown.

Obs. This grass is of a coarse nature; cattle are not therefore fond of it. When it grows on dry ground, the grass is much smaller, but the panicle larger.

44. *P. uliginosum*, *R.*

Culms erect, from two to four feet high. *Panicle* thin; *ramifications* four-sided, smooth; *flowers* polygamous, solitary. *Seed* oblong, smooth.

Benq. Buraunda.

Teliq. Gaudra.

A native of the moist borders of rice fields, in wet ground.

Root fibrous, white. *Culms* many, ramous; below resting on the ground and rooting; above erect, a little compressed, smooth; from two to four feet high. *Leaves* short and sharp,

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Page inside a little downy; *sheaths* shorter than the joints; mouths bearded. In *paludosum* they are surrounded on the inside with hair. Here the ramifications are compressed, and somewhat four-sided, there triangular, and hispid. *Panicle* more contracted than in *paludosum*. *Calyx* the same. *Corol*, with a complete male floret. *Seed* oblong, smooth.

Obs. To distinguish it from *P. paludosum*, attention must be paid to the leaves, ramifications of the panicle, and male florets.

45. *P. sarmentosum*. *R.*

I. Perennial, inane, hairy, sarmentose, with sub-erect, floriferous shoots from the joints. *Panicle* patent. *Flowers* solitary; *calyces* smooth and obtuse, containing one hermaphrodite and one neuter floret.

A native of Sumatra; and from thence introduced by Dr. Charles Campbell into the Botanic garden in 1804, where it grows luxuriantly, and blossoms throughout the year.

Culms round, sarmentose, and of great length, inane, with nearly erect, frequently ramous, floriferous shoots of about two or three feet in height rising from the joints; every part clothed with much soft hairy pubescence, particularly the runners. *Leaves* ensiform, soon becoming reflex, margins hispid, length from six to twelve inches, from half to three quarters of an inch in breadth at the broadest part. *Sheaths* rather longer than the joints. *Panicle* terminal, ovate; composed of many, single, alternate, patent, compound, smooth branches. *Flowers* very numerous, awdless, smooth, solitary, pedicelled. *Valves* of the calyx three, obtuse, slightly marked with green nerves, the exterior one long, containing a two-valved hermaphrodite flower, and a small neuter one.

46. *P. miliare*, *Lamarek.*

Culms erect, ramous, from two to three feet high, smooth. *Panicle* thin; *flowers* paired on a common pedicel, with unequal partial pedicels; *corol* three-valved; *seed* ovate, smooth, livestreaked.

Telug. Nella-shamma. Nella-shannuloo, the grain.

This species I have found only in a cultivated state, it is one of the sorts of dry or small grain which is generally cultivated on an elevated, light, rich soil.

Culms, many from the same seed, erect, branchy, round smooth, from two to three feet high. *Leaves* smooth. *Panicle* oblong, beautifully bowing with the weight of the grain; branches alternate, ramous; capillary, angular, hispid. *Flowers* oval, paired upon a common pedicel, with unequal partial pedicels. *Calyces*, *glumes* smooth, striated lengthways with nerves. *Corol*, accompanied by a neuter valve. *Seed* oval, striated, smooth, lining brown.

I. *Obs.* The seed is an article of diet with those Hindoos who inhabit the higher lands. Cattle are fond of the straw.

47. *P. miliaceum*, *Lin.* *sp. pl. ed. Willd.* i. 348.

Culms erect, ramous, from two to four feet high; the whole plant very hairy. *Panicle* oblong; *glumes* of the calyces cuspidate. *Corol* three-valved; adventitious valve two-toothed. *Seed* oval, smooth, live-streaked.

Sans. Vreeh-b-heda, *Unoo.*

Hind. and *Beng.* Chenna.

Telug. Worga; Worglo, the grain.

This is another of the cultivated *cereal*ia; the same soil suits it as is proper for the last described species. Time of culture immediately after the rains.

Culms many from the same seed, erect, ramous, very hairy; from two to four feet high. *Leaves* large, with long sheaths, which involve most part of the culms, every part covered with much white hair. *Panicle* as in the former, only here and there a few hairy. *Calyx* all the three glumes are much pointed. *Corol* the neuter valve is here emarginate. *Neology* two, triangular, emarginate bodies embrace the germ laterally. *Seed* oval, mouth brownish, with smooth, coloured streaks lengthways, as in the last.

48. *P. tenue*. *R.*

Culms erect, ramous; from one to six feet high. *Panicle* thin, flowers paired on a common hairy pedicel, with unequal partial pedicels. *Corol* three-valved. *Seed* ovate, transversely waved.

This is a wild species, which grows amongst the Circar mountains.

Culms erect, sometimes rooting on the ground, and striking root there, ramous, smooth, from one to six feet high. *Leaves* large; upper-side hairy; edges armed with very sharp points. *Sheaths* shorter than the joints, hairy, with their mouths bearded. *Panicle* erect, till the seeds are ripe, then, as in the cultivated sorts last described, bowing from the weight of the grain, it is composed of alternate, compound, nearly secund racemes. *Rachis*; common from four to five-sided; *partial* three-sided, winding, and hairy. *Calyx*, *glumes* many nerved, otherwise smooth. *Corol*, the neuter valve is here present, and in luxuriant plants, the stamens also. *Seed* oval, transversely wrinkled, which distinguishes it from all the other panicled species.

49. *P. plicatum*. *R.*

Erect, herbaceous, harsh with stiff hairs. *Leaves* lanceolate, plicate. *Panicle* lanceolate, ramifications compound, flowers paired, polygamous.

Introduced into the Botanic garden, from the Island of Sumatra. Flowering time the beginning of the cold season.

Root perennial. *Culms* erect, or ascending, below as thick as a goose-quill, and then somewhat compressed; every part filled with pith. *Leaves* sub-lanceolous, expanding, lanceolate, plicate, a little hairy; from six to twelve inches long, and from one to two broad. *Sheaths* about the length of the joints of the culms, armed with sharp, rigid hairs; mouth ciliate.

Panicle oblong, lax; lower ramifications rather remote above approximate, and composed of unilateral short spikelets. *Flowers* solitary, paired, or threefold, when more than one they are on pedicels of unequal lengths; sometimes there is a single coloured bristle from the pedicels of the exterior flowers. *Calyx* three-valved, two-flowered, one of the flowers male, with a corol of one membranaceous glume; the other hermaphrodite, and having the usual two-valved corol. *Seed* oblong, rugose on the convex side.

Obs. It is of too coarse a nature for cattle, but its foliage make it ornamental in the shrubbery, or flower-border.

50. *P. nervosum. R.*

Erect, from three to four feet high. *Leaves* lanceolate, plaited. *Sheaths* longer than the joints, with the mouths bearded. *Panicle* very thin, composed of long, simple, filiform, remote branches. *Flowers* generally single, with a neuter valve to the corol.

From Nepal Dr. Buchanan sent the seed to the Botanic garden, where the plants blossomed in October, just one year from the time the seed was sown.

Root perennial. *Culms* erect, slender, completely invested in the sheaths of the leaves, except from six to twelve inches below the panicle; height three or four feet. *Leaves* lanceolate, plaited, a little hairy, particularly near the base, from six to twelve inches long; and one and a half broad. *Sheaths* longer than the joints, a little hairy; mouths bearded. *Panicle* very thin, and composed of long, simple, filiform, drooping branches. *Spikelets* remote near the base, several, bearing a few alternate, generally single flowers. *Calyx* three-valved, smooth, from three to seven-nerved. *Corol*, with a third neuter valve, but no stamens.

Obs. In foliage this agrees very exactly with my *Pinicum plicatum*, but differs widely in the panicle.

51. *P. cistatum. R.*

Culms creeping. *Leaves* lanceolate, plaited, very hairy, as also their sheaths, which are shorter than the joints. *Panicle* composed of short expanding, secund, spiked-racemes. *Flowers* polygamous.

Introduced into the Botanic garden from the Mauritius, by Captain Temant, in 1802.

Culms creeping, throwing out numerous strong roots from the joints; from three to six feet long. *Leaves* lanceolate, plaited, hairy; about six inches long, by one broad. *Sheaths* shorter than the joints, very hairy. *Panicle* oblong, smooth, composed of somewhat compound, secund, spiked-racemes, with here and there an arista-like coloured bristle. *Calyx* three-valved, smooth, from three to five-nerved. *Corol* three-valved, two-flowered; the exterior lobe one-valved and male. *Seed* transversely rugose.

Obs. In the foliage this is perfectly like my *P. nervosum* and *plicatum*.

52. *P. montanum. R.*

Culms erect, smooth, from three to four feet high. *Leaves* lanceolate, unequally divided by the nerve. *Panicle* oblong; ramifications capillary, straight. *Corol* two-valved. *Seed* smooth, oval, three-nerved on the back.

A native of the Circar mountains.

Root fibrous, from a ligulous perennial head. *Culms* erect, smooth, of a firm woody texture, as thick as a crow's quill, and three to four feet high. *Leaves* lanceolate, large, beautifully striated lengthways, somewhat hairy, lower margins next the mouths of the sheath ciliate; the nerve divides the leaf uniformly, which is a uncommon circumstance in grasses. *Panicle* linear, oblong, from twelve to eighteen inches long, composed of straight, sub-erect, capillary ramifications. *Flowers* small, oval, remote. *Calyx* as in the genus. *Corol* as in the family; this is one of the few instances of the want of a male or neuter floret. *Seed* smooth, brown, with three stripes.

PHILUM. Schreb. gen. N. 128.

Calyx two-valved, sessile, linear, truncated, with a bicuspoid tip. *Corol* inclosed.

1. *P. eritritum.*

Grows in tufts. *Culms* ascending. *Panicle* linear, crowded with innumerable soft, bearded ramifications; both glumes of the *calyx* awned and ciliate, and the large glume of the corol awned.

A native of Nepal, and of the northern part of India.

From the former country it was introduced into the Botanic garden by Dr. Buchanan, and from the latter by Col. Hardwicke.

Culms numerous from a single root, ascending, length from six to twelve inches, round, smooth, and involved in the sheaths of the leaves, which are longer than its joints. *Leaves* uniform, from three to six inches long, smooth. *Panicle* linear, oblong, dense, exceedingly full of the immense number of most delicate, pale-coloured awns. *Flowers* minute and remote.

Calyx; glume one-flowered, two-valved; *valves* nearly equal, with a most delicate hair, arising from the apex; hairy, chiefly on the back, and membranaceous ciliate margins. *Corol* two-valved; valves obtuse, much shorter than the calyx, as in general a very unequal division from the apex of the larger valve. *Seed* smooth, oblong, but obtuse.

Obs. In the cold season of 1802-3, I reared the same grass from seed sent from England by A. B. Lambert, Esq.

MILIUM. Schreb. gen. N. 10.

Calyx, glume one-flowered, two-valved. *Corol* two-valved, less than the calyx.

1. *M. filiforme. R.*

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Creeping smooth. *Leaves* short, with a stipular process at the mouth of the sheath. *Racemes* two or three, terminal, erect. *Flowers* alternate, solitary, awuless.

Hind. Kanka juriya.

Grows on pasture ground, is a small, delicate species, has much the appearance of *Agrostis linearis*.

Culms creeping, except a small flower-bearing portion, which is erect, round, smooth; and from six to twelve inches high. *Leaves* small, smooth; mouths of the sheaths stippled. *Racemes* two or three, terminal, sessile, erect, secund. *Rachis* membranaceous, a little waved. *Flowers* single, alternate, imbricated in two rows, awuless. *Calyx*, glumes nearly equal, membranaceous, a little hairy. *Corol*, valves rigid, smooth.

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2. *M. sanguinalis*. *R.*

Culms sub-erect, smooth. *Racemes* sub-digitate; *flowers* three-fold, on unequal pedicels. *Panicum* sanguinale. *Burm. Flor. Ind. t. 10. f. t.*

Beng. Chiri-chira.

A native of pasture ground.

Culms sometimes creeping near the base, the rest erect, smooth, and about a foot and a half high. *Leaves* long, narrow, smooth in every part. *Panicle* racemed, sub-erect. *Racemes* from four to eight, secund, erect, rachis three-sided. *Flowers* generally in threes, though sometimes in pairs or in fours, all have pedicels of unequal length. *Calyx* and *corol* as in the last species.

3. *M. ramosum*. *Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. i. 361.*

Smooth; *culms* sub-erect, from two to four feet high. *Panicle* six or eight, remote, with somewhat ramous branches. *Flowers* paired on common pedicels. *Calyces* pointed, and very hairy.

Found growing in large tufts, on moist, rich pasture ground.

Root creeping. *Culms* from one to four feet long, spreading near the base, and striking root at the joints that rest on the ground. *Leaves* smooth. *Panicle* oval, very thin, composed of a few, from four to eight-compound, spreading, secund, racemes. *Rachis* of the racemes three-sided. *Flowers* below, on a common pedicel, besides which each has its proper pedicel, but of unequal length; above single. *Calyx*, valves equal, pointed, and very hairy. *Corol*, the exterior valve ends in an awled point.

AGROSTIS, Schreb. gen. N. 111.

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Calyx, glume one-flowered, two-valved. *Corol* two-valved, larger than the calyx.

1. *A. coromandeliana*. *Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. i. 374. Retz. Obs. iv. N. 52.*

Culms from four to eight inches high. *Panicle* verticelled; *ramification* simple, secund; *inner* valve of the calyx as long as the corol; *exterior* valve minute. *Seed* naked, obovate, rugose.

Teling. Yellika-tungoo-gadi.

A native of pasture ground.

Culms spreading near the base, then ascending, from four to eight inches long, mostly involved in the sheaths of the leaves. *Leaves* rather broad, waved and slightly ciliated; mouths of the sheath bearded. *Panicle* oblong; large for the size of the grass, composed of expanding, simple, verticelled, secund racemes. *Flowers* awuless, generally in pairs, unequally pedicelled. *Calyx*, *exterior* valve small, like that of the accessory valve in *Panicum*. *Inner* as large as the corol, and gaping with it when the seed ripens. *Seed*, it drops uncovered by the corol, leaving it and the calyx in their places; it is of an oblique oval form, brown, and transversely rugose.

2. *A. tenacissima*. *Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. i. 374.*

Smooth, creeping. *Leaves* minute. *Panicle* filiform; *exterior* valvelet of the calyx shorter than the corol.

Teling. Toema-gerika.

A small, rigid species; growing on old, poor, stiff, pasture ground, where it forms extensive plants of tenacious turf.

Culms ramous, creeping to a great extent, with from four to eight inches high of their flower-bearing extremities, erect, smooth, filiform, and very firm. *Leaves* very small, and smooth. *Panicle* erect, linear; *ramifications* and *flowers* adpressed, from one to two inches long. *Calyx*, *exterior* valve smaller than the interior. *Corol* as large and long as the inner valvelet of the calyx.

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3. *A. Matrella*. *Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. i. 366.*

Creeping. *Leaves* pungent. *Spikes* terminal, solitary, few-flowered.

A native of the barren sandy lands, near the sea on the coast of Coromandel.

4. *A. diandra*. *Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. i. 371. Retz. Obs. v. N. 37.*

Smooth. *Culms* erect, from one to three feet high. *Panicle* linear, branchlets short, expanding; *flowers* paired, diandrous. *Calyx* scarcely half the length of the corol. *Seed* naked, obovate, rugose.

Beng. Bena-joni.

A native of moist pasture ground, in the vicinity of Calcutta.

Culms nearly erect, from one to three feet high, almost covered with the sheaths of the leaves. *Leaves* narrow, tapering to a fine point, smooth; mouths of the sheaths slightly bearded. *Panicle* linear-oblong, bowing a little, often a foot long, composed of expanding, alternate, compound, seemingly simple racemes. *Flowers* in pairs on a common peduncle.

but unequally pedicelled. *Calyx*, valves equal, scarcely half the length of the corol, smooth, membranaceous. *Stamens* two. *Seed* narrow-obcordate, dropping from the calyx and corol, brown, obtusely rugose. Page
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5. *A. maxima*. R.

Culms erect, from four to twelve feet high. *Panicle* ovate, expanding. *Calycées* minute, exterior valvelets of the corol fringed with long hairs. *Stamens* two.

This is the largest species I know; it is a native of hedges, &c. amongst the mountains.

Root ligneous, perennial. *Culms* erect, from four to twelve feet high, often as thick as the little finger, round, and smooth, inside replete with a fibrous spongy substance. *Leaves* smooth, from one to two feet long; and from one to two inches broad at the base, tapering from thence to a fine point. *Panicles* erect, oval, or oblong, from one to two feet long, composed of alternate, ramous, filiform, expanding or bowing branches. *Calyx*, valves equal, four times shorter than the corol. *Corol*, exterior valve fringed round the margins, with long, soft, white hairs. *Stamens* two. I.
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Obs. The leaves of this plant are much more like those employed by the Chinese to pack up various articles with, than any other I have yet seen.

HOLCUS. Schreb. gen. N. 1565.

Polygamous. *Calyx*, glume two-valved, one to three-flowered. *Corol*, glume two-valved, the hermaphrodite awned. *Stamina* three. *Styles* two.

1. *H. nervosus*. R.

Erect, hairy. *Panicle* oblong. *Glumes* three, and five-nerved, cuspidate, two-flowered. *Flowers* both sessile, one hermaphrodite and awned; the other male and awnless.

A native of Coromandel.

Culms erect, ramous; long, wiry roots issuing from the lower joints. *Leaves* and their sheaths papillose, hairy. *Panicles* oblong, smooth. *Ramifications* alternate, simple. *Flowers* paired; one sessile, the other pedicelled. *Calyx* two-flowered, three to five-nerved, smooth, straight, cuspidate, longer than the flowers. *Corol* in both two-valved, the exterior floret male, large, and awnless, the inner minute, hermaphrodite, and awned. *Stamens* three. *Styles* two, in the hermaphrodite.

2. *H. ciliatus*. R.

Erect, hairy, panicle linear, hirsute. *Glumes* papillose, ciliate, two-flowered, both flowers sessile, one hermaphrodite and awned, the other male and awnless.

A native of Coromandel.

Whole plant about a foot high, erect. The *culms* with bearded joints. *Leaves* rather large, hirsutely papillose, as are also their sheaths. *Panicles* linear, shaggy with the numerous hairs of the *calycées*. *Calyx* two-valved, two-flowered; *valves* nearly equal, considerably longer than the flower, backs covered with little warts, from each of which arises a very conspicuous hair; *apex* cuspidate, and recurvate. *Corol* two-valved in both. *Exterior* floret rather larger, male or male hermaphrodite, and awnless; *interior* hermaphrodite and awned. *Stamina* three. *Styles* two in the hermaphrodite, in the male hermaphrodite the rudiments of two, but no germ. I.
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ISCHURUM. Schreb. gen. N. 1569.

Polygamous. *Calyx* two-valved, two-flowered. *Corols* two-valved.

1. *I. aristatum*. Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. iv. 939.

Annual. *Leaves* sword-shaped, ciliate and hairy, with coloured margins. *Spikes* paired, scissile. All the calycées two-flowered; *valves* striated; *exterior* of the sessile flower with a bitid membranaceous border round the anterior margin; an awned hermaphrodite floret in each flower.

A native of newly formed pasture land, in various parts of India, appearing about the close of the rains. It is a coarse grass, and does not appear to be fit for cattle.

Culms at the base resting on the ground and there rooting, ramous; erect portions from one to two feet long, slender, with woolly joints. *Leaves* length of the spikes, ensiform, broadest at the base and there cordate, hairy, ciliate, with im-pil, coloured margins. *Spikes* two, terminal, scissile, from one to two inches long. *Reichs* flexuose, jointed, three-sided, with the angles very hairy. *Flowers* in pairs, one sessile, the other pedicelled. *Pediceol* three-sided, and ciliate. *Calyx* of the sessile flowers two-valved, two-flowered; one floret hermaphrodite, the other male. *Exterior valves* striated, with its anterior margins and apex edged with a broad, membranaceous, bifid border; *inner valve* boat-shaped, keeled, ciliate, and sub-aristate, one floret male, the other hermaphrodite. *Corol*, *glumes* of each floret two-valved; the exterior one of the hermaphrodite floret bitid, with a long arista in the fork. *Calyx* of the pedicelled flower two-valved, two-flowered; *valvelets* equal, boat-shaped, keeled, ciliate, and sub-aristate; one floret male, the other hermaphrodite. *Corol*, as in the sessile flowers, and also awned in the same manner. I.
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Obs. I am not certain that this is the original *I. aristatum* of Linnæus and Retzins.

2. *I. rugosum*. Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. iv. 940.

Erect, ramous. *Leaves* lanceolate; *spikes* paired, both flowers awned; *calycées* oblique, obtuse, hard, and transversely rugose.

Is generally found growing among rice, and is so much like it, the inflorescence excepted, that they are not, till in flower, to be distinguished. *Leaves* large, smooth; *moules* of

Page the sheaths crowned with a long, two-parted ligula. *Spikes* terminal, and from the exterior axilla paired, erect, from two to three inches long. *Rachis* jointed. *Flowers* in pairs; one sessile, the other on a short, thick, angular, clubbed pedicel.

SESSILE FLOWER. *Calyx* two-valved; *valvelets* in size nearly equal, the exterior one rugose, and very hard; one of the florets hermaphrodite, the other male, each with two membranaceous valves; the inner valve of the hermaphrodite flower has a long twisted awn issuing from the middle of its back.

PEDICELLED FLOWER smaller. *Calyx* as in the other, but containing two male flowers, one of which is also awned.

3. *I. semisagittatum*. *R.*

I. 321 Annual. *Leaves* ovate-lanceolate, semisagittate. *Spikes* paired, secund, all the calyces two-flowered, exterior valvelets transversely rugose; hermaphrodite floret of the sessile flower awned.

A native of newly formed pasture land in Bengal. It is a rare grass, appearing about the close of the rains.

Culms ramous, resting on the ground near the base, and there striking root at the joints, the sub-erect portion from twelve to eighteen inches, very delicate, firm, and smooth. *Leaves* short, broad-ensiform, or rather ovate-lanceolate, with a cordate base, and one of the lobes generally projecting considerably beyond the culm; margins slightly hispid, length one and a half or two inches. *Spikes* two, terminal, sub-secund, an inch and a half long. *Rachis* jointed, scarcely flexuose, three-sided; *angles* hairy. *Flowers* in pairs, one sessile, the other subsessile, both with their base bearded. *Calyces* of both flowers almost alike, two-flowered, two-valved; exterior valvelets obliquely-lanceolate and rather obtuse, the lower gibbous half transversely rugose, as in *I. rugosum*, upper portions striated lengthways; margins of the lower rugose portion notched; of the upper striated part ciliate; inner boat-shaped in both, one floret is male, the other hermaphrodite. *Corol*; *glumes* of each floret two-valved; the exterior valvelet of the hermaphrodite floret bifid, with a long arista in the fork.

Obs. It ought to be compared with *I. barbatum*.

4. *I. conjugatum*. *R.*

Partly creeping. *Leaves* short, acute, with broad cordate base. *Spikes* conjugate, seemingly united. *Flowers* paired, with the exterior valves of both calyces even, and very woolly; the sessile one hermaphrodite, awned.

A native of pasture land in the vicinity of Calcutta, appearing in the cool season.

I. 322 *Culms* very ramous, creeping near the base, filiform, smooth, length from six to eighteen inches, generally purplish. *Leaves* with broad cordate base, from thence tapering to a fine point, sheaths smooth. *Spikes* conjugate on a slender, clavate, purple peduncle; united at the base, at all times continuing close as if one. *Rachis* very hairy, and jointed. *Flowers* from four to eight pairs on each spike, one sessile, the other sub-sessile. *Calyces* nearly alike, two-valved, two-flowered; the exterior valves even, acute, and uncommonly woolly on the back; the inner boat-shaped, acute, and smooth. In each, one of the florets is hermaphrodite, the other male. *Corols* all two-valved, hyaline; the inner valve of the hermaphrodite floret in the sessile flower bifid and awned. *Stamina* three. *Styles* two.

5. *I. geniculatum*. *R.*

Stems geniculate, creeping, smooth. *Leaves* ensiform. *Spikes* conjugate, apparently only one. *Calyces* two-flowered, smooth, and crested; with the hermaphrodite flowers awned.

A small species, a native of Bengal. Flowering time the cool season.

Culms polished, from one to two feet long, very ramous, diffuse, geniculate; joints large, emitting smooth, very brown roots. *Leaves* small, ensiform, smooth; sheath smooth, and shorter than the polished joints of the culm. *Spikes* terminal, conjugate, generally so close as to seem only one, smooth, about an inch long. *Rachis* jointed, flexuose; *angles* sharp, and sometimes hairy. *Flowers* paired, one sessile, one peduncled. *Calyces*, both two-flowered; one hermaphrodite and awned, the other male and awnless. Exterior valves of the sessile flower enlarged with two, hard, serrulate crests, one on each side of the apex; inner uncrenate, with a similar crest on the back, under the apex; of the pedicelled flower both are boat-shaped, uncrenate, or sub-aristate, and the exterior one crested on the back under the apex; all are smooth and marked with green, longitudinal veins. *Corols* two-valved; the exterior valve of the hermaphrodite flowers bifid and awned.

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6. *I. tenellum*. *R.*

Creeping near the base. *Leaves* linear. *Spikes* paired. Exterior valve of the sessile flower truncate, the rest cuspidate, hermaphrodite flower alone awned.

A weak struggling species.

Culms weak, creeping and ramous towards the base; towards the heads erect; the thickness of a pigeon's quill; joints bearded. *Leaves* a little hairy near the base, mouths of the sheaths ligulate, and hairy. *Spikes* paired, &c. as in the last species. *Flowers* paired, &c. *Calyx* of the sessile flowers two-valved, two-flowered; exterior valve retuse and bordered; inner valve ending in an awned point. *Flowers* two, one hermaphrodite with a two-valved corol, the exterior of which ends in an arista, the other is male with an awnless two-valved corol. *Calyx*, of the pedicelled flowers both valves alike, and ending in an awned point; it contains a single flower, which is sometimes hermaphrodite, and sometimes male, with the rudiment only of the second flower.

7. *I. repens*. *R.*

Creeping. *Leaves* short and acute. *Spikes* paired. *Flowers* all polygamous and awnless; *glumes* of the calyces smooth and cuspidate. *Rachis* smooth.

A native of Pulo Pinaug.

Culms creeping, flexuose, smooth, from one to two feet long. *Leaves* bifarious, sword-shaped, short, rigid. *Sheaths* as long as the joints, a little hairy, with a stipular process at the mouth. *Spikes* terminal, paired, uniting a little above what seems to be their base. *Rachis* jointed, three-sided, smooth. *Flowers* about six pair, one of each pair sessile, the other pedicelled, both the pedicelled and sessile one consisting of a two-flowered, two-valved, rigid, acute, smooth calyx. *Flowers* polygamous, one hermaphrodite, the other male, both awnless, each floret having a corol of two acute valves.

8. 1. *cuspidatum*. R.

Floating on sweet water with a portion of the tops of the plant emerging. *Leaves* linear, smooth. *Spikes* three-fold. *Exterior* valve of the calyxes with a long, waved, ensiform point; all the corollets two-valved, and awnless.

A native of Bengal, where it is found floating on pools of sweet water, and blossoming about the close of the rains in October.

Culms appear to be perennial, a fathom or two long, jointed, as thick as the little finger, floating. *Leaves* linear, acute, from one to two feet long, margins backwardly hispid, in other respects smooth. *Spikes* terminal, three in the only plant that has yet blossomed in this garden, each about six or eight inches long, a little compressed; when the flowers expand about noon they appear like Chevaux de frise, at other times they appear smooth. *Flowers* in pairs, one sessile, containing one hermaphrodite, and one male floret, the other pedicelled and neuter, or with two male florets. *Calyx* two-valved; *exterior* valve rigid, with hispid margins and long, flat, waved, hispid-margined, ensiform point; *inner* valve boat-shaped with a flat hispid keel. *Corols* of each floret two-valved.

APLUDA.

Polygamous. *Involucre* one-valved, two-flowered, one sessile, the other pedicelled with a pedicelled neuter rudiment. *Calyces* two-flowered, the sessile one polygamous, the pedicelled one the same, or with male only. *Corols* two-valved.

1. *A. aristata*. Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. iv. 938.

Perennial, creeping, or scandent. *Leaves* lanceolate. Hermaphrodite flower awned.

Beng. Gorama.

Telug. Poonstrangali.

Is commonly found in helges, under the shade of trees and such like places.

Culms creeping, or climbing, as thick as a crow's quill, jointed, coloured, the lower part naked, inwardly spongy; from the joints spring erect, ramous, flower-bearing branches of from one to seven feet high. *Leaves* very elegant, somewhat bifarious, sheathing, petioled, linear-lanceolate, backwardly hispid; from six to eighteen inches long; *sheaths* smooth, mouths short-stipuled. *Panicles* terminal, and from the exterior axills, or the whole may be considered as one linear leafy panicle. *Bracts* three-flowered, boat-shaped, with an awned point. *Flowers*, one of the three sessile, or rather sitting on a globular receptacle, consisting of a common, two-flowered calyx, one of which is sessile, awned, and hermaphrodite; the other sessile, male and awnless; just within the calyx on each side, there is a bent, compressed pedicel, one of these supports a common calyx, with two male, two-valved, awnless flowers, the other only the rudiments of one or more florets.

2. *A. aristata*. R.

Perennial, creeping, or scandent, intricately geniculate. *Leaves* lanceolar. In each calyx one hermaphrodite, and one male flower, all awnless.

Found on the banks of the Ganges in flower during the latter part of the rains and the cool season.

Culms creeping, or climbing amongst helges, reeds, &c. to an extent of many feet, smooth, and slender, bent at angles about a span distinct at the swollen joints, emitting numerous wiry roots, filled with spongy pith, the thickest about the size of a crow's quill. *Leaves* linear lanceolate, and smooth, but much smaller than in *A. aristata*. *Sheaths* shorter than the joints. *Ligula* lacinate. *Panicles* terminal, composed of numerous slender branchlets of distinct fascicles of flowers, each fascicle containing many short pedicelled, three-flowered, boat-shaped, cuspidate, smooth, bracts or involucres. *Flowers* one of the three sessile, containing one hermaphrodite, and one male floret; the other two elevated or broad sulcate; proper pedicels, one inferior and abortive, the other polygamous as in the sessile flower. *Calyces* of both the sessile and pedicelled flowers two-valved, two-flowered. *Corol* in all of them two-valved; *valves* unriped, exterior one thin and transparent.

Obs. The accurate Gertner, *Corp. vol. 3. p. 466. t. 175.* gives to the sessile flower of *A. aristata*, one hermaphrodite, and one female floret, and to the pedicelled one two male ones, consequently this must be different, and a second awnless species.

AIRA. Schreb. gen. N. 112.

Calyx two-valved, two-flowered, without the rudiment of a third.

A. filiformis. Kon. Mex.

Smooth, erect, one foot high. *Leaves* ensiform. *Panicles* oblong, compound, of simple, linear, curled racemes.

A native of Mexico (Oran).

Culms erect, much thickened, round, smooth, about a foot high. *Leaves* small, smooth; *mouths* of the sheaths enlarged by a membranaceous, torn process. *Panicle* erect, thin, oblong,

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Page composed of alternate, simple, one-ranked, filiform, expanding racemes. *Flowers* in two rows.
 Carey *Calyx* two-flowered, large.
 Ed.

MELICA. Schreb. gen. N. 113.

Calyx two-valved, two-flowered, with the rudiment of a third.

1. *M. digitata.* R.

1. *Culms* from four to five feet high. *Spikes* terminal, expanding, mostly five-fold. *Calyx* one-flowered; outer valvelets of the corol and rudiment awned.

327 A large beautiful species, and native of hedges, thickets, &c.

Culms near the base procumbent, but when supported by bushes erect and often from four to five feet high. *Leaves* upperside somewhat hairy; *mouths* of the sheaths bearded. *Spikes* four to five, digitate, secund, spreading, filiform, from six to nine inches long, hairy at the base. *Rachis* three-sided. *Flowers* in two rows, sessile, awned. *Calyx* one-flowered; *glumes* unequal, the interior being three or four times longer than the exterior, and short-awned. *Corol*, valves unequal, the largest has a long awn issuing just below its apex on the outside. *Corpuscle*, or neuter floret pedicelled, and awned.

2. *M. refracta.* R.

Perennial, ascending. *Leaves* lanceolate. *Panicle* ovate, with the ramifications refracted. *Petals* bearded, with stiff refracted bristles.

A native of the Moluccas, and from thence introduced amongst other plants, into the Botanic garden, where it blossoms during the cold season.

Root perennial. *Culms* ascending, from one to three feet long, round and smooth. *Leaves* lanceolate, smooth; *sheaths* smooth, scarcely bearded at the mouths. *Panicle* terminal, ovate; *ramifications* somewhat compound, and refracted like the drooping branches of some species of *Pennis.* *Calyx* smooth, two-valved, two-flowered, with an abortive third, or the rudiment of one. *Corol*, exterior glumes, chiefly of the second flower, bearded with refracted, sharp, stiff bristles which fix to every thing that touches them.

3. *M. diandra.* R.

Smooth. *Culms* from two to four feet high. *Leaves* lanceolate. *Panicle* of long, simple, expanding racemes; *flowers* awnless, diandrous.

Poa malabarica. Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. i. 391.

I. A native of mountains on the Coromandel coast.

328 *Culms* ascending, from two to four feet high, firm, smooth, about as thick as a fine quill. *Leaves* bifarious, lanceolate, striated, smooth; *margins* waved, unequally divided by the nerves, about an inch and a half broad, and six inches long; *mouth* of the sheaths projecting above in a membranaceous process. *Panicles* large, thin, oblong, bowing a little, composed of sub-alternate, simple, spreading racemes. *Flowers* awnless. *Calyx* two-flowered, with the characteristic corpuscle, which is also here pedicelled, but awnless. *Corol*, exterior valve of the inner one has its margins and keel ciliate. *Stamens* two.

4. *M. latifolia.* R.

Perennial; *culms* erect, simple, from four to eight feet high. *Leaves* lanceolate. *Panicles* large and open, with alternate, compound drooping branches.

A native of the Garrow hills, from thence it was brought to the Botanic garden, by Mr. Robert Kyd, where it blossoms in March, at which period and indeed at all times it is one of the most elegant plants in the whole order.

Stems very numerous from the same root, erect, straight, and always without branches, more or less invested in the sheaths of the leaves; very smooth, texture remarkably hard, and filled with firm pith, generally about as thick as a goose-quill, and when in flower from six to eight feet high. *Leaves* sessile on their sheaths, lanceolate, smooth; from six to twenty inches long, and from one to four broad. They are much like the leaves employed by the Chinese to put between the boxes and lead canisters in which their teas are packed. *Seed* ventricose-oval, smooth, both ends rather pointed.

CHLORIS.

I. Polygamous. *Calyx* two-valved, from two to six-flowered; hermaphrodite flowers sessile; 329 male, or neuter ones pedicelled. *Corol* of the hermaphrodite flower two-valved; of the male, or neuter one-valved, all of them awned.

1. *C. tenella.* R.

Spikes solitary; *spikelets* with three or four hermaphrodite awned florets, and a neuter rudiment.

A native of the Peninsula of India.

Culms delicate, erect, smooth, about a foot high. *Leaves* rather large in proportion to the rest of the plant, smooth, and soft. *Spikes* solitary, secund, scarcely two inches long. *Spikelets* alternate, and alternately pointing two ways. *Flowers* of the spikelets, or to each calyx, three, four, or five, all hermaphrodite, (at least in the rather imperfect state in which I have found this rare species) except the innermost one which is a one-valved corpuscle or rudiment, as in *Melica.* *Calyx* from three to five-flowered, two-valved; *valvelets* unequal, broad lanceolate, smooth, acute, permanent. *Corol* of the hermaphrodite two-valved; exterior *valvelets* obovate, emarginate, awned; *margins* smooth, but with three hairy nerves on the back and sides; *interior* oblong, with edges ciliate and always awnless.

2. *C. montana.* R.

Spikes digitate, secund, united at the base ; hermaphrodite flower ciliate, and awned ; neuter of three awnless valves. Page
Carey
Ed.

This is a native of mountainous tracts only. It differs from *C. barbata* only in the following respects. 1st. The spikes are in number from four to six, and united into a common flower-bearing rachis near the base. 2d. The neuter floret has a third awned valve and the awns are all straw-coloured.

3. *C. barbata*. Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. iv. 926.
Spikes digitate, secund ; hermaphrodite corol ciliate, and awned, neuter of two awned valves.

Andropogon barbatum. Linn. Mant. 302. 588.
Konda-pulla. Rheed. Mal. 12. p. 95. t. 51.

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Grows in large tufts on pasture ground, &c. very common every where.
Culms, below creeping, and ramous, the joints perfectly smooth. Leaves near the base bifarious ; margins near the base and mouths of the sheaths ciliate. Spikes terminal, from six to twelve, sessile, secund, expanding, from one to two inches long. Rachis striated, not hairy, nor jointed. Flowers pedicelled, alternate, in two rows on the outside of the spikes. Calyx two-flowered, two-valved, membranaceous and awnless. The lower flower is sessile and hermaphrodite, its corol consists of two unequal ciliate valves, the base of which is surrounded with hairs, the exterior one ending in a long, coloured awn. The other floret I have always found neuter ; it stands on a short pedicel and consists of two obovate, awned valvelets ; awn and margin of the valvelets coloured.

Obs. Cattle eat it till in flower ; after which I never saw any animal touch it.
4. *C. polystachya*. R.
Spikes from ten to twenty, fascicled. Exterior glume of the hermaphrodite flower with ciliate margins ; neuter florets two, with single smooth valves.
A native of the Peninsula of India.

Culms below procumbent for a little way, then erect, and about two feet high. Leaves as in other grasses, and smooth. Spikes about six or seven, in a terminal, sub-fastigiate umbelliform fascicle, secund with the alternate spikelets, or flowers pointing to opposite sides, from two to three inches long. Calyx of two, unequal, lanceolate, boat-shaped, smooth, permanent awnless valves, which contain one two-valved, hermaphrodite, awned flower ; and two peduncled, one-valved, awned, neuter florets. The exterior valvelet of the hermaphrodite flower has its margins ciliate.

POMMEREULLA. Schreb. gen. N. 97.

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Calyx, glumes two-valved, from three to four-flowered ; valvelets four-cleft, awned on the back.
P. Corucopiae. Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. i. 314. Fahl. en. pl. ii. 393. R. Corom. pl. ii. N. 131.

A very singular, small, rare grass ; growing under bushes on dry uncultivated ground.
Root culm, and leaves, as described by König, but mine has the spike compound and secund, the rest as he says, alba base abcolluta folia sub-spathuliformi. Spiculis distichis, each having an involucre of two, lanceolate, acute, membranaceous valves. Within these two valves, is a short, clubbed, downy pedicel supporting the partial spikelets of four flowers, with their common calyx, it is joined to the involucre by an articulation and drops off most readily, particularly when dry, leaving the involucre attached to the rachis. Calyx, corol, and stamens, are as König describes them ; but the germ is obovate, and there are always two styles with feathery recurved stigmas. Seed as he describes it.

POA. Schreb. gen. N. 114.

Calyx two-valved, containing many flowers of two unequal valvelets disposed alternately on distichous spikelets.

1. *P. bifaria*. Fahl. symbol. ii. 19. Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. i. 401.
Smooth. Culms straight, from one to two feet high. Spikes terminal, straight, secund. Spikelets sessile, alternate, bifarious, the inferior from four to six-flowered, above many-flowered.

Teling. Wooda-tallum.
I believe König called it *Poa malabarica*.
Grows on mountains and other dry situations.

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Culms straight, simple, from twelve to twenty-four inches high, a little compressed, smooth. Leaves small, smooth. Spikes straight, secund, from four to eight inches long. Spikelets alternate, sessile, lanceolate, in two spreading rows, though issuing from one side of the common rachis. Calyx below, from four to six-flowered ; above many-flowered.

2. *P. chinensis*. Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. i. 395.
Smooth, from two to four feet high. Panicle of many alternate, simple, expanding, secund ramifications. Spikelets alternate, short-pedicelled, from four to six-flowered.

Beng. Bura pini-nuti.
A large, beautiful species, growing on the borders of water courses, and places where there is much moisture.

Culms ramous, creeping near the base, above expanding, from two to four feet high, every part smooth, and a little compressed. Leaves as in other grasses, smooth ; mouths of the sheaths bearded. Panicle large, oval, composed of long, alternate, filiform, simple, ex-

Page panding, secund branches. *Spikelets* alternate, from four to six-flowered, short-pedicelled, expanding in two rows from one side of the simple branches.

Carey

Ed.

3. *P. procera*. R.

Smooth, erect, from three to five feet high. *Ligula* large; *ramifications* of the panicle simple; *spikelets* pedicelled, rather remote, linear, many-flowered.

Teling. Rewa.

Delights in a moist rich soil.

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Culms nearly erect, branchy, from three to five feet high, round, smooth, much covered by the sheaths of the leaves. *Leaves* long, slender and smooth. *Sheaths* longer than the joints, with their mouths crowned with a long ragged membranaceous process. *Panicle* large, from nine to eighteen inches long, oblong, bowing a little, composed of numerous, long, filiform, expanding racemes, scattered round the common *rachis*; which is filiform, waved, three-sided, and hispid. *Spikelets* alternate, pedicelled, linear, remote, many-flowered.

4. *P. cynosuroides*. Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. i. 393.

Smooth, straight, from one to three feet high. *Leaves* long and acute. *Panicle* straight, sub-cylindrical; *ramifications* horizontal; *spikelets* depending, from six to twelve-flowered.

Uniola bipinnata. Linn. sp. pl. 104.

Sans. Koosha, Kootha, Durbha, Pavitrang.

Cusa or *Cusha*. *Asiat. Res.* iii. 255. and 490. and iv. 249.

Beng. Koosha.

Teling. Durbha, Dubha, or Durpa.

A strong coarse species, a native of dry barren ground.

Root creeping, perennial. *Culms* straight, rigid, round, smooth, from one to three feet high. *Leaves* numerous, very long, chiefly about the base of the culms, rigid margins hispid. *Panicle* erect, linear-oblong, often tending to a conical form, composed of many somewhat three-fold, verticelled, horizontal, short, rigid, secund ramifications. *Spikelets* many-flowered, depending, in two rows, from the under side of the ramifications. *Corol*, valves pointed, the inner one rather the largest.

Obs. It is employed by the brahmins in their religious ceremonies. Cattle do not eat it. Can this be *Gramen capillaceum*? &c. *Pluck. Alm.* p. 176. t. 34. Fig. 2. *Cusa*, or *Cusha*, the Sanscrit name of this much venerated grass, was given to it at a very early period, by the Hindoo Philosophers, and believed, by Sir William Jones, to have been consecrated to the memory of *Cush*, one of the sons of *Ram*. See *Asiatic Researches*, vol. iii. p. 490. If so, we have here a very ancient precedent for the present very convenient practice of giving such arbitrary names to plants, and to their families.

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5. *P. ciliaris*. Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. i. 402.

Smooth, sub-erect, from one to two feet high. *Panicle* contracted, linear, with the lower ramifications remote. *Spikelets* from six to twelve-flowered; *inner* valvelets of the corol ciliate.

Delights in the same soil and situation with the last described species.

Culms near the base procumbent, above erect for one or two feet. *Leaves* as in the last. *Panicle* linear, from three to six inches long, the ramifications short, those of the lower part stand at some small distance, their insertions are not hairy. *Calyx* from six to twelve-flowered, not ciliate. *Corol*, only the inner valve ciliate. *Seed* as in the last.

6. *P. cylindrica*. R.

Erect, slender, from twelve to eighteen inches high. *Leaves* slender. *Panicle* cylindric, crowded with short, adpressed, ramous, alternate branches. *Spikelets* from six to twelve-flowered. *Flowers* diandrous, inner valve of the corol ciliate.

From Canton in China the seed was received into the Botanic garden, where the plants grow freely and blossom during the rains and the cool season.

7. *P. ciliata*. R.

Smooth, sub-erect, from one to two feet high. *Panicle* columnar; *spikelets* from six to twelve-flowered; *margins* of all the valvelets of the calyces and corols ciliate. *Seed* globular.

Is generally found on a poor dry soil.

Root perennial. *Culms* erect, rigid, smooth; from one to three feet high. *Leaves* smooth; mouth of the sheaths downy. *Panicle* columnar, from two to four inches long, branches thereof crowded, insertions hairy; *spikelets* from six to twelve-flowered. *Calyx*, margins ciliate. *Corol*, the margins of both valves much ciliate, the exterior one has three nerves and is pointed, the inner one two-nerved. *Seed* obovate, smooth, brown, dropping from the corol when ripe.

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8. *P. interrupta*. Kōn. Mss.

Erect, smooth, from one to three feet high; *ramifications* of the linear panicle short, and collected into remote fascicles. *Spikelets* from six to twelve-flowered. *Seed* obcordate.

Teling. Nakmrnaral.

Grows about at the borders of rice fields.

Culms generally erect, from one and a half to three feet high, round, smooth. *Leaves* narrow, long, sharp, and smooth. *Panicles* erect, from six to twelve inches long, linear; *ramifications* sessile, nearly erect, remote, particularly those of the lower part, where they are often twice their length asunder; one, two, or more from the same point, which makes it appear verticelled. *Spikelets* minute, pedicelled, from six to twelve-flowered. *Corol*, valves smooth. *Seed* as in the last two species.

9. *P. nutans*. Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. i. 395. Retz. Obs. iv. 19.

Erect, smooth, from three to five feet high, panicles contracted; *ramifications* adpressed,

fascicled, and approximated. *Spikelets* from eight to fourteen-flowered. *Seed* oblong.

Thelyp. Uenka.

Delights in a rich, moist soil, such as the banks of water-courses, borders of rice-fields, &c.

Calves erect, from three to five feet high, generally simple, round, smooth. *Leaves* narrow, lance, sharp, and smooth. *Panicle* linear, from one to two feet long; *ramifications* trifurc, pedicelled, adpressed, one, two, or more from nearly the same place, but seldom so far asunder as their own length. *Spikelets* pedicelled, from eight to fourteen-flowered. *Calyx* and *corol* smooth. *Seed* oblong, smooth, brown.

Obs. The best mark to distinguish it from the last species is the form of the seed which in this is obovate, in this oblong. Cattle are not fond of any of these tall, erect, coarse species.

10. *P. densa*, R.

Erect, smooth. *Leaves* long, fine-pointed; *panicle* linear, half the length of the whole plant; *ramifications* scattered, compound, expanding, smooth. *Spikelets* from four to eight-flowered. *Flowers* diandrous.

A native of Brazil, where it blossoms during the cold season.

Calves erect, growing in tufts, with few branches, smooth; height of the whole plant in a good soil, from three to six feet. *Leaves* from one to two feet long, smooth in every part, tapering to a long fine point. *Panicle* linear, half the length of the whole plant; *ramifications* there of scattered, expanding, smooth, compound, from two to three inches long. *Spikelets* linear-oblong, small, smooth, from four to eight-flowered. *Corol* with both valves smooth, and rather obtuse. *Stamens* two. *Anthems* purple.

11. *P. esocora*, Linn. *sp. pl. ed. Willd.* i. 378. *Retz. Obs.* iv. p. 20.

Calves ascending, from one to eighteen inches high, branched. *Panicle* linear-oblong; *ramifications* verticillate, short, spreading; *spikelets* from three to twelve-flowered; inner glumes of the corol ciliate.

This species grows in tufts on dry pasture ground.

Calves numerous, spreading, with thin, rather stiff, very long, ramous, from nine to eighteen inches long. *Leaves* small, margins indurated, *sheaths* shorter than the joints, with their mouth surrounded with long, slender setae. *Panicle* linear-oblong, from two to four inches long, composed of short, subverticillate, small, expanding ramifications. *Calyx* from three to four-flowered. *Corol*, inner valves ciliate.

Obs. Every part of the plant is covered with mucous gluten.

12. *P. hirsuta*, Linn. *sp. pl. ed. Willd.* i. 377.

Erect, smooth, from one to two feet high. *Panicle* linear-oblong, verticillate. *Spikelets* pedicelled, from four to six-flowered, smooth.

A native of nature ground.

Calves erect, round, smooth, from one to two feet high. *Leaves* smooth, *mouth* of the sheaths much bearded. *Panicle* linear-oblong, composed of verticillate, trifurc, expanding, ramous branches, having always at their insertion a few small, few fine, long hairs. *Spikelets* pedicelled, from four to six-flowered. *Calyx* and *corol* smooth. *Seed* oval, brown, smooth, falling from the corol when ripe, as do all the other species of this genus that I have yet seen.

Obs. The anthers shine through the valves, as in *P. punctata*, and indeed in most, if not all the *Poae*.

13. *P. hirsuta*, Linn. *sp. pl. ed. Willd.* i. 403. *Retz. Obs.* iv. 20.

Sub-erect, smooth. *Panicle* ovate-oblong; *ramifications* scattered, horizontal; *insertions* hairy; ramous depending. *Spikelets* pedicelled, from four to six-flowered; inner valvelets of the corol ciliate.

Tsjum-pu lu. *Reed. Mat.* vi. p. 75. t. 41.

Gruet fumi. *P. ph. Ait.* vi. p. 12. t. 4. f. 3.

Is found growing in tufts on pasture ground.

Calves thymus, many, ramous, spreading a little at the base, above erect, from one to two feet high, round, smooth. *Leaves*, *mouth* and *margin* of the sheaths fringed, with delicate white hairs. *Panicle* oblong, composed of many capillary, alternate, horizontal, ramous branches, their insertions and subdivisions are fringed with a few fine, white hairs. *Spikelets* minute, pale pink, depending, from four to six-flowered. *Calyx* smooth. *Corol*, inner valve fringed with hairs in the back. *Seed* oblong, brown, smooth.

14. *P. punctata*, Linn. *sp. pl. ed. Willd.* i. 376.

Erect, smooth, from six to eighteen inches high. *Panicle* oblong; *ramifications* simple, expanding, lower ones verticillate. *Spikelets* from twelve to fourteen-flowered, smooth. *Seed* obliquely oblong.

This species grows in tufts on pasture ground.

Calves erect, generally simple, round, smooth; from six to eighteen inches high. *Leaves* small, smooth; *mouth* of the sheaths bearded. *Panicle* oblong; *ramifications* simple, expanding, the lower ones collected into one verticillate; above alternate. *Spikelets* pedicelled, rather remote, linear, from twelve to fourteen-flowered. *Calyx* and *corol* smooth, thin, showing the expanded anthers and stigmas through them. *Seed* oblong, smooth, brown.

15. *P. elyptus*, R.

Sub-erect, smooth, from one to three feet high. *Panicle* oblong, nodding ramifications solitary, ramous, adpressed. *Spikelets* from eight to twelve-flowered. *Seed* globular.

A very elegant, tall, delicate species, a native of moist pasture ground.

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Culms simple, at the base spreading for a few inches, the remaining part is erect, round, smooth; from one to three feet high. *Leaves* few and very small, smooth in every part, except the mouth of the sheaths, which are bearded. *Panicles* linear-oblong, nodding, composed of erect, adpressed, distinct, somewhat remote ramification, each of which forms a small, but similar panicle. *Partial rachis* with the angles hispid. *Spikelets* pedicelled, linear, from eight to twelve-flowered, purplish. *Corol*, outer valve three-nerved. *Seed* globular, smooth, and brown.

16. *P. multiflora*. R.

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Sub-erect, smooth, from six to eighteen inches high. *Panicle* longer than the rest of the plant, nodding. *Spikelets* crowded, from fifty to seventy-flowered. *Seed* globular. Is found on dry elevated places.

Culms nearly erect, naked, except at the base, from six to twelve inches high, round, and smooth. *Leaves* one or two near the base of each culm, short; *mouths* of the sheaths a little hairy. *Panicle* oblong, bowing; *ramifications* sub-sessile, short, filiform, simple, the lower collected into one or two remote branches; the upper ones alternate. *Spikelets* pedicelled, very long, linear, from fifty to seventy-flowered. *Calyx* smooth, obtuse. *Corol* smooth, outer valve three-nerved. *Seed* round, smooth, brown.

17. *P. unioides*. Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. i. 393. Retz. Obs. v. 19.

Erect, smooth, from one to two feet high. *Panicle* ovate; *ramifications* short, simple, below fascicled; above solitary, horizontal; *spikelets* long-pedicelled, from sixteen to twenty-flowered. *Seed* oblong.

Beng. Konce.

A most elegant species, a native of dry elevated situations.

Culms, below ramous, with a small portion resting on the ground, the rest erect, and from one to two feet high, round and smooth. *Leaves* few, small, and smooth; *mouths* of the sheaths bearded. *Panicles* half as long as the whole plant, erect, oblong, thin; *ramifications* peduncled, filiform, disposed as in *multiflora*. *Spikelets* ovate, from sixteen to twenty-flowered, generally of a bluish purple colour. *Corol*, outer valve three-nerved, as in *P. multiflora*. *Seed* oblong, smooth, brown.

18. *P. flexuosa*. R.

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Sub-erect, flexuose, nodding, smooth, from eighteen to twenty-four inches high. *Panicle* ovate, crowded; *ramifications* solitary, ramous, expanding, insertions hairy; *spikelets* twenty-flowered. *Seed* globular.

A pretty large species, growing in tufts on old walls, so exactly resembling *P. unioides* as to be easily mistaken for it. It has much the habit of *Briza Eragrostis*.

Culms sub-erect, winding, round, smooth; from one and a half to two feet high. *Leaves* much larger than in the last species, and the mouths of the sheaths more hairy. *Panicle* oval, very large, generally more than half the length of the whole plant, branches alternate, nearly horizontal, ramous, with a brown, hairy gland in the axill of each division of the panicle. *Spikelets* white, or pale green, lanceolate, large, about twenty-flowered. *Seed* globular, brown, and smooth.

19. *P. paniculata*. R.

Erect, smooth, from two to four feet high. *Leaves* long; mouths of their sheaths bearded. *Panicle* oblong; *ramifications* most numerous, filiform; insertions hairy. *Spikelets* from four to sixteen-flowered; *valvelets* of the calyces ciliate. *Seed* globular.

Culms sub-erect, round, and smooth; length from one to two feet high to the panicle, which is about the same length, making the whole height from three to four feet. *Leaves* large, mouths of the sheaths very hairy. *Panicle* oblong, very large, composed of numerous, ramous, filiform, expanding branches, their insertions and sub-divisions involved in fine, long, white hairs. *Spikelets* long pedicelled, linear, from four to sixteen-flowered. *Corol*, outer valve round at the apex, and three-nerved; *inner* one slightly ciliate on the back.

20. *P. gangetica*. R.

Grows in very dense tufts. *Panicle* thin. *Spikelets* linear, from thirty to forty-flowered. A native of the banks of the Ganges, but scarce.

I. 341 *Culms* numerous, and ramous, growing in crowded tufts, smooth in every part, general length about a foot. *Leaves* few, small, and smooth. *Panicle* ovate, composed of a few, remote, alternate, sub-diverging branchlets, each supporting a number of beaped, linear, uniminate, smooth spikelets, of from twenty to fifty flowers each; as they advance from the apex the lower florets drop, leaving the zigzag rachis naked as they ripen. *Calyx* both valves smooth and obtuse. *Seed* oval, smooth, brown.

DACTYLIS. Schreb. gen. N. 117.

Calyx two-valved, compressed, one valvelet larger, keeled. *Seeds* few.

1. *D. lagopoides*. Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. i. 410. Burm. Ind. 28. t. 12. f. 2.

Creeping. *Leaves* rigid, with spinescent points. *Heads* globular. *Calyces* from six to eight-flowered, hairy, as are also the corols; *anthers* blue.

It is generally found growing on a salt sandy soil near the sea.

Culms creeping to a great extent, with from four to eight inches of the flower-bearing portions, erect, they are of a firm, ligneous texture, round and smooth, every part of the erect portions covered by the sheaths of the leaves. *Leaves* numerous, small, approximate, firm, acute, resembling thorns. *Head*, or *spike* terminal, short-pedicelled, globular, composed of many, closely crowded, sessile, roundish spikelets. *Calyx* from six to eight-flowered; *glumes*

equal, shorter than the flowers, obtuse and hairy. *Corol* two-valved, exterior striated, hairy, and obtuse; *inner* membranaceous, involving the stamens and pistillum. *Stamens* three. *Page*
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2. *D. brevifolia*. Linn. *sp. pl. ed. Willd.* i. 410.

Creeping, ramous. *Leaves* short. *Heads* sub-globular, composed of three, secund spikes.

Calyces nente, from six to twelve-flowered. *Corol* hairy, acute.

It is found on dry sandy ground at a small distance from the sea.

Culms spreading, ramous, creeping, with their flower-bearing extremities ascending, from six to twelve inches long. *Branches* generally opposite. *Leaves* short, with their margins ciliate. *Head* or *spike* terminal, long-eduncled, globular, composed of two or three, sessile, secund, short spikes, which are again composed of two rows of alternate, from six to twelve-flowered, sessile, ovate-oblong spikelets. *Calyx*, from six to twelve-flowered, equal, acute, striated. *Corol*, outer valve keeled, acute, three-nerved, very hairy near the base, inner valve as in *Poa*, with its back ciliate. *Seed* oval, compressed, smooth, and brown; dropping from the corol when ripe.

Obs. Both these species are of a coarse nature.

The Linnæan definition of the genus does not accord well with the only two species I have met with in India. That of *Poa* agrees better with their essential character; and had not *Burman*, in his *Flora Indica*, made them both belong to this genus, I should certainly have considered them as species of *Poa*, though in their general habit they by no means agree with the elegant plants of that genus. When I had an opportunity I forgot to examine the seeds in a sufficiently exact manner. I suspect they have the aril of the following genus, because they have much of its general habit.

ELEUSINE. Gert. Carp. i. p. 7.*

Calyx two-valved, containing many flowers of two equal valvulets. *Seed* with a complete membranaceous aril.

1. *P. Caracana*. Gert. Carp. i. 8. t. 1.

Culms erect, from two to four feet high, compressed. *Leaves* bifarious. *Spikes* digitate, incurved. *Calyces* from three to six-flowered. *Seed* round.

Cynurus Cornutus. Linn. *sp. pl. ed. Willd.* i. 415.

Tsjetti-pulla. *Rheed. Hort. Mal.* xii. p. 119. t. 78.

Panicum graninum seu Nantjoni. *Rumph. A. Ind.* v. p. 203. t. 76. f. 2.

It is called Nutchance by Europeans on the Carriacou coast.

Ponassa, or early Soloo, is the Telinga name of the grain, and Sodce the name of the plant.

Beng. Murooa.

Raggee of the Coast Mahomedans.

This species is cultivated during the rains. I never saw it wild.

Culms erect, generally several from the same grain of seed; from two to four feet high, a little compressed, smooth. *Leaves* bifarious, large, smooth; *mouths* of the sheaths bearded. *Spikes*, from four to six, digitate, incurved, secund, from one to three inches long, composed of two rows of sessile, from three to six-flowered spikelets. *Recept.* compressed, a little waved. *Calyx* from three to six-flowered, exterior glumes twice as long as the interior; both are keeled, obtuse, and membranaceous margined. *Corol*, valves nearly equal. *Seed* globular, dark brown, a little wrinkled, covered with a thin, pellucid, membranaceous aril.

2. *E. stricta*. R.

Culms erect, from two to five feet high, compressed. *Leaves* bifarious. *Spikes* digitate, straight. *Calyces* from three to six-flowered. *Seed* round.

Teling. Pedda, viz. great Soloo.

Hind. Raggee.

This is still more cultivated than the last, and differs from it only in having the spikes straight, being generally of a larger size, and more productive, the great weight of the seed, when full grown bends the spikes down into a horizontal direction.

There is a variety of this straight-spiked sort, which the Telinga farmers called *maddce rooba soloo*; it grows to a still larger size, with a greater number of straight spikes.

They all require a light rich soil, on which the water does not remain after heavy rains. The first or early sort does not require so rich a soil as the other two, it is sown earlier by which means the same ground yields two crops. From July to January inclusive they reckon an increase of about one hundred and twenty fold if the soil and season are favourable.

The second sort requires a richer soil; it is sown later in the season; its increase is greater.

The third sort, *maddce rooba soloo*, requires a still richer soil; land fit for it is scarce, and the rent high. I am informed that it is nearly twice as much as that of land fit for the first sort, the increase of this kind is prodigious, five hundred fold, the farmers say, if the season and soil are favourable.

About twenty years ago, there came up accidentally amongst some rubbish in my garden at Simulotah, two tufts of this plant, each, upon examination, I found to be the produce of

* I adopt Gert. Carp.'s name on account of the aril which envelops the seed, and the total want of the involucrum of *Cynurus* in all the Indian species that I have yet met with.

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one seed, each had twenty-five culms, and each of these culms had on an average two lateral branches, making in all seventy-five culms and branches, each produced upon an average six spikes, (for they had from four to eight) in all four hundred and fifty spikes, each of these at a medium sixty spikelets, and each spikelet ripened on an average three or four seeds, total produce eighty-one thousand. I was my self particularly attentive in counting the above produce because it was so astonishingly great.

In the Rajamundry Circar, where these observations were made, the soil is in general rich, and the season favourable.

3. *E. ægyptica*. *R.*

Culms with a creeping base, from one to two feet high. *Spikes* four-fold, cræciate. *Calyces* daggered, from three to four-flowered. *Seed* oval, somewhat three-sided, and transversely rugose.

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Cynosurus ægypticus. *Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. i. 416.*

Græmen varcinum. *Rumph. Amb. vi. p. 10. t. 4. f. 1.*

Chavara-pullu. *Rheed. Mal. xii. p. 131. t. 69.*

Hind. Makara-jali.

Grows in pasture ground, and by road sides, &c.

Culms, creeping near the base; the remaining part nearly erect for a foot, or a foot and a half, ramous, a little compressed, and smooth. *Leaves* fringed with hairs. *Spikes* terminal, from three to five, horizontal, secund, &c. as in *E. Caracana*. *Calyx* from three to four flowered; *glumes* acute, particularly the exterior one which ends in a short awn. *Corol*, outer valve very acute. *Seed* oval, somewhat three-sided, wrinkled, arilled, but in this species the aril is so thin and delicate, as to be often removed by the time the seed is full grown.

Obs. Cattle are fond of it.

4. *E. indica*. *Gart. Carp. i. p. 8. t. 1.*

Erect, smooth, from one to two feet high. *Leaves* bifarious. *Spikes* from five to seven, digitate. *Calyces* from three to five-flowered; *seed* oblong, three-sided, rugose.

Cynosurus indicus. *Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. i. 417.*

Hind. Malankari.

Teling. Kuror, viz. wild soloo.

A common coarse species, found growing in large tufts on pasture ground, road sides, &c.

Culms ascending at the base, ramous, a little compressed, smooth, from one to two feet high. *Leaves* bifarious, large, with a few long white hairs scattered over the insides and sheaths. *Spikes* terminal, from three to six, expanding; one generally standing single a little below the rest, linear, secund, from two to four inches long; insertion glandular and hairy, spikelets in two rows on the underside. *Calyx* from three to five-flowered; *glumes* equal, as long as the flowers, smooth, and rather obtuse. *Corol*, valves smooth, obtuse. *Seed* obtusely three-sided, rugose, arilled.

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Obs. Cattle are not fond of it.

5. *E. verticillata*. *R.*

Erect, smooth, from one to four feet high. *Leaves* bifarious. *Spikelets* numerous, pinnated. *Calyces* from eight to twelve-flowered; *glumes* daggered. *Seed* oblong, wrinkled.

It is a native of moist pasture ground.

Culms erect, round, smooth, from one to four feet high. *Leaves* as in the last described. *Panicle* erect, oblong, composed of many verticilled, expanding, round, sessile, linear spikes, much resembling those of *E. indica*; *sikelets* imbricated in two rows on the underside of the spikes. *Calyx* from eight to twelve-flowered, corol-like. *Corol*; exterior valve ending in a long dagger; inner valve membranaceous. *Seed* oblong, wrinkled, arilled; in this species the aril is fully as delicate as in *E. ægyptica*, and is nearly found whole on the full grown or ripe seed.

6. *E. calycina*. *R.*

Erect, from two to three feet high. *Panicle* linear. *Spikes* numerous, alternate; *glumes* of the calyces equal, many times larger than those of the corol, daggered, three-flowered. *Seed* three-sided, wrinkled.

Teling. Wadata-toka-gudlee.

Grows in small tufts on dry pasture ground, but generally amongst bushes.

Culms erect, generally about two feet high, much covered by the leaves. *Leaves* very thinly scattered with hairs. *Panicle* linear, erect, from eight to twelve inches long, composed of many sessile expanding, alternate, secund spikes. *Spikelets* occupying, as in the other species, the underside of the spike. *Calyx* generally three-flowered, *glumes* equal, twice as long as the three flowers they embrace, each ending in a long, sharp dagger. *Corol*, valves obtuse. *Seed* three-sided, wrinkled. I cannot say that I have seen the aril in this species, though I have often looked for it; it may therefore be a species of *Dactylis*.

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ARUNDO. Schreb. gen. N. 124.

Calyx two-valved, containing one or more two-valved flowers, surrounded with long hairs.

1. *A. bifaria*. *Desf. Obs. iv. 21. Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. i. 455.*

Erect, smooth, leafy, from twelve to eighteen feet high. *Panicle* erect, linear, oblong, dense. *Calyces* three-flowered, much longer than the florets; *glumes* of the corol woolly.

Teling. Patoo-cleroo.

Is found chiefly among bushes on the banks of rivulets, lakes, &c. on the Circar mountains.

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Calms sword-shaped, smooth, about ten to fifteen inches long, and from one to two
bro. 1. *Petiole* erect, and cal. very much crowded with innumerable ramifications, which
stand erect and press close on one another while in seed. *Thorns* erect, on a common woolly
pedicel within the calyx. *Calyx* three-flowered: *petals* equal, pointed, larger than those of
the *corolla*. *Corolla*, exterior valve twice the size of the inner one, it is pointed and woolly on
the outside.

Obs. The leaves seem to be one of those sorts with which the Chinese line the inside of
their sugar-candy tubs and other packages.

2. *A. Karaka*, *Lib. sp. pl. ed. Willd.* i. 456. *Retz. Obs.* iv. 21.
Frond, much, leafy, from eight to ten feet high. *Petiole* linear, verticillate. *Ovary*,
from three to five low colored *corolla* glabrous the corolla three-nerved, and daggered.

Strag. Nala, Nala, Diamona, Potugalia.

P. g. Nal. Nur.

T. g. Naga-ma maitantos.

It is a native of similar places with the last described.

Calms erect, ramous, from six to ten feet high, and as thick as the last, round,
smooth, entirely covered with the sheaths of the leaves. *Leaves* approximate, sword-shaped,
smooth, from twelve to twenty four inches long, and one or one and a half broad; most of
the leaves bearded. *Petiole* lax with the wind, but it is disturbed, erect, oblique, com-
posed of many filiform, erect, in luxuriant plants drooping, and verticillate, ramous branches.
Petiole of the branches smaller and bearded. *Thorns* all erect, on a longer common woolly
pedicel than in *A. bifida*, within the calyx. *Calyx* from three to five-flowered; *petals* un-
equal, the largest shorter than the exterior valve of the corolla. *Corolla*, exterior valve three-
valved, tapering into long fine sabulous points, inner valve scarcely half so long. *Stamens*
often only two, and the pistil is frequently wanting.

Obs. It does not agree with Retz's description of *A. Karaka* in the number of flowers
in the calyx. Pipes are made of the culms, particularly those used by the people who carry
about the dancing snakes.

In Bengal it is more luxuriant than on the coast. The common Derra roots of that
place are made of the stalks split open. Vessels from the port of Calcutta are generally dunn-
aged with them.

3. *A. longicaulis*, *Lib. sp. pl. ed. Willd.* i. 475. *Retz. Obs.* v. 20.

Calms, from six to ten feet high, dissolving. *Leaves* bifarious, sword-shaped, drooping.
Petiole lax; *calyx* of the calyx equal, from two to three-flowered; exterior valve of the
calyx woolly, bearded, and three-nerved.

P. g. Galamul.

This elegant species is found growing in fields, and low places in the vicinity of Cal-
cutta, where it has been during the months of October and November.

Calms erect, from six to ten feet high, bifarious. *Leaves* very numerous, approximate,
bifarious, drooping, sword-shaped, from one to two inches broad at the base, from thence
taper to a fine point; smooth on both sides, and much serrated. *Stems* also smooth, with
a long membranous margin round the joints. *Petiole* equal, lax, from one to two feet long,
erect; *calyx* of the calyx alternate, ramous, drooping a little. *Thorns* erect, bearded. *Calyx*
two or three-flowered; *petals* nearly equal, and of the length of the flowers. *Corolla* exterior
valve three-nerved, and woolly on the back, with a very fine long, tapering point. *Inner valve*
small and smooth. *Stamens* two, and from each side of the pistil a long, thin, two-valved.

Obs. The wool which gives the loss of the corolla, in most of the species, is in this
species found growing on the back of its exterior valve.

ARISTIDA. Schreb. gen. N. 125.

Calms two-valved, one-flowered. *Corolla* one-valved, with three awns at the top.

1. *A. setacea*, *Retz. Obs.* iv. 22. *Lib. sp. pl. ed. Willd.* i. 460.

Frond, much, from two to four feet high. *Petiole* linear-oblong, composed of fifteen to
twenty subulate, rather reddish ramifications.

T. g. Saque-goli.

Grows in a dry, barren, binding soil.

Root perennial. *Calms* straight, generally simple, from two to four feet high, and
about as thick as a crow's quill at the base, solid, and of a very firm ligneous texture, round
and smooth. *Leaves* few, narrow, margin involute, nerveless, smooth. *Petiole* bearding with
the stalk, linear, from six to twenty inches long, composed of sub-silice, ramous, a broad
membranous. *Calyx*, *corolla*, &c. as in the family, except that the three awns are erect.

Obs. Calm does not set in, yet it is very useful. The Telinga people-makers construct
the frames of the culms; it is served to make brooms and tooth-picks. It is employed in
perfumery, other germs for making the aromatic oil of *Tecton*, for this purpose it is spread
thin on *boards*, *boards*, and tied down; the spread on the weather side of the house, dur-
ing the hot wind which continues constantly watered during the heat of the day, renders the
temperature of the air in the house exceedingly pleasant, compared to what it is without. The
thermometer in the shade, exposed to the wind, is not to be seen, will stand at one hun-
dred, or one hundred and fifteen degrees, or even more, and within it the *Tecton* are pro-
piously dried and well ventilated, they will be reduced to from eighty-five to ninety, with
two or three rows of *Tecton*, more very thin, and all kept well ventilated, the thermome-
ter, when it blows hard, may be brought down to eighty, but then it is absolutely chilling,

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and disagreeably cold. The difference between the open air and this refreshed air, is to the feeling inconceivably great. The thermometer in the sun, at this season rises to from one hundred and thirty to one hundred and forty. This contrivance we received from Bengal, and by it the hot season which used to be so much dreaded, is now rendered to those who can keep within doors tolerable. I have never observed any bad effects from this cool moist air; however the hot season is the most healthy of the whole year.

2. *A. Hystrix*. Linn. *sp. pl. ed.* Willd. i. 459.

Culms diffuse, about two feet long. *Panicle* oval, large, thin; *ramifications* spreading, two-forked.

Teling. Shilparoo-kalli.

This species is a native of the same soil with the last described.

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Culms depressed, straggling, crooked, rigid, somewhat branchy, about two feet long. *Leaves* as in the last species. *Panicle* large, oval, thin; direction various, composed of diverging, generally two-cleft peduncles and pedicels. *Calyx*, *corol*, &c. as in the genus.

Obs. This species is of no use that I know of.

3. *A. depressa*. Retz. *Obs.* iv. 22. Linn. *sp. pl. ed.* Willd. i. 461.

Ascending, ramous, from twelve to eighteen inches long. *Panicle* linear, of six to eight alternate ramifications; *glumes* of the calyces keeled.

Teling. Nalli-pootiki.

Is found upon the same kind of land with the two last species.

Culms below depressed, ramous; above ascending, filiform, round, smooth, solid, rigid; from twelve to eighteen inches high. *Leaves* as in the former. *Panicle* smaller, and with fewer ramifications than in *A. setacea*. *Calyx*, the glumes have a large green keel. *Corol*, &c. as in the genus.

Obs. This is also so far as I know, perfectly useless.

MANISURIS. Schreb. gen. N. 1570.

Polygamous. *Rachis* jointed. *Hermaphrodite* calyx two-valved, one-flowered. *Corol* two-valved, less than the calyx. *Male*, or neuter calyx two-valved, one or two-flowered. *Corol* two-valved.

1. *M. Myurus*. Linn. *sp. pl. ed.* Willd. iv. 945. *Corom. pl.* 2. N. 117.

Culms creeping, from nine to eighteen inches high. *Spikes* solitary; exterior valve of the *hermaphrodite* calyx panduriform and emarginate; *male* calyx two-flowered.

Teling. Nalla-punookoo.

Is a native of dry elevated sandy ground.

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Culms several, ramous, diffuse near the base, rooting at the joints, extremities ascending, from nine to eighteen inches long, as thick as a crow's quill, compressed, smooth, not piped. *Leaves* small, smooth; mouths of the sheaths increased by a lacerated membranaceous border or stipule. *Spikes* solitary, terminal, and from the exterior arils peduncled, second, jointed, smooth, a little compressed, from one to two inches long. *Peduncles* articulated, and bracted at the middle. *Flowers*, the *hermaphrodite* ones occupy a waved row of pits on the four sides of the spike, while the *male* ones possess two sides, the back is naked.

HERMAPHRODITE FLOWERS. *Calyx* two-valved, one-flowered; the exterior valvelet has a broad coloured margin, which is emarginate, and deeply indented at the sides, like a fiddle; inner valvelet oblong, lodged in a pit of the rachis. *Corol* two-valved, membranaceous. *Nectary* two obovate, crennated scales embrace the germ. *Stamens* three. *Styles* two.

MALE FLOWERS. *Calyx* two-flowered, two-valved, valvelets nearly equal, boat-shaped. *Corol* with two membranaceous valves. *Stamens* three. *Pistil* none.

2. *M. granularis*. Linn. *sp. pl. ed.* Willd. iv. 945. *Corom. pl.* 2. N. 118.

Ramous, sub-erect, hairy, from one to two feet high; *spikes* fascicled. *Hermaphrodite* calyx oval, and rugose; *male* or neuter one-flowered.

Grows among bushes.

Culms very ramous, nearly erect, filiform, hairy, from one to two feet high. *Leaves* numerous, very hairy, stiff and sharp. *Spikes* terminal, and axillary, peduncled, several together, small, compressed, from half an inch to an inch long. *Panicles* as in the former. *Rachis* jointed, much waved and excavated as in *Rottbællia*. *Flowers* from four to ten of each sort, their situation exactly as in the last species, viz. the *hermaphrodite* occupy the forepart, while the *male*, or neuter are placed on the sides, the former are globular, and the latter lanceolate.

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HERMAPHRODITE FLOWERS. *Calyx* one-flowered, two-valved, exterior valve round or rigid, and very rugose; inner valve less rigid. *Corol* two-valved, membranaceous. *Stamens* three. *Styles* two.

MALE OR NEUTER FLOWERS. *Calyx* two-valved, one-flowered. *Corol* two-valved. *Stamens* three or none.

ROTTBÆLLIA. Schreb. gen. N. 1572.

Rachis (generally) jointed, variously excavated for the reception of one, or two flowers in a two-valved calyx, in each excavation.

1. *R. glabra*. R.

Near the base creeping, with extremities erect, smooth. *Leaves* bifarious, all *hermaphrodite*. *Calyx* one-flowered; *corol* three-valved.

Beng. Buksha.

A native of Bengal, where it grows on pasture lands, the borders of rice fields, and other moist places. Cattle are fond of it.

Culms jointed, smooth, compressed, filled with pith, creeping near the principal root for a foot or more, the remaining part from one to two, or even three feet, erect. *Leaves* alternate, bifarious, approximate, short, spreading, ensiform, smooth. *Sheaths* shorter than the joints of the culm, smooth. *Spikes* axillary, solitary, or in pairs, with a solitary terminal one, subulate, three-sided, smooth, short-peduncled, the peduncles with generally a part of the spikes hid in the sheaths of the leaves; general length from two to three inches. *Flowers* opposite, in general all, or the greatest part hermaphrodite, and as long as the joints of the rachis. *Calyx* one-flowered, two-valved, smooth, cartilaginous. The exterior valve of one of the pair obliquely emarginate, the other acute. *Corol*, the hermaphrodite and male three-valved, one valve on the inside, and two on the outside; all tinged with deep red at the base.

2. *R. compressa*. Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. 465. *Corom. pl. ii. N. 156. Retz. Obs. iii. 12.*

Culms climbing, from five to twenty feet high, smooth, compressed; *spikes* axillary and terminal; *rachis* jointed; *flowers* opposite, hermaphrodite calyces one-flowered. *Corol* three-valved.

Beng. Pansheroo.

Teling. Sharyoo, i. e. lake panookoo.

It is found on the borders of lakes, amongst other roots of long grass, and brushwood.

Culms several, creeping or climbing, ramous, from five to twenty feet long, piped, smooth, about as thick as a common quill, and very hard. *Leaves* numerous, bifarious, small for the size of the plant, smooth and soft; *sheaths* short, compressed, and smooth. *Spikes* peduncled, terminal, and from the exterior axils, generally from two to five together, compressed, a little smooth, from two to four inches long. *Peduncles* articulated at the middle and there bracted, lanceolate, chaffy, bracts also serrate and their insertion. *Flowers* all hermaphrodite, opposite, decussated, lodged in the excavations of the jointed rachis. *Calyx* one-flowered, two-valved, valves nearly equal; the flowers have alternately their valves pointed and somewhat longer than the excavation in the rachis, both cartilaginous; and obtuse, equal to the pits in the rachis, with the exterior one only cartilaginous. *Corol* three-valved, valves membranaceous. *Neclary*, two triangular bodies embracing the base of the stamens and germ. *Stamens* three. *Styles* two; *stigmas* plumose.

3. *R. exaltata*. Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. i. 466. *Corom. pl. 2. N. 157.*

Polygamous. *Culms* erect, hispid, from six to ten feet high. *Spikes* solitary, secund. Polygamous flowers on the front with neuter ones on the sides.

Beng. Bera-swoote.

Teling. Kenda panookoo.

A native of mountains.

Root consisting of strong woody fibres. *Culms* erect, ramous, a little compressed, inwardly of a spongy nature, from six to ten feet high and as thick as the little finger near the base, where they are armed with strong and short, white hairs. *Leaves* large and numerous, smooth on the outside, and hairy on the inside; *margins* hispid; *sheaths* very hairy; hairs elevated on glanular points, very stiff and sharp. *Spikes* terminal, and from the exterior axils, generally solitary, cylindric, &c. *Flowers* of three sorts, hermaphrodite, male, and neuter, the first and second occupy alternate pits or one side of the spike, while the neuter stand on each side of them, so that the spike may be called secund. *Calyx* of the hermaphrodite and male floret two-valved. *Corol* as in the last. *Stamens* &c. as in the genus. *Calyx* of the neuter flower two-valved, valvelets oblong. *Corol*, glumes two, membranaceous.

4. *R. corymbosa*. Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. i. 443. *Corom. pl. ii. N. 181.*

Polygamous, erect, smooth, from three to five feet high. *Spikes* fascicled, terminal and axillary; *rachis* jointed; *flowers* alternate, on opposite sides of the spike. *Calyces* generally two-flowered.

Teling. Peddu-panookoo.

R. punctata. Retz. Obs. iii. 12.

Agrilops erulata. Retz. Obs. ii. 27.

A native of low rich pasture ground, grows in erect tufts.

Culms many, straight, mostly naked, the sheaths of the leaves being short and covering but a small part of them; round and smooth, from three to five feet high, and like those of the last species, very firm, and not piped. *Leaves* a few, from six to twelve inches long; *margins* sometimes fringed with a few hairs; *sheaths* short and smooth. *Spikes* terminal and from the exterior axils several, peduncled. *Peduncles* filiform, curved, jointed near the base and there bracted, besides there are chaffy, filiform bracts at their insertions. *Flowers* alternate in two rows; one row on each side of the spike. *Calyx* two-flowered, two-valved. *Corol*, one hermaphrodite within, and one male without, each has two valves, sometime there is only one hermaphrodite floret, in which case it has three valves.

5. *R. perforata*. *Corom. pl. ii. N. 182.*

Culms erect, smooth, from three to five feet high. *Spikes* solitary, below the flowers are opposite, and the rachis perforated. *Calyx* generally two-flowered; one flower male, the other hermaphrodite.

Beng. Kurki.

Teling. Panookoo.

This species is rather scarce, it grows on low rich pasture ground.

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Culms many, erect, simple, round, smooth, jointed, but not piped; from three to five feet high, and about as thick as a crow's quill. *Leaves* small for the size of the grass, slender and smooth; *involucres* hispid; *mouths* of the sheaths and a little way up the base of the leaves woolly. *Spikes* terminal, and from the exterior awils, solitary, pinnated, round, smooth, as thick as a crow's quill, and from three to six inches long; where the flowers are opposite, there is an oblong perforation of the rachis, so that the backs of the inner glumes of the calyx touch one another. *Flowers* in pairs, nearly opposite on the lower half or more of the spike; above alternate, sometimes all hermaphrodite, sometimes hermaphrodite and male mixed. *Calyx* one or two-flowered, two-valved; *valvets* simple; the exterior one rigid, the interior one firm and white, both obliquely linear-oblong. *Corol*, when single, hermaphrodite, and three-valved; when double the exterior one is male, in which case the two have four valves, viz. two valves each; all membranaceous, in shape conforming to that of the calyx, but smaller.

6. *R. setacea*. *Corom. pl. ii. N. 132.*

Erect, setaceous, smooth, from two to six inches high. *Spikes* solitary, terminal, unilateral; *rachis* not joined. *Calyces* one-flowered. *Corols* two-valved, hermaphrodite.

Grows on old walls.

Culms many, erect, ramous, filiform, smooth, from two to six inches high. *Leaves*, inside a little hairy, in size proportioned to the plant. *Spikes* terminal, solitary, awled, secund, about an inch, or an inch and a half long. *Rachis* excavated on one side, but not joined. *Flowers*, they are all hermaphrodite, imbricated transversely on the excavated side of the rachis. *Calyx* one-flowered, two-valved; *valvets* equal, membranaceous margined. *Corol* two-valved, membranaceous, hairy. *Stamens* three. *Styles* two.

7. *R. Thomaia*. *Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. i. 464. Corom. pl. ii. N. 132.*

Erect, compressed, about two inches high. *Spikes* solitary, terminal, two ranked. *Rachis* not joined. *Calyces* one-flowered. *Corol* two-valved.

R. Thomaia and *pilosa*. *Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. i. 464. 5.* are, I suspect this very species.

Grows, with the last species, on old walls.

Culms minute, erect, compressed, about an inch high, exclusive of the spike, and two with it. *Leaves* bifarious, numerous. *Spikes* terminal, solitary, subulate, distichous, compressed. *Rachis* waved, excavated on the opposite side, not articulated. *Flowers* all hermaphrodite, disposed alternately in the excavations of the rachis. *Calyx* one-flowered, two-valved; *exterior* valvlet rigid, linear; *interior* boat-shaped, and less rigid. *Corol* two-valved, membranaceous, hairy. *Stamens* three. *Styles* two.

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8. *R. biflora*. *R.*

Setaceous. *Spikes* simple, subulate; *rachis* not articulate, but bifariously excavated for the reception of the two-flowered spikelets.

A native of the Peninsula of India; and in size and appearance very like *R. Thomaia* and *setacea*; and were they not two-flowered in the same calyx I should no doubt have taken it for *R. incurvata*. *Linn.*

Culms scarcely more than may be called the scapes of the spikes, the whole plants being but two or three inches high. *Leaves* many, filiform; *rachis* rigid, and with the sheaths somewhat pilose. *Spikes* terminal, solitary, subulate, about two inches long. *Rachis* not jointed, but alternately excavated on the opposite sides for the reception of the flowers. *Calyx* two-valved, two-flowered; *valves* very unequal, the exterior being many times larger than the inner one, which is a minute scale in the bottom of the excavations of the rachis, and not readily detected. *Florets* two in each calyx, both hermaphrodite, one sessile and the other short pedicelled, each with a corol of two equal membranaceous, smooth valves.

HORDEUM. Schreb. gen. N. 129.

Calyx lateral, two-valved; valves narrow, acuminate, distant, altogether forming a six-leaved involucre, one-flowered, by threes at each toothlet of the rachis.

1. *H. hexastichon*. *Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. i. 473.*

All the flowers hermaphrodite and awned, placed regularly in six rows.

Sans. Yuva, Situshooka.

Beng. Juba.

Arab. She-er.

This species is much cultivated in most of the temperate parts of Hindoostan during the cool season.

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TRITICUM. Schreb. gen. N. 130.

Calyx two-valved, solitary, generally three-flowered.

1. *T. aestivum*. *Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. i. 476.*

Calyces four-flowered, ventricose, smooth, imbricate, awned.

Sans. Godhooma, Soomuna.

Beng. Gom.

Hind. Gloom.

Pers. Gandum.

Arab. Burr.

Two varieties are very generally cultivated in the interior and northern parts of Hind.

doostan during the cool season.

2. *P. hibernica*, Linn. *sp. pl. ed. Willd.* i. 477.

Calyx four-flowered, ventricose, even, imbricated, with little or no awn.

Two varieties of this species are also cultivated in the northern parts of Hindoostan during the cool season.

TRIANDRIA TRIGYNIA.

MOLLUGO, Schreb. *gen. N.* 139.

Calyx five-leaved. *Corol* none. *Capsule* superior, three-celled, three-valved, many-seeded. *Endrigo* annular, and furnished with a perisperm.

1. *M. tetraphylla*, Linn. *sp. pl. ed. Willd.* i. 492.

Annual, diffuse. *Leaves* verticelled, cuneate-lanceolar. *Flowers* paniced.

Hind. and Beng. Khet-papara.

Pelurj. Veri Shudrasi.

A common weed in gardens throughout India.

2. *M. tetraphylla*, Linn. *Coch. Ch.* 79.

Annual, diffuse; *branches* angular, smooth. *Leaves* sub-verticelled, lanceolate, unequal.

Petioles of long dichotomous racemes of alternate flowers. *Seeds* dotted.

Beng. Jeli papara.

Almost multiflora. *Pluck. Phyt.* 21. t. 259. f. 2. wood.

Mulluzos ricta, Linn. *Syst.* 129. is probably the same plant, if so, the specific name is a very improper one. It is also a weed in gardens all over India.

3. *M. verticillata*, Linn. *sp. pl. ed. Willd.* i. 492.

Annual, diffuse, dichotomous, smooth. *Leaves* sub-verticelled, sessile, cuneiform peduncles inserted amongst the leaves, one-flowered. *Seeds* thrown along the back.

Obs. Found over most parts of India, and a common weed in our gardens during the dry season chiefly.

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TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

RHOPALD, Schreb. *gen. N.* 144

Calyx none. *Corol* four-petalled, bearing the stamens above the middle. *Nectary* four-sealed. *Germ* one-celled; *ovula* two, attached to each side of the cell.

1. *R. volucrea*, Brown *Low. Trees*, x. p. 191.

Leaves alternate, subsessile, oblong, entire, racemes axillary, and from the branchlets, longer than the leaves. *Nectarial scales* naked.

A native of Pulo Pinang.

As my description is taken from dry specimens I cannot say whether it be a tree or shrub, but the large woody specimens evidently show it to be perennial. *Leaves* short-petioled, alternate, obovate-oblong, obtuse-pointed, entire and smooth on both sides, six or more inches long and less than three broad. *Spikelets* none. *Racemes* generally solitary, from the small woody branchlets below the leaves, very long and completely clothed to the base with numerous beautiful, diverging, pretty large, delicate flowers. *Bractes* minute. *Calyx* none. *Petals* four, very long and slender, near the apex they expand into a concave, lanceolate shape for the reception of the stamens; they first open in the middle then at the apex, and soon after become revolute. *Nectary* four-leaved enclosing the lower part of the germ. *Filaments* four, short, inserted into the petals above the middle. *Anthers* linear, curved in an opposite direction to the petals. *Germ* above, ovate, style long and slender. *Stigma* clubbed.

2. *R. acrida*, Brown, *Low. Trees*, x. p. 192.

Leaves alternate, subsessile, oblong, serrate. *Racemes* axillary; *pedicels* two-flowered. *Nectarial scales* ciliate.

A native of the Malay Archipelago.

My description and drawing being from dry specimens, I cannot say whether it is a tree or shrub. Young shoots clothed with ferruginous down. *Leaves* alternate, short-petioled, oblong, acute, tapering at the base, serrate, firm and smooth on both sides; from four to six inches long, and from one to three broad. *Spikelets* none. *Racemes* axillary, solitary, shorter than the leaves, clothed with ferruginous down. *Pedicels* two-flowered. *Bractes* minute, coriaceous, at the base of each can not petioled. *Calyx* none. *Petals* five, long, slender, clavate; from the middle downwards, their sides touch, and form a slender tube. *Nectarial scales* four between the base of the petals and germ, obovate, ciliate. *Filaments* four, inserted on the petals, about one-third below their apices. *Anthers* ovate. *Germ* superior, very hairy. *Style* as long as the corol. *Stigma* clavate. *Seed* could not seen.

3. *R. caerulea*, R.

Leaves alternate, short-petioled, cuneate-oblong, obtuse, pointed, smooth, with a few large short serratures near the apex. *Racemes* axillary and terminal, as long as the leaves, downy. *Nectarial scales* four, distinct, and naked.

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A large timber tree, a native of the forests of Chittagong, where it flowers in March and April.

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Trunk of the full-grown trees about four feet in circumference, covered with dark-coloured, scabrous bark; branches numerous, spreading far, and dividing much; young shoots clothed with ferruginous down. *Leaves* alternate, short-petioled, cuneate-oblong, obtuse-pointed; interior margins generally with one, two, or three large, blunt serratures on each side, texture firm and polished; length from four to six inches, by two or three broad. *Racemes* axillary, and terminal, but chiefly the former, one, two, or three together, nearly as the leaves, straight and simple, densely clothed with ferruginous down. *Pedicels* short, two-flowered. *Bractes*, a small oval one at the base of each common peduncle, and one about the middle of each pedicel. *Flowers* numerous, crowded, small, yellowish green. *Calyx* none. *Petals* four, linearly spatulate, revolute. *Nectarial* scales four, rounded, smooth and distinct. *Filament* short, inserted on the petals. *Anthes* linear. *Germ* oblong, very completely covered with long, reddish brown hairs, one-celled, and containing two ovula attached a little to one side of the bottom of the cell. *Style* filiform. *Stigma* clavate, entire.

4. *R. robusta*. *R.*

Leaves alternate, sessile, cuneate-oblong, smooth, remotely serrulate. *Racemes* axillary, and below the leaves, smooth. *Nectary* a smooth four-toothed cup.

Jowee, the vernacular name in Sillhet where it is indigenous, and grows to be a large, stout timber tree. Flowering in June.

Young shoots smooth. *Leaves* alternate, sub-sessile, cuneate-oblong, obtuse-pointed, remotely and acutely serrulate, smooth on both sides, about twelve inches long, by five or six broad. *Racemes* axillary, and below the leaves, one, two, or three together, about half the length of the leaves, smooth. *Pedicels* short, two-flowered. *Bractes* smooth, one at the base of each common pedicel, and one about the middle of each of the proper ones. *Flowers* numerous, pale, greenish yellow, and fragrant. *Calyx* none. *Petals* four, linearly spatulate, smooth, revolute. *Nectary* one-leaved, cup-shaped, obtusely four-toothed, with the margins somewhat ciliate. *Germ* superior, oblong, smooth, one-celled; ovula two, attached to one side of the cell. *Style* filiform. *Stigma* clavate, entire.

HEDYOTIS. Schreb. gen. N. 153.

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Calyx four-parted. *Corol* one-petalled, funnel-shaped. *Capsule* inferior, two-celled, many-seeded. *Receptacles* adhering to the partition their whole length. *Embryo* centripetal, and furnished with a perisperm.

1. *H. hispida*. Retz. Obs. Bot. iv. p. 23. Linn. sp. pl. ed. i. 565.

Diffuse, four-sided, rooting at the joints. *Leaves* sessile, lanceolate, with hispid margins. *Flowers* axillary, crowded.

It sprung up and blossomed in December in the Botanic garden, amongst plants introduced from the Moluccas, in 1798-9.

Stem none, but several square, creeping branches, with their floriferous extremities ascending. *Leaves* opposite, sub-sessile, lanceolate; margins hispid, and entire, smooth, from two to three inches long; the connecting membrane divided into many subulate portions. *Flowers* axillary, sessile, small, white. *Capsule* roundish, two-celled. *Seeds* numerous.

2. *H. geniculata*. *R.*

Weak, straggling, jointed, round, smooth. *Leaves* sub-sessile, lanceolate, smooth. *Flowers* sub-verticillate, short-petioled.

A native of the Malay Islands.

3. *H. scandens*. *R.*

Perennial, scandent, round, smooth. *Leaves* broad-lanceolate. *Panicles* corymbiform, terminal; mouth of the tube of the corol and apex of the style bearded.

Gujee, the vernacular name in Sillhet, where it is indigenous; flowers and ripens its seed during the hot and rainy seasons.

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Stems and branches perennial, round, scandent. *Leaves* smooth, short-petioled, broad-lanceolate, smooth, entire. *Stipules* cup-shaped, connecting the leaves, with a short process on each side between the leaves. *Panicle* corymbiform, terminal, sub-globular, throughout trichotomous, all the ramifications a little villous. *Bractes* linear, spreading. *Calyx* four-toothed. *Corol* with the tube longer than the calyx, its mouth and the base of the four linear segments of the borders of the corol very woolly. *Germ* oval, two-celled; *ovula* numerous, attached to the sub-globular receptacles, rising from the middle of the partition. *Style* longer than the corol; *apex* woolly; *stigma* two-cleft. *Capsule* ovate, two-celled, many-seeded.

4. *H. lineata*. *R.*

Annual, diffuse, hairy. *Leaves* sessile, ventricose lanceolar, longitudinally marked with simple, parallel veins. *Peduncles* axillary, two or three together, pretty long, many-flowered. *Capsula* round, hairy.

Native of Chittagong, where it blossoms during the rains.

5. *H. Auricularia*. Linn.

Sub-dichotomous, diffuse, adscending, villous. *Leaves* lanceolate, sub-sessile, smooth above, many-nerved below. *Flowers* sub-sessile, densely whorled. *Capsules* villous.

Mariguti. Rhed. Hort. Mal. x. pl. 63. t. 32.

A native of Sillhet and Nepal, where the plant blossoms during the hot and rainy seasons. From the former place the plant was introduced in 1815 in the Botanic garden near Calcutta, by Mr. Smith.

Benj. Mutia-lata.

Root fibrous. Stem short, woody, divided into many slender generally once or twice dichotomous roundish or slightly four-sided branches, measuring a foot in length, densely villous, sometimes rooting at the base. Leaves lanceolate, tapering and acute at both ends, an inch or an inch and a half long, even above, with several oblique villous nerves underneath, margins scabrous; pairs approximate and exceeding in length their interstices. Petioles very short, the uppermost somewhat longer, hispid, uniting into a mem. ranceous, villous, stipular membrane, which is terminated by long hispid cilia. Flowers small, crowded into sessile, globose, axillary, copious, villous, verticils, concealing, but scarcely longer than the petioles and rendering their stipules reflexed. Lacinie of the calyx linear. Tube of the corolla scarcely longer than the calyx. Lacinie lanceolate, acute. Throat pubescent. Stamina exerted, erect, shorter than the limb of the corolla, with pubescent filaments. Style barbate. Stigma oblong. Capsule small, round, slightly furrowed.

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SPERMATOCOE. Schreb. gen. N. 155.

Calyx four-leaved. Corol funnel-shaped. Capsule inferior, crowned, two-celled, two-valved. Seed solitary, longitudinally furrowed on the inside. Embryo erect, and furnished with a perisperm.

1. *S. austrensis*, Linn. sp. pl. ed. Winkl. 571. Retz. Obs. iv. 23.

Shrubby, erect, four-sided. Leaves lanceolate, remote, short-petioled. Corymbis terminal, decomposed. Capsule opening from the base.

A native of moist places amongst the Circar mountains. Flowers during the rainy season.

Stem erect, woody, absolutely four-sided. Branches pinnate, four-sided. Leaves opposite, spreading, short-petioled, lanceolate, dewy; size very various. Stipules concealing, membranous, two or three-lobed. Calyx four-lobed, terminal. Throat villous, very small. Corolla four-leaved. Corol with short, gibbous tube. Capsule oblong, two-celled, two-valved, two-separable from the base. Seed solitary.

Obs. This species ought to be carefully compared with *H. betulaefolia*, Retz. Obs. ii. 8, and the capsule of the same is in Linn. Flor. Zool. N. 13. It should be well examined. The stipules seem the chief difference. In any plant they are always a hercynid concealing membrane.

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Knoxia corymbosa, Linn. sp. pl. ed. Winkl. ii. 582, which he considers as *G. stricta*, K. *stricta*, appears to me to be this plant. Indeed the two genera *Spermacoe* and *Knoxia* differ so little from one another as to induce me to think one of them might be superfl.

2. *S. lutea*, R.

Shrubby, erect, round, villous. Leaves opposite, remote, lanceolate, entire, villous. Corymbis terminal, decomposed, alternate; dividing becoming spicose when in seed. Stipules erect, but hid in hairs. Style twice the length of the corolla.

Knoxia umbellata, Benth. Herb.

Found by Dr. Buchanan in the woods of Knox, from whence he sent the seed to the Botanic garden, where the plants thus sown and raised are now the only ones.

Stem erect, perennating root with young stems. Branches pinnate, a foot in length, round and villous, without the whole plant soft downy. Leaves opposite, short-petioled, lanceolate, dewy, entire; length from two to four inches high. Calyx four-lobed, membranous with several erect, filiform divarices; lobes they are among the divarices, from inner to outer they are more numerous, and may be called an involucrum. Corymbis terminal, branched, with the ultimate divisions bent in like sickles by the time the seeds are ripe. Corolla much of the tube shut with much lobes within, which equally conceal the large, erect anthers lodged amongst it. Style erect. Stigma two-lobed with divarices above.

Obs. This has much the habit of *H. betulaefolia*, but differs wholly in the stipules, (even if the pericarp of the plant should be that of a *Spermacoe*), and in the form of the stem and branches. It is also very like *S. stricta*, but there the leaves have four-lobed, here perfectly round; there the tube of the corolla is smooth, short and gibbous, here cylindric, and shut with hairs; finally the capsule is three-bipartite, opening from the base, with oblong brown seed, in reality it is that of a *Knoxia*; here it does not open spontaneously, and has black round seed.

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3. *S. exserta*, R.

Shrubby, straight, tender parts villous. Leaves remote, sessile, petioled, lanceolate. Corymbis terminal, decomposed. Stamens and the filaments exerted. Capsule oval.

A native of the Circars, where it blossoms in October and November.

Obs. It is nearly allied to *S. lutea*; further examination may prove them the same.

4. *S. glabra*, R.

Shrubby, round, smooth, erect. Leaves linear-lanceolate, smooth. Corymbis axillary, compound; styles hairy. Stigma clavate. Capsule globose, remote.

A native of Palo Pinang, has much the habit of a stemless or slender bamboo, the situation of the leaves excepted.

Branches round, smooth, straight, jointed, in the dry specimens firm and woody. Leaves opposite, subsessile, linear-lanceolate, scarcely entire, length from a foot to six inches; concealing membrane with unequal awned processes from its mouth. Pedicels axillary, bearing several crowned minute umbels or heads of small flowers. General name. *Genetex* remote. Corol bell-shaped, mouth of the tube hairy. Style longer than the corol, hairy. Stigma clavate.

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vate, grooved. *Capsule* globular, smooth, size of a large pin's head.

5. *S. laevis*, R.

Biennial, straight, round, smooth. *Leaves* sub-sessile, lanceolar. *Corymbs* terminal. *Anthers* hid in the bearded mouth of the infundibuliform corol.

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A native of the interior of Bengal; in the Botanic garden it blossoms and ripens its seed from September till February, and is by far the prettiest Spermatocoe I have yet met with.

Stems erect, perfectly straight, round, smooth. *Branches* opposite, and like the stems, whole height about three feet. *Leaves* opposite, sub-sessile, lanceolate, smooth, entire; from one to three inches long. *Connecting* membrane divided into several subulate segments. *Corymbs* terminal, compound and decomposed. *Flowers* numerous, large, pale pink. *Bractes* small, and at the divisions of the corymbs chiefly. *Calyx* one of the four segments large, all the segments permanent. *Corol* funnel-shaped, before expansion the apex is large, with four horns; after expansion these projections form a conical knob under the apex of each segment. *Mouth* of the tube bearded. *Filaments* short; *anthers* linear, just within the tube. *Germ* two-celled, with one seed in each, attached to the top of the partition. *Style* longer than the tube of the corol. *Stigma* bifid. *Segments* revolute. *Capsule* oblong, crowned, two-celled, two-valved; *valves* keeled on the back. *Seed* solitary, longitudinally grooved on the middle of the inside.

Obs. It may be readily distinguished from *S. laevis* (the only species known to me that it can be mistaken for) by its smoothness, greater size of the flowers, and the segments of their borders being enlarged with a conic knob on the outside of their points.

6. *S. lineata*, R.

Erect, ramous, hairy. *Leaves* short-petioled, lanceolate, acuminate, linear. *Stipules* triangular and shaggy. *Heads* axillary on trichotomous short peduncles. *Stamina* protruded.

A native of the Moluccas. The lineate, hairy, very acute, tapering leaves, long shaggy triangular stipule, and small peduncled heads of axillary flowers, readily distinguish this species from all the other East Indian species known to me.

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7. *S. nana*, R.

Erect, simple, nearly round and smooth; *leaves* petioled, lanceolate, entire, smooth. *Flowers* axillary and terminal, sessile, crowded.

A very small species, less than six inches high, a native of the Island of Honimou.

8. *S. stricta*, Linn. *sp. pl. ed. Willd.* i. 573.

Annual, erect, four-sided. *Leaves* sessile, linear-lanceolate. *Flowers* in dense, globular, axillary verticils. *Capsules* scabrous, tapering at the apex.

Teling. Sookakunda.

An annual, a native of wet rice fields, appears and flowers during the rainy season.

Stem erect, brachy, four-sided, about a foot high, angles acute and scabrous. *Branches* decussated, stem-like, but slenderer. *Leaves* opposite, sessile, lanceolate, entire, a little scabrous. *Stipule*, a connecting membrane, ciliate. *Verticils* globular. *Involueres* leaf-like. *Flowers* most numerous, minute, white. *Tube* cylindric. *Stigma* globular. *Capsule* two-celled, opening at the apex. *Seed* solitary.

9. *S. costata*, R.

Diffuse, very downy. *Leaves* broad-lanceolate, or oblong, ribbed. *Flowers* crowded on little axillary, proliferous umbellets. *Stamina* protruded.

Hedysolis Auricularia, Linn.

Supposed to be a native of the Moluccas, as the plant sprung up in the Botanic garden, from some earth brought with the spice plants from those Islands in 1800. It blossoms and ripens its seed during the greatest part of the year.

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Root biennial, if not perennial. *Stems* or rather branches many, diffuse, round, from one to three feet long, clothed with long, soft diverging hairs. *Leaves* opposite, sub-sessile, broad-lanceolate, entire, ribbed with numerous large, simple, parallel veins; downy on both sides, from two to three inches long, and about one broad; connecting membrane with generally three, unequal, slender, subulate divisions. *Flowers* axillary, numerous, pale pink, very small, crowded together into small round heads, on short peduncles, and pedicels, the whole forming little, proliferous, villous umbels. *Involuere* and *involucels* annular, villous, from three to six-parted. *Calyx*, divisions equal, acute, hairy. *Corol* funnel-shaped, hairy on the outside, and in the throat of the tube; divisions of the border recurved. *Stamens* protruded beyond the mouth of the corol. *Germ* beneath, broad-turbinate. *Style* about as long as the tube of the corol. *Stigma* two-cleft, villous. *Pericarp* with two seeds.

10. *S. semierecta*, R.

Stem variously bent, but ascending, square. *Branches* brachiate, alternately smaller. *Leaves* ovate. *Flowers* in small, compact verticils. *Stamens* and *style* inclosed. *Capsule* turbinate, hairy.

A native, I suppose, of Sumatra, as the plant from which this description is taken, sprung up in a bed, where earth from that Island had been thrown, and in one year was about a foot and a half high.

The *lower branches* brachiate; the *superior* often solitary, they are all very exactly four-sided with angles sharp and somewhat hispid; in other respects they are very smooth. *Leaves* opposite, with smaller ones in their axils, short-petioled, acuminate, entire, very slightly scabrous, particularly the margins, with nerves and veins on the underside. *Connecting* membrane divided into several filiform portions. *Flowers* numerous, very small, white, sessile, collected into small compact, round verticils. *Corol*, divisions of the border bearded in the centre. *Anthers* within the tube.

11. *S. norbra*, Lam. sp. pl. ed. Willd. i. 572.

Annual, diffuse, round, hairy. Leaves opposite, sessile, round, obovate, the hairy margins much curled, and somewhat curl'd. Flowers axillary, sessile. Stamens and style erect.

Tarbovel. Rhed. Hort. Mal. 9. p. 149. t. 76. The leaves however are a little too sharp for our Coromandel plant.

Stems short and generally annual. Lower branches opposite, superior alternate, round, colour'd, very hairy, somewhat scabrous, weak, spreading and variously curved. Leaves opposite, sessile, round, obovate, or nearly oval, somewhat acute; hairy on both sides, edges recurved and more or less curled. Connecting stipule with three, four, or five filiform processes. Flowers axillary, generally in pairs, though often several together, but expanding in a successive, sessile, small, purple. Calyx the four divisions or in this species rather five, lanceolate, nearly as long as the tube of the corol. Corol sub-campanulate, half four-cleft. Stamens as long as the segments of the corol. Style as long as the stamens. Stigmas two, two-celled, segments revolute. Capsule oval, two-celled. Partition membranaceous. Seed solitary, oval, equally obtuse at each end.

12. *S. rotundifolia*, Lam. sp. pl. ed. Willd. i. 572.

Annual, diffuse, four-sided. Leaves opposite, sessile, broad-lanceolate; connecting stipules from three to five-bristled. Flowers verticill'd. Corol infundibuliform, four times longer than the calyx. Stamens and style erect.

A native of the sandy soil on the coast of Coromandel near the sea, and in flower the greater part of the year.

Root generally annual. Stem scarcely any, but many diffuse, straggling, four-sided, alternate, hispid branches from one to two feet in length. Leaves opposite, sessile, lanceolate, a little hairy; veins simple, from one to two inches long, and half an inch broad. Connecting stipules cup-shaped, with from three to six bristles from each side. Flowers axillary, sessile, two, three, or four, expanding in succession from the summit. Calyx with slender linear divisions. Corol four-lobed. Tube slender, three or four times longer than the calyx. Stamens erect. Stigmas erect, bifid; lobes broad, and revolute. Capsule two-celled, partition membranaceous. Seed solitary, oval, four-celled, the outer side.

13. *S. hirsuta*, Lam. Mém. 55. sp. pl. ed. Willd. i. 372.

Annual, with diffuse, completely four-sided, hairy branches. Leaves obovate, emarginate, waved, scabrous. Flowers verticill'd, two, three, or four in each axill. Tube of the corol twice the length of the calyx. Stamens and style erect.

Tarbovel. Madras botanical.

Gilchrist. Cylind. Hort. Zool. 24. f. 3. agrees pretty well with my plant except in the numerous pedicelled flowers.

Common on the sandy lands near the sea on the coast of Coromandel.

HYDROPHYLLIX, Schreb. gen. N. 159

Calyx four-parted; corol campanulate. Germ two-celled on seed, inferior. Capsule inferior, angular, two-celled. Seed solitary; embryo erect, and furnished with a perisperm.

1. *H. hirsuta*, Lam. sp. pl. ed. Willd. i. 381.

Sarissuanc p. G. et. comp. 1. p. 118. t. 20. f. 1.

Dich. orientalis, K. et. Mex.

A native of the sand hills along the shores of Coromandel and Malabar, where it is in flower the greater part of the year.

Root perennial. Stems none, but many long, slender, variously bent, striking, round, coloured branches running over the sand and often striking root from the joints. Leaves opposite, approximate, short, sessile, from a deep, somewhat spreading dentate cup. Flowers axillary, subsessile, one or two together, of a pale pink colour. Calyx above, four-parted; divisions endur'd, permanent. Corol campanulate, the hairy on the inside near the bottom, the four divisions of the border ovate, spreading, with their tips somewhat revolute. Filaments four, erect, shorter than the corol, and inserted on the mouth of its tube, opposite to its lobes. Anthers purple. Germ oblong. Style length of the corol. Stigma of two round lobes. Pericarp when ripe a dry berry, of a barrel-like shape, crowned with the remaining calyx, two-celled, with a single linear oblong seed in each, as detailed and figured by that very eminent and most accurate botanist, Gaertner.

RUBIA, Schreb. gen. N. 164.

Calyx scarcely any. Corol one-petalled, from four to five-parted. Berries inferior, twin. Seeds solitary. Embryo erect, and furnished with a perisperm.

1. *R. Hirsuta*, R.

Perennial, scabrous. Leaves four-fold, long-petioled, cordate, acute, from five to seven-nerved, leathery. Corol flat, five-parted pentandrous. Flowering in Asia. Rox. vi. 177.

Stems: Manipuri, Vikesa, Juncos, Sammija, Kalomoshika, Manduka, Bhandaree or Bhundree, Bhantee, Yezunayellee.

Beng. Manje or Manjishin.

A native of Nepal, and other mountainous countries, north and north-east of Bengal. It grows in the British garden at Calcutta, but requires uncommon care to keep it alive during the rainy season, and has never blossomed there.

Root perennial. Stems woody, scandent, climbing over trees and bushes. Branches

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cross-armed, from the axill of the large pair of leaves, jointed, swelling at the joints, hairy for a little distance below them, four-sided; angles sharp and armed with small, recurved prickles; the exterior cortex, which forms these angles, drops off by age, leaving the longer branches and stems round, and covered with a soft reddish somewhat downy bark. *Leaves* four-fold, petioled, one of the pairs always much larger, viz. about double the size of the other, and with longer petioles, all are beautifully cordate, entire, acute, pointed, generally five or seven-nerved, though in the largest there are sometimes nine, and in the smallest three, or even sometimes obliterated; these nerves are armed with small recurved prickles, like those on the angles of the branches; both sides channelled. *Panicles* terminal, oblong, composed of numerous, opposite, small, sub-globular, trichotomous panicles from the axill of the floral leaves. *Peduncles* and *petioles* four-sided, smooth. *Bractes* opposite, sessile, long, cordate. *Flowers* numerous, minute. *Calyx*, if any, so minute as not to be visible. *Corol* flat, five parted; divisions lanceolate, acute, with points inflexed. *Stamens* five, shorter than the corol. *Germ* beneath, twin. *Style* scarcely any, stigma large, two-cleft. *Berries* two, or one; the second not always coming to maturity, globular, size of a small grain of pepper, smooth. *Seed* single, round, smooth, with a deep pit on one side.

Obs. It differs from *R. cordifolia* in being pentandrous. The roots, stems, and larger branches are used to dye red with.

IXORA.* Schreb. gen. N. 167.

Calyx four-toothed. *Corol* one-petalled, funnel-shaped. *Tube* long, with the stamina in its mouth. *Germ* two-celled, one-seeded, lateral. *Berry* inferior, two-seeded. *Embryo* erect, curved, and furnished with a perisperm.

I. 1. *coccinea*. Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. i. 609.

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Shrubby. *Leaves* oblong, cordate, sessile, acute, smooth, entire. *Segments* of the corol ovate-lanceolate, acute. *Berry* crowned with the short segments of the calyx.

Schotti. Rhod. Mal. ii. p. 17. t. 12. is a pretty good figure of it, but the description of the colour of the flowers does not so well agree.

Jasminum flore tripetalo. Burm. Z pl. 125. t. 57. good.

In the Tanjore country and in China I have found this most beautiful shrub in great abundance in its wild state. In a cultivated state it flowers all the year round. I have had it eight years in my garden, and it is not more than three or four feet high, with many erect branches, but scarcely any thing like a trunk.

Leaves opposite, sessile, approximated, demissate, oblong, pointed, entire, smooth, shining, from three to four inches long, and one and a half broad. *Stipules* within the leaves with an awled process on each side. *Corymb* terminal, three forked. *Bractes* small, rigid. *Panicles* and *petioles* short, colourless. *Flowers* numerous, pretty large, bright scarlet, inodorous. *Calyx* four-toothed; divisions acute. *Corol*, *stamens* and *pistil* as in the genus. *Berry* size of a small cherry, red, juicy, two-celled. *Seed* solitary, convex on one side, and flat on the other.

Obs. Flamma sylvorum. Rumph. Amb. iv. p. 105. t. 13. is a very bad representation of this species, and much more like my *Ixora fulgens*. I have therefore doubtfully quoted it for that plant.

2. I. *Bandhuca*, R.

Shrubby, spreading. *Leaves* oval, stem-clasping. *Corymb*s crowded. *Segments* of the corol ovate, obtuse. *Berries* crowned with the open calyx.

Ait. R. v. iv. p. 250.

Sins. Ruktaka, Bandhooka, or Bandhooka, Bandhookavuka.

Burg. Rangna, Rjuna.

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A very elegant, uncommonly ramous, bushy shrub, a native of Hindoostan. Sir William Jones observes that the flower is often named by the best Indian Poets. It is in flower the whole year but chiefly during the rains, when it is highly ornamented.

Stems none, but branches numerous, which divide much and spread close on the ground, forming a large hemispherical bush. *Bark* of the large branches dark brown, and rather scabrous; that of the young shoots, smooth, and green. *Leaves* opposite, stem-clasping, oblong, obtuse, with a small point, entire, firm, smooth on both sides. *Stipules* interfoliaceous, annular, with a subulate process on each side. *Corymb*s terminal, crowded, divisions many, but short. *Flowers* numerous, when they first open scarlet, changing afterwards to crimson. *Bractes* opposite, conic, acute. *Calyx* superior, four-toothed, colour permanent. *Corol* with a very long slender tube; *segments* of the border four, ovate, rather obtuse, spreading. *Filaments* four, short, inserted without the mouth of the tube, spreading, anthers linear, spreading. *Germ* two-celled, with one seed in each, attached to the middle of the partition. *Style* length of the tube of the corol. *Stigma* bifid. *Berry* spherical, size of a large pea, smooth, fleshy, when ripe purple, two-celled. *Seed* solitary, oval, convex on the outside flat, with a deep pit on the inside. *Integuments* two; exterior muciform; inner membranaceous. *Perisperm* conform to the seed, cartilaginous. *Embryo* erect, curved, nearly as long as the perisperm. *Cotyledons* reniform, cordate. *Radicle* cylindric, longer than the cotyledons, inferior.

Obs. This species is nearly allied to *I. coccinea*, but differs in the following respects:

1st. This is a very ramous spreading bush, that much less so, and nearly erect.

* Sir William Jones observes (Ait. R. v. 251), that no Indian god was ever named IXORA; he adds at the same time that IWARA, which is indeed a title of Shiva, would be a very improper appellation of a plant which has already a classical name.

2d. In this the leaves are stem-clasping, and obtuse; in that sessile and acute.
3d. In this the segments of the border of the corol are ovate, and rather obtuse; in that ovate-lanceolate, and acute; and lastly,
4th. The calyx on the fruit is open in this species, in that shut into a conical point.

3. *I. fulgens*. R.
Shrubby. *Leaves* sub-sessile, lanceolate, acute. *Corymbis* terminal, highly coloured. *Segments* of the calyx cordate. *Tube* of the corol long and filiform, with smooth contracted mouth; *segments* lanceolate, and longer than the erect stamens. *Berry* two-lobed.

Plumula sylvanum. *Ramp.* A. B. iv. 195. t. 16? pretty good.
This elegant, highly ornamental shrub is a native of the Moluccas, and from thence was introduced into the Botanic garden, where it blossoms most part of the year.

Trunk short, soon dividing into many straggling weak branches, covered with smooth dark-brown bark. *Leaves* opposite, short petioled, lanceolate, entire, acute, smooth on both sides; from six to eight inches long, and from one to three broad. *Stipules* cordate, with an acute point in each side. *Corymbis* terminal, compound of short, dense, highly coloured branches, and branched, supporting numerous, erect, pedicelled, small but pretty large, scarlet flowers, with the four segments of their border lance, and the lanceolate, scarious erect. *Berry* two-lobed, size of a nut with ped. smooth, when ripe of a deep purple, two-lobed. *Seeds* solitary, nearly round, convex on the back, with a deep cavity on the inside, and from thence attach'd by a thick short cord to the centre of the partition. *Interior* of its wall, the exterior corresponding with what Gaertner calls the *areolæ* in *C. filix*, ash-coloured, and firm like parchmen; the *inter* more mucous, and darker coloured. *Perisperm* conforma to the seed, pale blue, and of a soft corollaceous consistence. *Endosperm*, one third shorter than the perisperm, curved. *Calyx* two-lobed. *R. L.* sub-sessile, in fl.

4. *I. stricta*. R.
Shrubby, upright. *Leaves* sub-sessile, elliptic. *Corymbis* dense, compound, hemispheric. *Lacinae* of the corol round, spreading. *A. B.* v. 181. t. 16.

Isora coccinea. *Leaves* C. B. 95. *Corymbis* *Reptant* Magazine, No. 169
Plumula sylvanum perisperm. *Ramp.* A. B. iv. 197. t. 17.

This beautiful plant was brought to the Botanic garden from the Moluccas in 1798, where it is in constant bloom, the whole year round, but rarely ripens its fruit. It is erect, when in flower is highly ornamental, but by no means so gaudy as *I. coccinea* and *Bauhinia*, which are certainly twice as much showy in flower.

Trunk scarcely any, but a few perfectly straight branches, covered with dark-brown smooth bark, light green to the base. *Leaves* opposite, sessile, elliptic, entire, smooth on both sides. *Stipules* minute, filiform, long, tapering and pointed. *Corymbis* terminal, very dense, sub-hemispheric, primary divisions subulate, and short, extreme divisions trichotomous; all smooth and of a bright, coppered blue. *Flowers* numerous, colour at first a lively orange ripening to scarlet, lasting long and becoming more of the time of expansion. *Calix* bright red, fleshy, *divisions* three and entire. *Corol*, tub. cylindric. *Border* of four round, spreading segments. *Filaments* without the tube, short, spreading, flat, with their linear setae arches over the divisions of the border of the corol. *Stamens* two-lobed, elevated a little above the mouth of the tube. *Berry* spherical, smooth, scarious, red, two-lobed, with a single rugose scarious seed.

Obs. In the Botanic garden at Calcutta there is a more rarer variety of this charming plant introduced from China, where it is called Hung-mou-ang, with pale pink flowers which it bears in abundance all the year.

5. *I. stricta*. *Leaves* sp. t. 16. i. 96.

Leaves sessile, broad lanceolate. *Corymbis* decompound, dense, sub-hemispheric; *lacinae* of the corol obovate and reflexed.

Until I came to Bengal I had not an opportunity of seeing this elegant plant. I have found it only in gardens. Flowering time the hot and rainy seasons. The shrub itself is much like *Isora coccinea*.

Ramous, erect, and smooth in every part. *Leaves* opposite, sessile, broad lanceolate, smooth, a little waved, from three to six inches long. *Stipules* within the leaves. *Corymbis* terminal, compound, or decompound, dense, often hemispheric; *divisions* or *subdivisions* by four. *Flowers* very numerous, in corymbis, white, with a straight, rather longer and more slender tube than in *Isora coccinea*; divisions the border reflexed, obovate.

Obs. This is probably nothing more than a variety of *I. stricta*, or that of this. It was originally brought from China, where it is called Ta-mou-tang.

6. *I. canifolia*. R.

Shrubby. *Leaves* broad-ovate, lanceolate, pointed. *Corymbis* terminal, long-peduncled. *Flowers* crowded; *segments* of the calyx oblong, conic.

A native of the country about Dacca, from thence the late Colonel Peter Murray sent seeds to the Botanic garden, where the plants grow freely, blossom in March and ripen their seed in August and September.

Trunk short. *Branches* opposite, nearly erect, round and covered with smooth brown bark; *young shoots* smooth, and green. *Leaves* opposite, short petioled, broad, cuneate, un-eciliate, revolved, entire, taper, obtuse pointed, firm and polished, somewhat bullate; length from four to six inches, by one and a half or two broad. *Stipules* tapering, subulate, pointed. *Corymbis* terminal, long peduncled, trichotomous, alternate divisions ending in fascicles of subsessile, crowded, pure white flowers, with a slight tinge of pink on the outside. *Bractes* in opposite pairs, at the various divisions of the corymb and under the calyx subulate. *Flowers*

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very numerous, pure white, fragrant. *Calyx* four-cleft to the base, divisions long, narrow and acute. *Tube* of the corol cylindric, very slender, three-quarters of an inch long; the four segments of the border oblong and obtuse. *Filaments* from the inner edges of the fissures of the border of the corol. *Anthers* narrow, sagittate. *Germ* oval, two-celled, with one seed in each, attached to the middle of the partition. *Stigma* of two linear lobes, elevated considerably above the mouth of the tube. *Berry* round, turbinate, size of a small cherry, when ripe bright red, and smooth, two-celled. *Seed* solitary, round, oval, convex on the outside, with a large deep pit on the inner. *Integuments* two; *exterior* nuciform; *inner* membranaceous, and greenish. *Perisperm* conform to the seed. *Embryo* erect, curved like the convex seed. *Cotyledons* reniform. *Radicle* cylindric, length of the cotyledons, inferior.

Obs. Vahl's figure of *I. parviflora*, *Symbol. Bot.* iii. t. 52, is much like this plant; his description however agrees better with what I have always considered to be his *parviflora*, and which is so labelled in Sir Joseph Banks's *herbarium*. They differ in the following respects. That (*I. parviflora*) is a tree, this a shrub; in that the leaves are linear oblong with a cordate base, of a much firmer texture, and more polished; in this they taper for two-thirds of their length to the base, (hence the specific name *cuneifolia*.) In that the segments of the calyx are short and obtuse, in this long and acute. In that the berries are round and black; in this short, turbinate and red. The corymbs also differ somewhat. In both species the flowers are white, but in this much larger.

7. *I. brachiata*, R.

Shrubby. *Leaves* short-petioled, lanceolar. *Panicles* brachiate, with remote, diverging branches.

A stout shrub, a native of the forests of Bengal. In the Botanic garden it flowers in March, and the seeds ripen in May.

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Trunk erect. *Branches* opposite, spreading much, but they are not so numerous as in *I. parviflora*. *Bark* brown, and pretty smooth. *Leaves* opposite, short-petioled, lanceolar, obtuse, smooth, of a hard texture, from four to six inches long, by less than two broad. *Stipules* triangular, acute. *Panicles* terminal, brachiate; *ramifications* few, remote on long, round, smooth peduncles. *Flowers* numerous, minute, much smaller than in *I. parviflora*. *Calyx* small, deeply four-toothed, coloured. *Corol* with a filiform tube; *segments* of the border obovate, emarginate. *Filaments* none. *Anthers* linear, attached by their backs to the bottom of the fissures of the border of the corol. *Germ* turbinate, two-celled, with one seed in each, attached to the partition. *Style* scarcely longer than the tube. *Stigma* large, two-lobed. *Berry* the size of a large pea, smooth, succulent, dark brown purple, two-celled. *Seeds* solitary, round, convex, on the outside concave, with a pit on the inner. *Integuments* two, *exterior* white, hard, thin, and elastic; *inner* tender and thin. *Perisperm* acetabuliform, amygdaline. *Embryo* erect, curved. *Cotyledons* cordate. *Radicle* cylindric, curved, inferior.

Obs. A handsome shrub, and nearly allied to Vahl's *I. parviflora*, though very different from the plant so labelled in the *Banksian herbarium*, which grows in abundance in this garden.

1st. In the shape of the leaves, which in that species are sub-sessile, and generally have a broad stem-clasping base; in this the petiole is about half an inch long, and the leaves taper more towards the base than at the exterior end.

2d. In the thinness of the panicle, (though of the same conformation), and the size of the flowers, which in this species are much smaller, and every way more delicate, and also in their shape, which in that species is oblong before expansion, but in this round.

3d. In this the anthers are sessile, in that they have short filaments.

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8. *I. villosa*, R.

Shrubby. *Leaves* broad-cuneate, lanceolar, villous underneath. *Corymbs* super-decomponed to the sixth or seventh degree, divisions trichotomous, villous. *Calyceine* segments oblong and ciliate.

Beng. Choomarce.

This species is a native of Silhet, where it grows to be an elegant middling sized shrub with large crowded corymbs of fragrant white flowers, which appear in May and June.

Young shoots straight and villous. *Leaves* opposite, short-petioled, broad-cuneate, lanceolar, entire, acuminate, underneath soft with very short down; from six to ten inches long, by from two to four broad. *Stipules* downy, with the ends subulate. *Corymbs* terminal, from four to eight times trichotomous, all the divisions downy, and the last three-flowered. *Bractes* opposite, downy; two slender small ones pressing the base of each calyx. *Calyx* four-parted, segments oblong, ciliate. *Corol* with a very long, smooth, filiform tube; segments of the border four, oblong, spreading; in the oblong obtuse bud they are imbricated.

9. *I. acuminata*, R.

Shrubby. *Leaves* petioled, lanceolar, acuminate, smooth; *floral* pair stem-clasping, and broader. *Corymbs* super-decomponed, much crowded, and smooth. *Calyceine* segments ensiform.

A very charming shrubby species, a native of the forests near Silhet, where it blossoms during the hot season, and perfumes the air with the fragrance of its flowers.

10. *I. parviflora*, Vahl, *Symbol.* iii. p. 11. t. 52. *Linna. sp. pl. ed. Willd.* i. 609.

Arboreous. *Leaves* sub-sessile, oblong, smooth. *Panicles* ovate oblong, decussated. *Laciniae* of the corol ovate. *Style* hairy. *Berries* round.

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Beng. Gundhal-rungan.

Teling. Tadda-pullu.

Among the mountains of the coast of Coromandel this species grows to be a pretty large tree; in the low lands it is much smaller, seldom exceeding fifteen or twenty feet in height.

Flowering time February and March.

Bark dark-coloured, scabrous. *Leaves* opposite, short-petioled, linear-oblong, pointed at the base, often cordate; smooth, shining, firm, entire, from three to four inches long, and from one and a half to two broad. *Stipules* as in *L. coccinea*. *Panicles* ovate, terminal, erect, cross-armed; *divisions* always three-forked. *Bractes* at the principal divisions stipulaceous, with four subulate processes; the rest are small, one below each ramification. *Flowers* small, white, fragrant. The style is hairy. *Berry* generally two-seeded, somewhat two-lobed, size of a pea, black.

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11. *L. barbata*, R.

Tube of the corol long; *mouth* bearded. *Leaves* opposite, short-petioled, oblong, entire, smooth, shining; *floral* leaves, round cordate, sessile. *Panicles* open.

This elegant, densely ramous, large shrub, or small tree, I have found only in the Botanic garden. Flowering time the hot season.

Trunk scarcely any, branches numerous, opposite. *Leaves* opposite, short-petioled, oblong, entire, smooth, and shining on both sides, from six to nine lines long. *Stipules* within the leaves as in the other species. *Corymbes*, or rather panicles terminal, decoupled, large, diffuse, always thick on the smooth in every part. *Bractes*, the lowermost pair embracing the base of the common peduncle, large, and cordate, (they may be called floral leaves;) the rest gradually decrease in size till they become very minute at the ultimate divisions. *Calyx* as in the genus, with acute divisions. *Petal* of the corol long and slender, its mouth crowned with long white hairs. *Style* the length of the corol. *Stigma* clubbed, just without the mouth of the tube, apex slightly bifid. *Berry* oval, smooth, size of a pea, two-seeded.

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Obs. Benth. l. c. *l. ed. Mal.* ii. p. 19. t. 13, is a tolerable representation of this plant, but a bad one of what I consider to be *Leora alba*.

12. *L. undulata*, R.

Leaves opposite, broad-lanceolar, acute, much wavy. *Panicles* terminal, open; *divisions* of the calyx acute. *Filament* as long as the anther. *Stigma* two-cleft. *Berries* transversely oval.

Benp. Paraka-doo.

A ramous shrub, a native of forests in Bengal, flowering time the hot season.

Leaves opposite, subsessile, spreading, broad-lanceolar, or oblong, pointed, margins much wavy, smooth on both sides but not shining. *Stipules* within the leaves with a long wavy process on each side. *Corymbes* or rather panicles terminal, decoupled, as in *L. barbata*, but much smaller. *Bractes* as in the other species. *Flowers* from roots small, white. *Calyx*, divisions acute. *Corol*, divisions on the border reflex and rather shorter than the tube. *Filaments* from the fissures of the corol, pretty long, spreading and variously bent. *Anthers* as in the genus. *Style* rather longer than the tube. *Stigma* two-cleft; *divisions* recurved.

13. *L. Pavetta*, R.

Shrubby. *Leaves* short-petioled, smooth, entire. *Panicles* fastigate, axillary, and terminal. *Style* twice the length of the corol. *Stigma* entire. *Berries* globose.

Pavetta indica, Linn. *sp. pl. ed. Willd.* i. 610.

Pavetta, s. Muller. *ele. Bot. Hort. Mal.* v. 19. t. 10, is certainly this plant.

Benp. Kookoor-chora.

Telug. Nannip-peta.

A middle sized shrub, common on road sides, hedges, uncultivated lands, &c. where there is a good soil.

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Branches cross-armed, ascending. *Bark* ash-coloured. *Leaves* opposite, petioled, long, entire, pointed, always smooth on both sides, which forms the chief difference between this and the next species; from four to six inches long, and two, or two and a half broad. *Stipules* as in the former species. *Corymbes* compound, terminal, large, nearly corymbose, cross-armed. *Panicles* and *pedicels* round, and smooth. *Bractes* as in the former species. *Flowers* white somewhat fragrant. *Calyx*, divisions obtuse. *Style* twice the length of the tube. *Stigma* clubbed. *Berry* globose, size of a pea, one or two seeded.

14. *L. tomentosa*, R.

Shrubby. *Leaves* oblong, veni-rose, entire, tomentose. *Panicles* lax, sub-globose, veni-rose; *style* twice the length of the corol. *Stigma* entire. *Berries* globose.

Benp. Aoci.

Telug. Nannip-peta.

A large shrub, native of the same places, but not so common as the last described, flowers the beginning of the hot season.

Branches cross-armed, ascending. *Bark* ash-coloured. *Leaves* opposite, petioled, ovate, cordate, entire, both sides very downy, from four to eight inches long, and from three to five broad. *Stipules* as in the former species. *Panicles* terminal, globose, cross-armed, divisions always three-forked. *Panicles* and *pedicels* round, downy. *Bractes* as in the former species. *Flowers* numerous, white, faintly fragrant. *Style* twice the length of the tube. *Stigma* clubbed. *Berry* generally two seeded.

Obs. In all the foregoing species the berries are two-seeded, though it often happens that they come to perfection. I never met with any that had three or four. I do not find that the inferior parts of these plants make use of the trees, except for fuel.

15. *L. tomentosa*, R.

Leaves short-petioled, oblong, downy smooth. *Panicles* terminal, corymbiform, contractile. *Segments* of the calyx cordate, and obtuse, tube of the corol long, and most slender.

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Segments of its border oblong, obtuse, and longer than the erect style, or stamina.

A native of the Moluccas, and with flowers infinitely more delicate than *I. fulgens* which it most resembles.

16. *I. congesta*, R.

Shrubby. *Leaves* short-petioled, oblong, strongly veined. *Corymbs* terminal, short, dense. *Flowers* sub-sessile. *Segments* of the calyx obscurely reniform; those of the border of the corol oblong, and obtuse.

A native of the Moluccas, and differs from *I. fulgens* in the firm somewhat coriaceous leaves, with stronger parallel veins.

17. *I. lanceolaria*, Colebr.

Shrubby, smooth; *branches* slender, pendulous, sub-dichotomous. *Leaves* in approximate pairs, very long, linear-lanceolate, acuminate, short-petioled. *Corymb* terminal, sub-sessile, small, with coloured scaly, crowded *peduncles*. *Tube* of the corol filiform; *lacinae* linear-oblong. *Anthers* linear, with deeply bitid base.

A native of Travancore. Introduced into the Botanic garden by Dr. A. Berry in 1803. Time of blossoming the hot season; the fruit ripens towards the close of the rains.

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An erect shrub, five, six, or even more feet high, with dichotomous, very little spreading, ash-coloured branches. *Branchlets* very slender and twiggy, hanging, green, with numerous compressed widened joints, like all the other parts of the plant smooth. *Leaves* spreading, from five to seven inches long and almost as many times exceeding their interstices, on each or less broad a little above their acute base, from thence tapering into a sharp acuminate, opaque and somewhat glaucous above, pale beneath, with a slender white rib and very fine sub-opposite nearly transverse nerves which communicate with each other in sub-marginal arches. *Petioles* about two lines long, channelled. *Stipules* adpressed, lanceolate, as broad as the interstices between the insertion of the two opposite leaves, tapering into a subulate point which generally exceeds the petioles in length. *Corymb* small, supported by a pair of very short leaves, consisting of twice or thrice trichotomous, reddish, pubescent peduncles, with opposite linear, subulate bractes under each division, having a stipuliform, fimbriated process between their bases. *Pedicels* ternate or fascicled, two or three lines long, with three pairs of reddish fleshy subulate scales, the uppermost adpressed to the calyx. *Calyx* very small, oblong, reddish, with erect subulate teeth; at the bottom, within, there is a series of fleshy, subulate, withering and sphacelated *clitid* as in the family of *Asclepiadeae* and *Apocynae*. *Corolla* white; *tube* slender, half an inch long; *lobes* spreading, equalling the tube, with linear oblong-falcate, slightly pubescent *lacinae*. *Anthers* linear and long, the base bitid and ending in two whitish processes. *Filaments* short, exerted. *Style* clavate. *Stigma* two-lobed, subulate, spreading, elevated above the mouth of the corolla. *Berry* as large as a marrow-fat pea, red, smooth, crowned with the four subulate, erect teeth of the calyx. *Seeds* emp-shaped, hemispherical.

PYROSTRIA. Juss. gen. ed. Vst. 229.

Calyx four-toothed. *Corol* with cylindric tube, and four-cleft border. *Drupe* inferior, with as far as eight, one-seeded nuts.

1. *P. hexasperma*, R.

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Leaves opposite, short-petioled, oblong, acute, entire. *Corymbs* axillary, and also within the cuspidate, hairy, stipules, dichotomous. *Drupe* six-seeded.

A native of the Island of Honimou.

Tender shoots clothed with brown hairs. *Leaves* opposite, approximate, short-petioled, oblong, acute, entire, a little hairy; from three to four inches long. *Stipules* within the leaves cuspidate, hairy. *Pedicels* opposite; with the stipules many times larger than the petioles, each ending in a small twice dichotomous, corymbiform, petiole of reniform second spikes. *Bractes* subulate, one-flowered. *Flowers* rather small, hairy. *Calyx* four-toothed. *Corol* with a slender, cylindric, villous tube, and contracted, four-parted border. *Filaments* none. *Anthers* linear in the mouth of the tube of the corol, and affixed to it by their backs. *Germ* beneath. *Style* shorter than the corol. *Stigma* simple. *Drupe* round, six-ribbed; size of a pea. *Seeds* or nuts regularly six, sub-cylindric.

SALVADORIA. Schreb. gen. N. 220.

Calyx four-toothed. *Corol* one-petioled, four-cleft. *Style* none or short. *Berry* inferior, one-seeded.

1. *S. persica*, Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. i. 695. R. Corom. pl. i. N. 26.

Rivina paniculata, Syst. nat. x. p. 899.

Teling. Poldi-warago-wenk.

A middle sized tree, a native of most parts of the Circars, though by no means common; it seems to grow equally well in every soil. Produces flowers and ripe fruit all the year round.

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Trunk generally crooked, from eight to ten feet high to the branches, and one in diameter. *Bark* very scabrous, and deeply cracked. *Branches* exceedingly numerous, spreading, with their extremities perfectly pendulous, like the weeping willow. *Leaves* opposite, petioled, oval or oblong, entire, very smooth, and shining on both sides, without veins; from one to two inches long, and about one broad. *Stipules* none. *Panicles* terminal, and from the exterior axils. *Flowers* minute, very numerous, greenish-yellow. *Bractes* minute. *Calyx* inferior, four-toothed, permanent. *Corol* one-petalled. *Tube* short, border four-cleft; *segments*

oblong, revolute. *Filaments* four, inserted into the tube of the corol under its fissures, and rather shorter than the border. *Stamens* oval. *Germ* globular, style none. *Stigma* scarious. *Berry* very minute, much smaller than a grain of black pepper, smooth, red, juicy. *Seed* one. *Obs.* The berries have a strong aromatic smell, and taste much like garden cresses. The bark of the root is remarkably acrid, bruised and applied to the skin, soon raises blisters, for which purpose the natives often use it. As a stimulant it promises to be a medicine possessed of very considerable powers.

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CALLIURPA. Schreb. gen. N. 175.

Calyx four-toothed. *Corol* one-petalled, tubular, four-parted. *Germ* four-celled, cells one-seeded; one attached to the middle of the axis. *Berry* four-seeded. *Eubryo* erect, and furnished with a perisperm.

1. *C. americana. R.*

A tree. *Leaves* long-petioled, oblong, ventricose, tapering much toward both ends, entire, hoary underneath. *Petioles* axillary, sub-globular, throughout di-hotomous.

A small tree, native of China &c. Flowers at various times through the year. *Trunk* nearly erect, and in trees nine years old, thirty-three inches in circumference, four feet above the surface of the soil. *Branches* spreading. *Branchlets* obtusely four-corned, and woody. *Leaves* opposite, long petioled, oblong, ventricose, tapering equally at each end, entire, smooth above, hoary underneath, while young and expanded very much on both sides; length from six to twelve inches, petiole included, which may be reckoned one-fourth of the whole. *Petioles* axillary, solitary, or paired, the largest on a peduncle as long as the petiole, sub-stemmed, from six or eight times di-hotomous, all the ramifications somewhat three-corned and woody. *Flowers* small, very numerous, lively purple, of the smell rather offensive. *Pistils* tripartite. *Calyx* campanulate, scarcely four-fifths the length of the corolla. *Corol* with the tube much longer than the calyx, one of the segments of the border small. *Filaments* four, length of the corol. *Stamens* hoary. *Germ* globose, round, four-celled, with one ovule in each, attached to the middle of the axis. *Style* as long as the tube, and half an ovule in diameter. *Stigma* beaded. *Berry* apiculate, round, four-celled, hoary purple, scarcely one of a small grain of black pepper; one-seeded. *Seed* four, convex on the outside, with two flat faces on the inner, rough; *intercosta* numerous, and the shell of a nut. *Pistils* globose, soft, grey-white. *Eubryo* straight, erect, nearly perispermous, the perisperm. *Calyx* long oblong. *Rachis* oblong, the length of the calyx, four, linear.

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2. *C. indica. Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. i. 620*

A tree, all the above parts woody. *Leaves* opposite, oval, entire, leavy. *Corolla* axillary, di-hotomous, three-lobed. *Corolla* tripartite.

Trunk tomentose. *Fls.* Z. L. N. 391.

A pretty large tree, native of the Great mountain, and of the whole of the peninsula. *Trunk* perfectly straight, and of a considerable height. *Branches* spreading, and near the top, forming but a small head for a long time. *Young shoots* on whitish stalk, and covered with grey toment. *Leaves* opposite, petioled, entire, tapering to a point, entire, downy, below whitish with much long downy hairs, and sometimes long and fine or six lines. *Petioles* round, two or three inches long, and very firm. *Corolla* globose, erect, two-forked throughout, every part erect, and the segments of the border small. *Flowers* very numerous, small, purple. *Calyx* short, and very firm. *Corolla* globose, erect, two-forked throughout. The other parts as in the preceding.

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3. *C. indica. Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. i. 620*

Shrubby, downy. *Leaves* ovate, glandular-dentate serrate, downy underneath. *Pistils* axillary, sub-globular. *Stigma* beaded. *Berries* purple.

Calliurpa americana. Lessert. Cactus Ch. ed. Willd. i. 388.

This shrub was first introduced into the Botanic garden from the Mauritius in 1798, and in three years had attained to the height of from four to eight feet high, bearing the flowers, and the young parts downy, and the ligneous ones covered with smooth, pubescent, and black. They are in blossom in March and April chiefly, though for a long time in flower.

Leaves opposite, short petioled, from broad corolla to oblong, rounded with irregular glandular dentate serrate; upper side soft and of a deep green colour, but very downy, and pale underneath. *Corolla* axillary, di-hotomous, scarcely longer than the petiole, ovate. *Flowers* small, pale red colour. *Branches* subulate, entire, and woody. *Corolla* globose, erect, two-forked throughout, every part erect, and the segments of the border small. *Flowers* very numerous, small, purple. *Calyx* short, and very firm. *Corolla* globose, erect, two-forked throughout. The other parts as in the preceding.

Obs. It differs from *C. americana, Willd.* in having a woolly, toothed calyx, two-lobed stigma and in the form of the leaves.

4. *C. indica. R.*

Shrubby, young shoots hoary. *Leaves* lanceolate, obtusely serrulate, fine and entire-pointed, hoary underneath.

Maslandra. *Asiat. Res.* ix. 233.

Be g. Matura, Matrujanja.

A stout shrub, with all the tender parts and the under surface of the leaves densely clothed with long, soft, white, stellate pubescence, common in the vicinity of Calcutta, where

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it is in flower and seed nearly the whole year.

I long considered this to be Vahl's *macrophylla*, but on rearing what I also took for the same species from Silhet and Chittagong, in the Botanic garden, I could plainly observe a striking difference when growing near each other, and as the Chittagong and Silhet sort agrees much better with Vahl's figure and description, I must consider it to be his *macrophylla*. In the Calcutta plant, which I now call *incana*, the leaves are never so broad in proportion to their length, more round at the base; much more pointed, with the long taper points entire; all the rest of the margin, except what may be called the base, obtusely serrulate. In *macrophylla*, the leaves are crenate, more obtuse, and the margins cut to the very apex; the two are however very nearly allied, though I think sufficiently distinct to authorize their being considered as different.

5. *C. macrophylla*. Vahl. *Symbol.* iii. 13. t. 53.

Shrubby, downy. *Leaves* opposite, ovate lanceolate, serrulate, reticulate, hoary underneath. *Corymbs* axillary, dichotomous, rather longer than the petioles. *Berry* minute white.

A native of Silhet and Chittagong.

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A shrub, from four to eight feet in length. *Trunk* scarcely any, but several, round, erect branches, covered with white down. *Leaves* opposite, petioled, lanceolate, or oblong lanceolate, fine-pointed, finely serrate, wrinkled, above soft, and a little downy, below covered with much whitish soft down, from six to nine inches long, and two or three broad. *Stipules* none. *Petioles* about an inch long, downy, many times shorter than the leaves. *Peduncles* as long as the petioles, round, downy. *Bracts* lanceolate, one under each division of the corymb. *Flowers* very numerous, small, rose-coloured. *Calyx* woolly, the four divisions distinct and acute.

6. *C. acuminata*. R.

Shrubby, tender parts hoary with a stellate pubescence. *Leaves* broad-lanceolar, acuminate, remotely repand, denticulate. *Panicles* axillary, long-peduncled, dichotomous, shorter than the leaves.

A native of Silhet, flowers in May. In this species the panicles are elevated on longer peduncles than in the other species, the leaves and young parts hairy, except the upper surface of the former when fully expanded, which is then naked and reticulate; from four to five inches long by nearly two broad.

7. *C. longifolia*. Linn. *sp. pl. ed.* Willd. i. 621.

Shrubby, with erect weak branches. *Leaves* rather long-petioled, broad-lanceolate, serrulate, smooth above, downy underneath. *Panicles* axillary, dichotomous, length of the petioles. *Berries* white.

A native of Prince Wales' Island, where it blossoms in June, July, and August.

8. *C. cuspidata*. R.

Shrubby, all the tender parts, and the under surface of the short-petioled, elliptic, dentate, cuspidate leaves woolly. *Corymbs* axillary, their division and the calyces clothed with minute grains under the wool.

A native of the Moluccas; the leaves are always acutely dentate, and end in a long taper, acute point. The berries are very small, smooth, and purple.

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9. *C. lanceolaria*. R.

Shrubby, hairy. *Leaves* lanceolar, serrulate, acuminate. *Panicles* axillary, short-peduncled, sub-globular. *Berries* white.

10. *Kaomora*.

A pretty, shrubby species, with narrower leaves than any of the other species I have yet met with in India, they taper most toward the base, are nearly smooth on the upper surface, but very hoary underneath; as are all the other tender parts. *Flowers* numerous, minute, purple.

A native of the forests of Silhet, where it is in flower most part of the year.

11. *C. pentandra*. R.

Shrubby, tender parts mealy. *Leaves* opposite, with an alternate one between, oblong entire, cuspidate. *Corymbs* axillary. *Flowers* pentandrous. *Stigma* from three to four-lobed.

A native of the Moluccas.

12. *C. purpurea*. Juss.

Shrubby; *branchlets* and younger parts slightly scaly. *Leaves* sub-sessile, lanceolate, acuminate, serrate, with sub-entire emarginate base, smooth above, glandular-dotted below. *Corymbs* axillary, very small, dichotomous. *Flowers* glandular.

Porphyræ dichotoma. Lour. *Cochin Ch. ed.* Willd. i. 87.

A native of China. Introduced in 1812, into the Botanic garden, at Calcutta, where it thrives extremely well, has attained a height of from four to six feet, and blossoms from April to September. The berries ripen at the close of the rainy season.

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Shrubby, spreading, with roundish branches, covered with scabrous gray bark. *Branchlets* very slender, slightly scabrous, and beset with ferruginous stellate and somewhat scaly pubescence; new shoots almost mealy. *Leaves* from lanceolate to oval, two inches long, tapering at both ends, but more so at the base, and only there entire: the rest of the margin serrulate; without any hair or down, but scabrous below, from a great number of minute brown shining glandular dots which impart on being rubbed, a faintly aromatic smell; nerves and ribs elevated and slightly scaly. *Petioles* very short. *Corymbs* axillary or rather supra-axillary, small, round, two or three times dichotomous, many times shorter than the leaves; *peduncles* short, divaricate, beset with mealy pubescence, with minute lanceolate scales under each subdivision.

Flowers fragrant, purple, marked with glandular dots. Calyx turbinate with very small obtuse tooth. Corol about three times longer than the calyx, infundibuliform; laciniae oval, obtuse. Filaments almost twice as long as the corolla, purple; anthers large, orange-coloured, covered with many glandular dots. Stigma sub-capitate, elevated about the anthers. Berry very small, purple, at last red, with one or two fertile seeds.

BUDDEIA. Schreb. gen. N. 184.

Calyx four-cleft. Corol four-cleft. Capsule superior, bisulcate, bilocular. Seeds numerous.

1. B. Nicotiana, Buchanan.
Arborescent. Leaves lanceolate, sub-serrate, hairy underneath. Stems terminal, lengthening, with flowers three-fold.

Under the vernacular name at Chittagong, where the plant is indigenous, and from thence introduced into the Botanic garden by Dr. Buchanan, where it begins to blossom about the close of the cold season. Seeds ripen in March and May.

Tree erect; branches numerous, opposite. Bark of the larger woody parts ash-coloured; young shoots covered with white down. Height of the tree, in two years, about fifteen feet. Leaves opposite, short-petioled, lanceolate, slightly hairy; from four to eight inches long. Petioles short, their bases joined by a connecting membrane. Spikes terminal, generally three-fold, there being a larger, and longer in the centre, with a smaller on each side; long, slender, hairy, lengthening, and blossoming for three months. Flowers generally three-fold, sub-opposite, sessile, very numerous, small, pure white, and of a pleasant smell. Bract lanceolate, one under each flower. Calyx inferior, four, rarely five-toothed, villous. Corol one-petalled, hypocrateriform. Tube the length of the calyx; mouth villous, border of four, rarely five, rounded, equal segments. Filaments short, inserted near the base of the tube of the corol. Anthers broad, sagittate, hid in the tube. Germinal. Style short. Stigma large, oblong, bisulcate, even with the tops of the anthers. Capsule ovate-oblong, two-celled, two-valved. Seeds minute, numerous, imbedded, compressed.

Obs. The whiteness of the leaves, and young shoots of this plant, indifferently of its numerous, beautiful, small, fragrant, pure white flowers, makes it highly ornamental, particularly amongst plants with darker foliage.

EXACUM. Schreb. gen. N. 185.

Calyx four-leaved. Corol silver-shaped. Capsule superior, two-celled, two-valved. Seeds many.

1. E. bicolor, R.
Annual, erect, four-sided. Leaves sessile, ovate, five-nerved. Flowers axillary; apices of the segments of the corolla and the rest white. Anthers erect.

A native of Cutch, where it flowers during the cool season.

Root almost simple. Stem erect, branched, four-sided, angular somewhat winged, from one to two feet high. Leaves sub-sessile, opposite, oval, five-nerved, smooth, size very various. Floral leaves small and narrow. Flowers axillary, solitary, short-petioled, large, of a beautiful white and blue colour.

2. E. tetragynum, R.
Annual, simple, erect, four-sided. Leaves sessile, lanceolate, five-nerved. Flowers numerous, terminal. Stamens and style decussate.

Benj. K. Scherh.
A native of Bengal, where it grows among long grass; and flowers during the rains.

Stem erect, simple, exactly four-sided, smooth; from two to three or even four feet high. Leaves opposite, decussate, sessile, lanceolate, five-nerved, smooth and shining, from two to four inches long. Flowers terminal, numerous, large, of a most beautiful blue colour, inflores. Calyx divided nearly to the base into four, daggered segments. Corol segments oblong, acute, spreading. Filaments on the tube of the corol short. Anthers linear, bending to one side, with two pores at the top, for the discharge of the pollen, as in Cassia. Germ oval. Style projecting obliquely with the stigma; stigma enlarged. Capsule two-celled, two-valved. Seeds numerous.

Obs. This is one of the most elegant plants I have met with, the flowers being not only numerous, large, and beautiful, but retaining their beauty and expansion for many days, which is a rare circumstance in an Indian plant.

3. E. zeyherianum, R.
Annual, pentandrous. Leaves opposite, sub-sessile, lanceolate, three-nerved. Flowers five-cleft. Calyx with five, broad membranaceous wings with subulate points.

Chromola trincavia. Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. i. 1065.

Lysimachia folio sinuato, acuminato trincavio, flore caeruleo, amplo calyce carinato, alato.

Burm. Zool. p. 145. t. 67.

A native of Ceylon.

Stem erect, somewhat four-sided, smooth, annual. Leaves opposite, short-petioled, lanceolate, entire, smooth on the sides, three-nerved, from one to three inches long. Racemes terminal, and opposite from the exterior axilla, the whole forming an expanded corymbiform panicle. Petioles and pedicels four-sided, smooth. Flowers numerous, large, of a violet colour. Calyx five-cleft; divisions with a broad membranaceous wing, on the back, and a long

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snubilate point. *Corol*: tube gibbous, length of the calyx, some short filaments amongst the insertions of the stamina crown the mouth of the tube. *Border* of five, obovate, beautiful, violet-coloured divisions. *Filaments* on the mouth of the tube, erect. *Anthers* linear, with two pores at the top, and also opening on the sides. *Style* declining, rather longer than the filaments. *Stigma* headed. *Capsule* oblong, two-celled.

Obs. The anthers remain straight, and hard, with two pores at the top, and also bursting by two longitudinal openings on the sides. I have for that reason removed this plant from the genus *Chironia*, the essential mark of which consists in its spiral anthers.

4. *E. carinatum*. R.

Annual, erect. *Leaves* sub-sessile, lanceolate, three-nerved. *Corols* four-cleft. *Calyces* broad, membranaceous-carinated. *Stamens* protruded. *Style* declined.

A native of Ceylon.

Root ramous, annual. *Stem* erect, with one or two opposite pairs of branches about the middle; above these dichotomous, somewhat four-sided, smooth, from six to twelve inches high. *Leaves* opposite, short-petioled, lanceolate, entire, three-nerved. *Flowers* terminal, numerous, pretty large, yellow, collected on dichotomous corymbs, with a long peduncled one in each of the divisions. *Calyx* four-parted, each division augmented by a broad membranaceous keel on the back. *Corol* four-parted. *Filaments* short, inserted on a membranaceous rim round the inside of the mouth of the tube. *Anthers* erect, yellow, opening on the sides. *Style* longer than the stamens, declined. *Stigma* ascending, simple.

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5. *E. sulcatum*. R.

Annual, erect, ramous, sulcated on the opposite sides of the stem and branches. *Leaves* sub-sessile, lanceolate, fleshy, three-nerved. *Calyx* with four ridges. *Stamens* erect. *Capsules* globular.

A native of Bengal; blossoms during the cool season; the seeds ripen in March.

Root fibrous, annual. *Stem* erect, from six to twelve inches high, smooth, sulcated on opposite sides. *Branches* opposite, their flower-bearing extremities two, and three times two-cleft. *Leaves* opposite, sub-sessile, lanceolate, fleshy, entire, three-nerved; from one to two inches long. *Flowers* terminal, numerous, of a bright blue colour, those in the divisions of the branchlets long-peduncled. *Petioles* four-sided. *Bractes* ovate, recurved. *Calyx* deeply four-parted; divisions with an ample keel. *Filaments* short, inserted in the mouth of the tube of the corol. *Anthers* ovate, oblong, touching at the sides, apices perforated. *Style* longer than the stamens, declined; stigma two-lobed. *Capsule* globular, two-celled, two-valved. *Seeds* numerous.

Obs. This is a very beautiful small plant.

PLADERA. Solander's Mss.

Calyx cylindric, four-toothed. *Corol* funnel-shaped, border irregular. One of the *stamina* larger. *Stigma* two-lobed. *Capsule* superior, one-celled, two-valved. *Seeds* numerous.

1. *P. sessiliflora*. R.

Annual, erect, four-sided; angles winged. *Leaves* opposite, sessile, ovate, entire. *Flowers* sessile.

Exacum heteroclitum. Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. i. p. 639.

Gentiana heteroclita. Mant. 560.

A native of Caromandel and Bengal, appears on moist pasture ground during the rains and first part of the cool season.

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Stem erect, with two or three pairs of opposite branches, which are again once or oftener dichotomous, all are four-sided, with a thin wing to each angle; height of the whole plant about a span. *Leaves* opposite, sessile, ovate, entire, three-nerved; differing much in size, the largest rarely an inch long. *Flowers* solitary, in the divisions of the plant, sessile, small, pale red. *Calyx* sub-cylindric, four-toothed; teeth acute. *Corol* with the tube as long as the calyx. *Border* three-cleft, two of the divisions equal, oblong, and crowded at the apex, the third divided half way down. *Filaments* four; three longer, and inserted in the mouth of the tube; the fourth just below the fissure of the bifid segments of the corol. *Anthers* equal, oblong. *Germ* linear-oblong. *Style* as long as the stamina. *Stigma* two-lobed; lobes large, obovate, thin. *Capsule* sub-cylindric, nearly as long as the permanent calyx, and hid in it, one-celled, two-valved. *Receptacles* consist in the incurved margins of the valves, (parietal, and two-lobed.) *Seeds* numerous, angular, very small.

2. *P. virgata*. R.

Annual, erect, four-sided, branches opposite, alternate. *Leaves* sessile, lanceolar, three-nerved. *Flowers* terminal, sub-panicled.

Exacum diffusum. Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. i. 637.

Gentiana diffusa. Tabl. Symbol. iii. 47.

A beautiful erect, ramous annual; growing on the banks of water courses, and on low fallow lands. Flowering time the wet season.

Stem about a foot, or sometimes two feet high, erect, four-sided, ramous, smooth; inferior branches opposite, above alternate, very slender and twiggy. *Leaves* opposite, sessile, the lower lanceolate, the upper broader, all are pointed, and three-nerved, entire, smooth; size various. *Flowers* numerous, terminal, peduncled, small, rose-coloured. *Calyx* four-toothed, permanent. *Corol* funnel-shaped. *Border* irregular, three-parted; the two upper segments equal, and orbicular, the lower one two-parted; with a deep groove; in the groove is lodged the fourth or large stamen. *Filaments* four, inserted into the mouth of the tube, the lower-

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most longer than the other three, and bearing an orange-coloured, and longer *aather*, which when shedding its pollen, is bent over the fissure of the *stigma*; anthers of the other three filaments equal, pale yellow. *Style* single, length of the short filaments. *Stigma* two-cleft, segments recurved. *Capsule* one-celled, many-seeded.

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3. *P. decussata*, R.
Annual, erect, four-winged, branches crossed-armed. *Leaves* ovate-lanceolate, three-nerved. *Flowers* terminal, three-fold, peduncled.

Reg. Dunkoni.
This species resembles *P. virgata*, but is a little more robust, and seldom so high. It is a native of the same places. Flowering time the same.

Stem about a foot high, perfectly erect, four-sided; *angles* very sharp, or rather membrane winged, smooth, ramous, branches always opposite, cross-armed, in other respects like the stem. *Leaves* opposite, spreading, sessile, lanceolate, sharp-pointed, entire, smooth, three-nerved, size various. *Flowers* terminal, and axillary, peduncled, the terminal flowers three-fold; the axillary single, larger than those of the last species, and white. *Peduncles* four-sided, like the stem and branches. *Calyx* large, four-toothed, four-sided, four-winged. *Corol*, *stamens*, &c. exactly as in the last species.

4. *P. perfoliata*, R.
Annual, erect, four-winged. *Cauline* leaves lanceolate, three-nerved; *floral* leaves (or bracts) perfoliate.

Causara. *Laureck's Encyclop. Bot.* i. 601.
Causara. *Gen. Rheol. Med.* x. p. 103. t. 52.

A native of India, where it delights in a low moist soil. Flowering time the rainy season.

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Root rampant, annual. *Stem* erect, somewhat four-sided, with thin broad membranaceous wings. *Branches* opposite, and like the stem; all are smooth. Height of the whole plant about eight inches. *Leaves* of the stem opposite, sessile, lance-like, three-nerved. *Floral* leaves perfoliate, all smooth and entire. *Flowers* terminal, peduncled, numerous, pretty large, pale rose-colour. *Calyx* four-toothed, triangular, perianthial. *Corol* irregular, somewhat two-lipped; the upper one larger and deeply two-lobed, the lower one consisting also of two lobes, but smaller. *Filaments* four, three of them rather shorter, and inserted on the inner side of the tube; the third longer, and inserted below the fissure of the lower lip. *Anthers* oblong. *Style* as long as the stamens. *Stigma* two-parted. *Stigmas* recurved. *Capsule* oblong, one-celled, two-valved.

5. *P. pusilla*, R.
Annual, from one to two inches high. *Leaves* sessile, subordinate. *Flowers* terminal, sessile, three-fold, monandrous. *Corol* half in the calyx. *Capsule* globular.

Causara with *Hypochaeris*. *Foll. medic.* i. p. 3; also with *Leucum scabre*. *Willd.* i. 65.

A beautiful minute plant, a native of Germany.

Stem erect, four-sided, branched; from one and a half to two inches high. *Branches* cross-armed. *Leaves* opposite, sessile, entire, minute, smooth. *Flowers* terminal, sessile, three-fold, small, pale white. *Calyx* one-lobed, sub-cylindric, as long as the corol, four-toothed, vernation. *Corol* irregular. *Tube* a little globose, with one notch. *Phagel* four-winged in the tube of the corol, and inserted into the base. *Anthers* three-lobed, and oblong; one large and thick. *Capsule* globular. *Style* short. *Stigma* two-lobed. *Capsule* oval, covered by the calyx, one-celled, two-valved. *Seeds* numerous, black.

PLANTAGO, *Schreb. gen.* N 186.

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Calyx arch. *Corol* two-cleft, with border red-vel. *Stigma* very long. *Capsule* one-celled, two-valved, etc. transverse y.

1. *P. lanceolata*, R. *Fl. ang. bot.* Rec. xi. 174.

Annual, erect, etc. *Leaves* lance-lanceolate, three-nerved, slightly woody. *Peduncles* axillary, naked, simple, length of the leaves; bent cylindrical. *Capsule* two-celled.

Speopol, the Hindu and Persian names, and that by which it is most generally known in Bengal and on the coast of Cochin.

Native place uncertain, but it is cultivated during the cool season.

Root annual, perennial. *Stem*, if any, very short, soon dividing into three or four ascending ones, villous below, which are a few inches in length. *Leaves* alternate, linear-lanceolate, three-nerved, firm in young plants, rarely brittle, somewhat woody, especially the lower ones, and stem-topping; length from six to eight inches by a quarter of an inch broad. *Flowers* axillary, solitary, naked, erect, rather a little villous, the length of the leaves. *Style* solitary, terminal, before the flower expands ovate, afterwards cylindrical, then in and about an inch or an inch and a half long and even. *Flowers* numerous, inferior, small, dull, white, with long. *Branches* in flower, ovate, concave, with the leaf green, and the sides membranaceous. *Calyx* five-lobed. *Phagel* oblong, ovate, with broad linear margins. *Corol* tube ribbons. *Stigma* ovate, acute. *Stigma* oblong, two-celled, four, much longer than the segments of the corol. *Stigma* oblong, twice-bell, with one seed in each, attached to the middle of the parietes. *Stigma* rather longer than the corol. *Stigma* tubular, villous. *Capsule* transverse, oval, two-celled. *Seeds* solitary, oval-cylindrical, convex on the outside; concave on the inner. *Embryo* single, rather thick, smooth, tough, and brown. *Perisperm* conform to the seed. *Embryo* sub-cylindric, erect. *Cotyledon* long, linear. *Radicle* inferior, one-fourth the length of the cotyledon.

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Obs. From the seeds a mucilaginous drink is prepared, and often prescribed by our medical gentlemen in India, where emollients are wanted. They are also used by the native practitioners in medicine, and are to be met with for sale in the bazars of India under the Persian name *Uspagool*.

CISSUS. Schreb. *gen.* N. 192.

Calyx four-toothed. *Corol* four-petalled. *Germ* two-celled; *ovula* two, erect. *Berry* superior, from one to four-seeded. *Embryo* erect, in the base of an ample perisperm.

1. *C. adnata*. R.

Leaves round-cordate, bristle serrate, acuminate. *Stipules* orbicular, adnate, with gibbous centre, and scarioso margins. *Cymes* flat, flowers drooping.

A native of the country about Dacca, from thence the late Colonel Peter Murray sent it to the Botanic garden, where it thrives well, blossoms in May and June, and ripens its fruit in September.

Stem and large *branches* ligneous, climbing over trees to a considerable extent, young shoots round, a little downy and slightly furrowed. *Leaves* alternate, round-cordate, and often obliquely so, acuminate, bristle-serrate, the largest sometimes slightly repand; pretty smooth above, but downy underneath, particularly the veins, from two to six inches long, one-fourth less in breadth. *Peduncles* half the length of the leaves, downy. *Stipules* nearly oval, adnate, elevated, and of a deeper green in the middle; *margins* scarioso, and brown. *Tendrils* opposite to the leaves where there is no cyme. *Cymes* opposite to the leaves, on villous peduncles, as long as the petioles, very ramous, flat. *Flowers* numerous, small, drooping. The germ has two cells, in each of which are two seeds attached from their lower end to the partition at the bottom of the cell. *Berry* succulent, size of a pea, when ripe black, and smooth, generally one-celled. *Seed* for the most part solitary, obovate, lower end pointed. *Integuments* two, exterior uniform, and rugose; *inner* a very thin, white membrane, which adheres firmly to the perisperm. *Perisperm* conform to the seed, dull white, cartilaginous, divided by two fissures into three, nearly equal parts. *Embryo* scarcely half the length of the perisperm. *Cotyledons* reniform. *Radicle* oblong, inferior.

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2. *C. vitiginea*. *Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. i.* 655.

Leaves cordate-serrate. *Cymes* decomposed. *Berries* one or two-seeded.

Hind. and Beng. Gumli-lata.

Teling. Maratta-tiga.

This species is a native of forests, mountains, and way sides in uncultivated places.

Trunk woolly, branchy, climbing over trees and shrubs to a great extent. *Tendril* opposite to the leaves, two-cleft. *Leaves* alternate, petioled, cordate, serrate, or dentate, pretty smooth on both sides, from four to six inches long, and from three to four broad. *Stipules* cordate. *Cymes* peduncled, leaf-opposed, more than compound. *Flowers* small, red. *Germ* superior, half immersed in the four-sided, fleshy nectary. *Berry* small, black, one or two-seeded.

3. *C. glauca*. R.

Leaves cordate, bristle-serrate, smooth. *Stipules* broad-sulcate. *Cymes* decomposed. *Berries* one-seeded.

Schumann Valli. *Rheed. Mal. vii. p. 21. t. 11.*

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This species is still larger than the last, and a native of the same or similar places; the shoots, the tendrils, petioles and peduncles are all quite smooth and somewhat glaucous, which does not admit of my considering it to be either *repanda*, or *latifolia*.

Tendrils leaf-opposed, undivided. *Leaves* alternate, petioled, broad-cordate, more or less acuminate, sometimes when large slightly lobed, bristle-serrate, smooth, from four to eight inches each way. *Stipules* broad-filicate, apex rounded, caducous. *Cymes* with from three to five primary branches; ultimate divisions umbelliferous. *Berry* nearly round, size of a pea, smooth, succulent, purple, rarely more than one-seeded. *Seed* obovate. *Integument* a double membrane, with a spongy silver-coloured substance between. *Perisperm* and *embryo* as in the genus.

4. *C. cordata*. R.

Shrubby, scandent, smooth. *Leaves* cordate, slightly and remotely bristle-serrulate. *Cymes* compound, leaf-opposed.

Meriam-Pulli. *Rheed. Mal. vii. p. 91. t. 48.*

Funis crepitans major. *Rumph. Amb. v. p. 146. t. 164. f. 1.*

A native of Amboyna, from thence introduced into the Botanic garden, in 1796-7. Flowering time in Bengal, the rainy season.

Stem and *branches* long, slender, climbing over bushes to a considerable extent. *Bark* smooth; on the young parts polished and purplish. *Leaves* alternate, petioled, cordate, remotely and slightly serrulate, serratures acute, both sides smooth, length from four to six inches. *Tendrils* leaf-opposed, simple, coloured. *Stipules* adjoined, oval, coloured. *Cymes* leaf-opposed, first divisions trichotomous. *Flowers* small, dull purple. Taste of the leaves very acrid, and continuing long.

5. *C. quadrangularis*. *Willd. spec. i. p. 657.*

Perennial, scandent, jointed, four-winged. *Leaves* reniform-cordate, serrate. *Berries* spherical, one-seeded.

Beng. Harjora.

Funis quadrangularis. *Rumph. Amb. v. p. 83. t. 41. f. 2.*

This plant is one of the most common over every part of India: blooms during the rains; and increases seed in the cool season.

6. C_1, \dots, C_n, P .

Arctostaphylos, a member of the family of the forest of Chittagong.

7 (4) *l. d. R.*

D. C. *Journal of Law, Economics, & Organization*, Vol. 1, No. 1, 1985.

T. 11. V. 1. P. 1. 1. M. 1. vii. 17. 1. 9.

Folium Cassin's, *Rept.*, *Trans. Acad. Sci. Phila.*, 1890, *f. l.* 106, *f. 2*

John K. ...

9 C. *l. R.*

Barbus one scaled. Head con. s. n. dent. irritly. *Teles* bile, ternate; *leptely* grassy, bristle-arrange.

Leaves 13

A native of forests and beldges in the Rajmahal Circar. Flowering time the rainy season.

The leaves, tested and oiled, are applied to indolent tumours to bring them to suppuration.

10. C. f. ... R

Leaves—digitate, *Inflores*—petioled, broad-lanceolate, entire. *Style*—none. *Stigma*—from

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opposite to the leaves. *Leaves* alternate, petioled, digitate. *Leaflets* oblong, broad lanceolate, a little crumpled, pointed, smooth, shining, from four to six inches long, and one or two inches broad. *Petioles* round, smooth, from one to two inches long. *Cymes* short peduncled, axillary. *Bractes* small, falling. *Flowers* small, green. *Calyx* small. *Corol* four or five parted, generally four. *Nectary* scarcely any. *Stamens* none, or at most a small seemingly sterile one. *Germ* superior, globose. *Style* none. *Stigma* four, or five-lobed, according to the petals in the corol. I have not seen the ripe fruit.

11. *C. elongata*, R.

Tender shoots succulent, polished. *Leaves* digitate; *leaflets* petiolate, oblong, acute, remotely serrate, smooth.

Beng. Dhennu, which is also the name of a long serpent.

Found amongst the mountains of the coast of Coromandel, as well as in the forests of Bengal. Flowering time the hot season.

Stem very long, running up and over the highest trees, a little compressed, and until many years old smooth, polished, succulent, deep green. *Branches* few or none, until the plant arrives at a great height, and is several years of age. *Leaves* alternate, petioled, digitate. *Leaflets* five, petioled, oblong, the lower pair obliquely so, serrate, smooth on both sides, from two to six inches long, and from one to three broad. *Petioles* round, smooth, from four to five inches long. *Petiolets* channelled. *Stipules* cordate, small, sub-adjointed. *Tendrils* leaf-opposed, simple. *Cymes* trichotomous, and dichotomous; the last divisions short, and ending in small umbellules. *Bractes* cordate, permanent. *Calyx* four-toothed. *Corol*, petals four, inserted in a belt which surrounds the body of the germ. *Nectary* a four-lobed, coloured elevation between the stamens and the insertion of the style. *Fiducials* four, inserted opposite to, and just within the petals. *Anthers* incumbent. *Germ* oval. *Style* short. *Stigma* simple. *Berry* the size of a cherry, round-turbinate, smooth, when ripe black. *Seed* single, large, somewhat rugose.

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12. *C. auriculata*, R.

Scandent, perennial. *Leaves* quinate; *leaflets* oblong, acute, obtusely serrate, smooth above, villous underneath. *Stipules* ear-shaped. *Berries* round, smooth, one-seeded.

A native of Mysore, from thence sent to the Botanic garden in 1802, by Mr. B. Heyn, where it flowers and ripens its fruit through the whole year.

Stem, in five years old plants, as thick as a man's wrist, and of great length, even up to the tops of high trees. *Bark* spongy, and deeply cracked; *young shoots* succulent, round, and villous. *Leaves* alternate, remote, long-petioled, quinate. *Leaflets* petioled, oblong obovate, or rhombic, acute, serrate, smooth and shining above, villous underneath; the *superior* from two to three inches long, two-thirds of that in breadth, the *exterior* much larger. *Petioles* nearly as long as the leaflets, round, and villous. *Stipules* ear-shaped, recurved. *Tendrils* leaf-opposed, two or three-cleft. *Cymes* axillary, or terminal; dichotomous or trichotomous, these again several times divided. *Germ* conical, containing four seeds in one cell, attached to its bottom. *Berry*, the size, shape, and appearance of a red cherry, one-seeded. *Seed* obliquely obovate, a little compressed, somewhat pointed at the base, and there attached to the bottom of the cell. *Integument* single, uniform, rugose, covered with the green pulp of the berry, which adheres to it, and may, when dry, be considered a second integument. *Perisperm* conform to the seed, cartilaginous, gray; from the inner edge two fissures penetrate deeply, and divide it nearly into three portions. *Embryo* erect, white, lodged in the base of the perisperm. *Cotyledons* two; pedicelled, reniform. *Plantula* minute. *Roots* oblong, inferior, a little curved, with the apex to the umbilicus.

13. *C. lanceolaria*, R.

Dioicous. *Leaves* pedate-quinate; *leaflets* lanceolar, smooth, remotely serrulate. *Stipules* conically lanceolate. *Cymes* the length of the petioles.

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Vallia-Tsjori-Valli. *Rheed. Mal. vii. p. 15. t. 8.*

A native of the mountains along the eastern frontier of Bengal. In the Botanic garden it blossoms in February and March.

Trunk scandent, stout, ligneous, in six years old plants as thick as a man's wrist, flattened, and grooved on the two flat sides. *Bark* dark brown, rough or deeply cracked. *Branches* and *branchlets* climbing, or pendulous when not supported; young parts round, green and generally smooth; extent of the whole plant several fathoms. *Tendrils* leaf-opposed, generally undivided. *Leaves* alternate, petioled, pedate. *Leaflets* generally five, lanceolar, or cuneate, most remotely and sharply serrulate, long, taper, acute-pointed, both sides polished; texture rather fleshy, length from three to six inches, and from one to two broad. *Petioles* and *Petiolets* clothed with short, reddish hairs. *Stipules* large, of a narrow conic shape. *Cymes* sub-axillary, or close by the side of the base of the petioles, shorter than the petioles, or when most luxuriant much shorter than the leaves, the ultimate divisions each supporting a small globular umbellet, of small pale yellow flowers. *Bractes* round the base of the peduncles, cordate.

Male. *Calyx* scarcely any. *Corol* and *stamina* as in the genus. *Pistil* none on male plant, yellow, round, convex gland occupying its place.

14. *C. Pedata*, Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. i. 653.

Perennial, scandent. *Tendrils* simple, or two-cleft. *Leaves* pedate. *Leaflets* broad, lanceolate, serrate. *Berries* four-seeded.

Bhatta-Tsjori-Valli. *Rheed. Mal. vii. p. 19. t. 10.*

C. heptaphylla, Retz., Obo. v. 22.

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A native of Chittagong, where it blossoms in April and May.

A native of the Moluccas.

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ovula in each cell, attached to the middle of the thickened axis. *Style* as long as the germ. *Stigma* large, four-lobed. *Capsule* from one to four, distinct, obovate, smooth, size of a field bean, one-celled, two-valved, opening along the upper and inner margin, and round the apex; a portion on the back does not separate spontaneously. *Seeds* generally two, roundish, size of a grain of black pepper, shining, blackish-chestnut colour as in the allied *Xanthoxylum* alatum.

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2. *F. Badruaga. R.*

Arboreous, armed with small incurved aculei. *Leaves* pinnate; *leaflets* five or six pair, unequally ovate, lanceolate, entire, acuminate. *Panicles* crowded.

Badruag the vernacular name in Silhet, where it grows to be a large tree. Blossoms in March and April, and the seeds ripen in July and August; they are used medicinally by the natives, being of a warm spicy nature with the fragrance of lemon peel.

Trunk straight, while young armed, but by age the aculei fall off. *Branches* and *branchlets* armed with innumerable, small, white, sharp, incurved prickles. *Leaves* crowded, from six to ten inches long. *Leaflets* five or six pair, opposite or nearly so, unequally ovate-lanceolate, entire, finely acuminate, smooth, from three to four inches long, by one and a half broad. *Panicles* terminal, much crowded, long-peduncled, trichotomous, the whole forming one large, very ramous globular panicle, which is shorter than the leaves. *Calyx* four-toothed. *Petals* four, elliptic, spreading. *Stamina* four, much longer than the petals. *Germ* ovate. *Style* short. *Capsule* the size of a pea, drupaceous, one-celled, two-valved; the exterior tunie is marked with cells filled with a fragrant balsam. *Seed* solitary, attached to the apex of the suture of the valves, round, smooth, polished, shining black. *Integuments* three; the exterior one thin and brittle, between it and the second is spread a quantity of dark orange-coloured pulpy matter, the second thick and hard, a perfect nut, and of a dull black colour, the third or innermost membranaceous. *Perisperm* in small quantity. *Embryo* inverse. *Cotyledons* obovate. *Radicle* ovate, pointing to the umbilicus.

3. *F. Rhetsa. R.*

Arboreous, round. *Leaflets* from eight to sixteen pair, lanceolate, salicete, smooth, entire. *Panicle* terminal.

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Teling. Rhetsa-mann.

Rhetsa means a committee, or select number of men assembled to settle disputes, &c and *mam*, means trees of the largest size. Under the shade of this tree the Hill people assemble to examine, agitate, and determine their matters of public concern, deliver discourses, &c.

It is a very large tree, a native of the mountainous parts of the coast. *Leaves* deciduous during the cold season; they come out again, with the flowers about the beginning of the hot season.

Trunk straight. *Bark* corky, deeply cracked, slight gray. *Branches* numerous, spreading to a great extent. *Prickles* very numerous, scattered over every part of the tree, small, very sharp, incurved; on the old wood they acquire a conical solid base. *Leaves* about the extremities of the branchlets, abruptly pinnate, from twelve to twenty inches long. *Leaflets* opposite, from eight to sixteen pairs, short-petioled, oblong or lanceolate, waved, attenuated to a narrow point, entire, smooth, about five or six inches long, and two broad, all nearly equal in size, with nerves which divide them unequally, the exterior division being twice as broad as the interior. *Petioles* round, smooth, a little channelled. *Stipules* none. *Panicles* terminal, and from the exterior axils, frequently cross-armed, particularly the extreme ramifications. *Peduncles* and *pedicels* smooth, sometimes compressed. *Berries* minute, falling. *Flowers* very minute, yellow. *Calyx* four-leaved. *Filaments* shorter than the petals. *Style* thick, length of the filaments. *Squam* tapering. *Capsule* round, size of a pea, dry, one-celled, two-valved; seed one, round, glossy black.

Obs. The unripe capsules are like small berries, they are gratefully aromatic, and taste like the skin of a fresh orange. The ripe seeds taste exactly like black pepper, but weaker; from this circumstance I conceive this may be *F. Piperita*, yet I have always found the leaflets entire. The bark, I mean the inner lamina, is also acrid, with a mixture of bitter.

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4. *F. nitida. Roxb.*

Shrubby. *Branchlets, petioles* and *ribs* armed. *Leaflets* two or three pairs, with a terminal odd one, oblong, lecid, remotely gland-crenate, apex rather long and emarginate. *Racemes* axillary.

Teheum-tsew of the Chinese.

Introduced from Canton into the Botanic garden by Mr. W. Kerr in 1812, and in January of the following year one of the plants blossomed abundantly.

The flowers as in the other species, but the pistillum is three or four-lobed, each appearing to end in a recurved style with a two-lobed stigma. The shrub, therefore, approaches nearer than any of the preceding species to *Xanthoxylum*.

LUDWIGIA. Schreb. gen. N. 204.

Calyx four-parted. *Corol* four-petalled. *Capsule* interior, four-sided, four-celled. *Seeds* numerous.

1. *L. parryiflora. R.*

Annual, branches diffuse. *Leaves* alternate, lanceolate, short-petioled, smooth. *Flowers* axillary, sessile. *Capsule* linear, obsolete four-sided.

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4. *O. crystallina*, R.

Annual, very ramous. *Pedicels* solitary, shorter than the leaves, generally two-flowered. *Leaves* sessile, lanceolate, oblong, underneath marked with crystalline dots.

Beng. Punki

Hedyotis punctata, Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. i. 566.

A small, very ramous, diffuse, annual plant, a native of Bengal; appearing in the rainy season.

Stem none. *Branches* numerous, diffuse, about six inches long, somewhat four-sided. *Leaves* opposite, approximate, sessile, oblong, and lanceolate-oblong, smooth and marked with beautiful crystalline specks underneath, length about half or three quarters of an inch. *Peduncles*, from within the stipular sheaths, about half the length of the leaves, generally bearing two, minute white flowers on their proper pedicels. *Corol*, mouth of the tube hairy. *Capsules* much compressed laterally.

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Obs. It is readily distinguished from *O. biflora* by the general habit of the plant, this being short, diffuse, very ramous, with oblong or lanceolate-oblong leaves, while the other is slender with long straggling branches, and linear-lanceolate leaves. I place less confidence in the crystalline appearance of the underside of the leaves, as soil, &c. may remove it.

5. *diffusa*, R.

Annual, round, flaccid. *Leaves* sessile, linear-lanceolate, acute. *Peduncles* axillary, solitary, one-flowered; *capsules* sub-globular, smooth.

Hedyotis diffusa, Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. i. 566.

Found growing in boxes, which were sent with Nutmeg plants to the Botanic garden at Calcutta from Banda.

Root ramous, annual. *Stems* short, flaccid, spreading, round, most slightly scabrous, from six to twelve inches long. *Leaves* opposite, sessile, linear-lanceolate, acute, smooth on both sides. *Connecting* membrane, from entire to many-cleft. *Peduncles* axillary, solitary, four times shorter than the leaves, one-flowered. *Flowers* pretty large, pure white, smooth. *Stigma* deeply two-cleft. *Capsule* roundish, smooth.

Obs. The Linnæan definition of *O. capensis* would lead one to imagine this to be that plant; but the observation *simillima O. repenti, at capsula glabra*, in the *Plant. p. 127*, convinces me it cannot be so; as this plant has not the smallest resemblance to *Oldenlandia repens*, now *Dentella*.

6. *O. biflora*, Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. i. 676.

Peduncles solitary, two-flowered, shorter than the narrow lanceolate sessile leaves.

Sans. Kshetra-purpatee.

Beng. Khet-papara.

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Antirrhinum humile, &c. *Burm. Zyl. 22. t. 11.* good.

Annual; native of most parts of India. A small weak straggling delicate plant, appearing in the rainy season.

7. *O. herbacea*, R.

Erect, four-sided, dichotomous. *Leaves* linear-lanceolate. *Peduncles* in pairs from alternate axils, one-flowered.

Hedyotis herbacea, Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. i. 566.

Teling. Veri nella-vemoo.

A native of road sides under thin bushes, &c. Flowering time the rainy season.

Stem erect, four-sided, smooth, short, ramous. *Branches* always two-cleft; from six to twenty four inches high. *Leaves* opposite, sessile, linear-lanceolate, spreading, smooth. *Stipules*, connecting membrane finely-toothed. *Peduncles* axillary, always two from the small axils, with a branchlet, or the rudiments of one between them, round, nearly as long as the leaves, one-flowered. *Capsule* smooth.

8. *O. ramosa*, R.

Diffuse, ramous. *Leaves* narrow-lanceolate. *Peduncles* axillary, with from one to several flowers.

A native of Pegu, from thence introduced into this garden by Mr. F. Carey, where it blossomed and ripens its seed during the rains, and the early part of the cool season.

Root annual. The *stems* and numerous branches diffuse, somewhat four-sided, pretty smooth, spreading to the extent of one or two feet. *Leaves* opposite, narrow-lanceolate, smooth, entire, whiter underneath; length about an inch. *Connecting* membrane many-toothed. *Peduncles* axillary, from one to many-flowered. *Flowers* small, white. *Calyx*, the divisions conical. *Corol* with gibbous tube, mouth bearded. *Filaments* short. *Anthems* within the tube, blue. *Germ*, &c. as in the genus.

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AMMANTHIA, Schreb. gen. N. 206.

Corol four-petalled, or none; when present inserted in the plaited mouth of the calyx which is from four to eight toothed. *Capsule* superior, from one to four-celled. *Seeds* numerous.

1. *A. rotundifolia*, Buch.

Diffuse. *Leaves* opposite, round, entire. *Flowers* spiked, petals oval. *Capsule* four-lobed.

Plants sent from Lukshmee-pooru and Madra, where they are indigenous, flowered in the Botanic garden during the cold season of 1797.

Stems several, creeping, with ascending apices, round, smooth, and deculent; whole plant spreading from six to eight inches. *Leaves* opposite, sessile, oblanceolate, linear, smooth, and succulent. *Stems* terminal and axillary, the terminal often compound. *Bractes* opposite; *calyx* coriaceous; *petals* large, lanceolate, and often very small, one-flowered. *Flowers* numerous, small, pink-colored. *Calyx* four-lobed, divisions obtuse. *Corol* of four, large, oval, sessile, pink-colored withering petals. *Capsule* hid in the bottom of the remaining calyx, and corol, four-lobed. *Seeds* numerous.

2. *A. octandra*, *Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. 679. Roxb. Corom. pl. 2. N. 133.*

Annual, erect, biennial, four-sided. *Leaves* sessile, narrow-sagittate; *peduncles* from two to three-flowered; *flowers* axillary. *Capsule* four-celled.

Annua octandra, *Suppl. Plant. p. 127.*

Annual, a native of moist places; appearing in the rainy and cold seasons.

Root fibrous. *Stem* straight, four-sided, smooth; from one to three feet high. *Branches* numerous, erect, round, and like the stem. *Leaves* opposite, sessile, linearly-sagittate, smooth, making a little revolute, from one to two inches long, and about a quarter of an inch broad. *Peduncles* axillary, very short, from two to three-flowered. *Flowers* small, of a beautiful bright red. *Bractes* minute. *Calyx* and *corol* as in the genus. *Stamens* as long as the corol. *Anthera* incumbent.

3. *A. subplora*.

Erect, four-sided, ramous branches simple. *Leaves* sub-sagittate, stem-clasping. *Peduncles* from two to seven-flowered. *Petals* large. *Capsule* one-celled.

A native of open lands about Cleutha, annual, from six to twelve inches in height, appearing in the wet and cold seasons.

Stem straight, four-sided; angles sharp; sides convex. *Branches* cross-armed. *Leaves* opposite, decurrent, horizontal, sessile, linear with convex ends, the revolute base, size very various. *Peduncles* axillary, almost always erect, about as long as the lower leaves, usually three-flowered, though in the luxuriant plants there are sometimes three, with one between the lateral flowers have pretty large long petals. *Color* as in the genus. *Petals* large, roundish, red. *Corol* five-lobed, rounded, slightly lobed, adnate at the base only.

4. *A. raietia*, *R.*

Erect, ramous, branches livid. *Leaves* opposite, sessile, lanceolate. *Flowers* axillary. *Corol* five-lobed. *Capsule* one-celled.

Raietia, *Dudman.*

Tempr. A. hauria, *R.*

An annual species; usual in wet cultivated ground during the rainy and cold seasons.

Stem erect, from six to thirty-six inches high, oblong, four-sided, very brachy. *Branches* few, opposite, decurrent, from frequently axillary. *Leaves* opposite, sessile, lanceolate, smooth; *petals* large, many times smaller than those below. *Corol* one. *Peduncles* one-celled, one-lobed, with covered with the capsule.

Obs. It differs from *A. hauria* in having a capsule of one-cell, in being ecalvar, and in the leaves being linear, in that species they are linear-cordate at the base, and embrace the stalk.

This plant has a strong irritant, but not disagreeable smell. Its leaves are exceedingly acrid; they are used universally by the natives to raise blisters in rheumatic pains, fevers, &c. The fresh leaves bruised and applied to the part intended to be blistered perform their office in the course of half an hour or a little more, and must be removed.

5. *A. peltata*, *R.*

In the lower part of the plant creeping and single, erect portion ramous; four-sided. *Branches* simple. *Leaves* sessile, lanceolate. *Flowers* axillary, solitary, small, pentandrous. *Capsule* one-celled.

A native of moist places; flowering in the rainy and cold seasons.

Stem creeping near the base, above erect; the erect part is four-sided, smooth, and succulent; from six to eight inches high. *Leaves* opposite, sessile, lanceolate, smooth, entire. *Flowers* axillary, solitary, small. *Bractes* two, in a whorl, pressing the calyx laterally. *Calyx* one-lobed, alternately smaller and lobed. *Corol*, petals five, very minute. *Stamens* five.

6. *A. minor*, *R.*

Bractes peltate, erect portion ramous. *Branches* simple. *Leaves* ovate-shaped, sessile. *Flowers* solitary. *Capsule* one-celled.

A native of moist places; the leaves are small, and more succulent than that species, but more brachy.

Stem as in *A. peltata*. *Leaves* opposite, sessile, ovate-shaped, smooth, entire. *Flowers* axillary, solitary, small.

TETRAPLEURA MONOGYNIA

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Corol four-lobed, or four-leaved. *Corol* four-lobed. *Capsule* two-celled; cells from two to four-celled; attached at the bottom of the capsule. *Anthera* incumbent, from two to four-lobed (with four lobes at the base of the capsule). *Stamens* five, attached to the apex of the capsule.

7. *A. minor*, *R.*

Annual, erect, opposite, recurved, very succulent.

Color pinkish.

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A native of China, where it is carefully cultivated in lakes, ponds and other receptacles of water.

2. *T. hispidosa*. R.

Nut with two opposite, straight, barbed, spinous horns.

Nectary cup-shaped, curled.

Sheathingata. *Asiat. Res.* vol. iii. p. 253.

Sect. *Strigata*, *Jalokanaka*.

Beag. Panch-phul, Singham.

Pan over-tjerama, *Rheed. Hort. Mal.* vol. xi. p. 64. t. 33. (evidently intended for this plant, and not *T. utans*.) Found floating on sweet, standing water in Bengal and many other parts of India. Flowering time: the rainy season.

Root consisting of numerous, simple, capillary fibres which issue from the under margins of the cataphylls of the fallen leaves. *Stems* scolenimous, often several feet long, floating. *Leaves* petioled, alternate, approximate round the apex of the shoots, of a rhomboidal or nitrum shape; with the posterior margins entire, and the anterior ones serrate dentate, smooth above, a deep green, villous and purple underneath; from three to four inches broad, and nearly as long. *Petioles* villous, lengthening with the age of the leaves, towards the apex much smaller; this part contains many inflated vesicles, which render the whole plant very buoyant.

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Stipules two pair, the superior one simple, semi-lanceolate and caducous, the inferior pair at first simple and filiform; but becoming ramous by age, permanent.

Peduncles axillary, solitary, shorter than the petioles, one-flowered, incurved until the blossoms begin to decay, after which they bend down under the surface of the water, where the fruit grows, and comes to maturity. *Flowers* pure white, expanding above the surface of the water late in the afternoon. *Calyx* four-leaved, in opposite pairs, leaflets lanceolate, villous, one of the pairs permanent. *Corol* contracted. *Petals* four, contracted into a tube at the base by the firmness of the calyx, above much broader, and expanding; margins much curled. *Nectary* cup-shaped, on the top of the germ, and the webbed base of the style, eight grooved, with the margins minutely lacerate, and curled. *Filament* four, incurved. *Anthems* oval, incumbent. *Germ* inferior, obovate, two-celled, with one ovulum in each attached to the top of the partition. *Nut* inferior, of a turbinate triangular shape, a hard ligneous texture, and a blackish brown colour, armed with two, strong, straight, conic, barbed spines, from the upper angles; elegantly embossed, one-celled, not opening, but having a perforation in the top for the *embryo* to pass, which is guarded with a circle of stiff converging bristles from its margin, forming a conical roof over the aperture. *Seed* single, conform to the nut. *Integument* single, of a slightly brown colour, thin but rather tough, and adhering firmly to the perisperm. *Perisperm* conform to the seed, white and of a firm cartilaginous texture. *Embryo* in the apex of the perisperm.

Obs. This is evidently a species perfectly distinct from *utans*, and *bicornis*. From the former it differs in having only two horns, and from the latter in the horns being straight, very sharp, and barbed.

The nuts are sold in the markets when in season, their kernels being much esteemed by the Hindoos.

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3. *T. quadrispinosa*. R.

Nut with two opposite pairs of straight, acute, spinous horns.

A native of Silhet, where it is found floating on lakes, and pools of fresh water; its kernels are also esculent.

POTHOS. Schreb. gen. N. 210.

Spatha sub-cylindric. *Spadix* covered with florets. *Calyx* none, or four-petalled. *Corol* none. *Stamina* indefinite. *Germ* one-celled, from one to three-seeded; attachment of the ovula inferior (in *heterophylla* superior.) *Berry* one-celled, rarely many-seeded. *Embryo* uncinate, without perisperm.

1. *P. scandens*. Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. i. 684.

Parasitic, rooting. *Petioles* as broad as the lanceolar leaves. *Flowers* axillary. *Spatha* globular, reflex.

Ana-Parma. *Rheed. Hort. Mal.* vii. p. 75. t. 40.

Appendix duplo folio. *Rumph. Amb.* v. 490. t. 184. f. 2.

A native of Chittagong, Malabar, and of Amboyna, and other eastern Islands. Flowering time in the former country, the month of April.

Stems as thick as a slender ratan, often ramous, rooting upon trees in the most shady forests, round, smooth, and less succulent than any other species which I have yet met with, except *P. gracilis*. *Leaves* alternate, petioled, lanceolate, entire, smooth; length from two to four inches, breadth about an inch. *Petioles* most amply winged, so as to be nearly as broad as the leaves themselves, almost as long, equally entire, smooth, and marked with similar veins. *Peduncles* axillary, solitary, clothed with many small, ovate, bractiform scales up to the spathe, where they are completely recurved. *Spatha* boat-shaped, erect. *Spadix* globular, reflex. *Calyx*, or *corol*, some roundish scales mixed amongst the germs, and of nearly the same length, the exact number to each germ not ascertained. *Stamina*, about

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four obovate scales to each germ, with two polleniferous pits on the inside under the retuse apex. *Germs* many, oblong, one-celled, with one, two, or three *ovula* attached to the bottom of the cell, and immersed in a clear gelatinous liquid. *Style* none. *Stigma*, an unpubescent elevation on the apex of each germ. *Berries* oblong, size of a French bean,

red, pulpy, one-seeded. *Seed* solitary, or two, conform to the berry.

2. *P. affinis*. R.

Perennial; parasitic. *Stems* rooting. *Leaves* oblong, cordate, entire. *Flowers* terminal; *florets* naked, octandrous. *Berries* one-seeded.

Sans. Guja-pippulee, Kuri-pippulee, Kapi-vallee, Kola-vallee, Shreyasee, Vashira.

Beng. Guj-pippul.

A native of Bengal, and common in some parts of the Midnapore district, where it is cultivated for its fruit, which, cut into transverse pieces and dried, is an article of some importance in the Hindoo *materia medica*, called Guj-pippul, and sold by the druggists under that name. Flowering time the rainy season; seed ripe in January.

Stem perennial, creeping up to the top of large trees, and like the *Ivy*, taking firm hold with its innumerable roots; about as thick as the little finger, smooth, except the cicatrices of the fallen leaves, and the roots from the side next the tree which supports it. *Leaves* alternate, sub-bifarious, petioled, oblong-cordate, entire, filiform, pointed, smooth on both sides; from six to ten inches long, and from three to six broad. *Petioles* sheathing, channelled, smooth, shorter than the leaves. *Peduncles* terminal, solitary, round, smooth, scarcely half the length of the petioles; when in flower erect, but often drooping, from the increasing weight of the fruit. *Spatha* sub-cylindric, opening a little on one side; when in flower, smooth on both sides; greenish without, and of a pale yellow colour within, apex filiform, and a little twisted; length about six inches. *Spadix* sub-cylindric, obtuse, equalling the spathe; colour a pale greenish yellow, dotted with the dark-coloured stigmas of the numerous fructification which every where covered it. *Perianth* none. *Corol* none. *Filaments*: I conclude there are about eight to each germ, two on each face; but the want of both perianth and corol, renders it difficult to assign the exact number of stamens to each fleret, they are very short, and seem inserted on the base of the germ. *Anthors* sub-gittate, four-lobed. *Germ* numerous, parallel-piped, truncate, vertically attached to, and completely covering every part of the common cylindric receptacle, one-celled, with one seed attached in an oblique manner to the bottom of the cell. The substance of the germ is replet with rigid, long, vertical bristles, which are readily detached, and stick in the skin, causing pain and itching. The virtue of the drug may reside in these, as it does in the short stiff hairs of the berries of *Carpopogon pruriens*. *Style* none. *Stigma*, a channel filled with gelatinous matter, running from the cell of the germ to the centre of the truncate apex, where it ends in a small slit, embraced by two darker-coloured, somewhat cellular lips. *Pericarpis* (*Capsulae* *Cereales*), as numerous as the germs, at the same form, only larger; a few only are fertile, of a soft fleshy texture, one-celled, one-valved; when the fruit is ripe they detach themselves from the receptacle, and drop off, leaving the seed round still attached to it. *Seed* single, obovate cordate, somewhat lobed, covered at the base with a thin, red, succulent aril. *Integuments* two, exclusive of the aril; *external* yellow, polished, thin, hard, and elastic, *inner* membranous. *Perisperm* none. *Embryo* minute, white, very succulent. *Rhizole* inferior, thickened and in other respects exactly as in *Gerardia*'s figures of *Peltocarpus satans*, vol. ii. p. 23. t. 81.

Obs. The plant described by Sir William Jones by the name of Guj-pippul, (*Sic. Asclepi. Researche*, c. l. iv. p. 303.) is only *P. erubescens*. He, however, observes that it was from a native garden he obtained the Sanscrit name of his plant, but as he mentions that Vali means a creeper, he suspects in some degree, the accuracy of his information.

Clayton, or Clavija mentioned under the same head is a new species of *Piper*.

3. *P. Pezom.* R.

Perennial, sub-parasitic, rooting on trees. *Leaves* long-petioled, oblong, serrulate. *Flowers* sub-terminal; *florets* pubescent, tetrandrous.

Peoples of the Hindoos of the Silhet district, where the plant grows. Flowering time, April and May.

Stem rooting on trees, like the common *Ivy* of Europe, scarcely so thick as the little finger, round and smooth, somewhat contracted between the leaves. *Leaves* petioled, alternate, oblong, entire, smooth on both sides, larger-pointed, length from four to twelve inches. *Petioles* as long as the leaves, channelled, smooth. *Peduncles* sub-terminal, round, smooth, the base inserted in sheaths from three to four inches long. *Spatha* sub-cylindric, opening on one side, smooth, acute; length of the ap. six. *Spadix* cylindric, obtuse, length of the inside of the spathe; colour pale yellow, every part completely covered with the fructification, without any proper perianth, or corolla. *Filaments* about four to each germ, and about half its length. *Anthors* linear. *Germes* numerous, of a square, wedge shape, truncate, the whole of their substance replete with small pellucid, sharp bristles, which readily enter the skin, and produce pain and itching. *Style* none. *Stigma* sub-round.

4. *P. gracilis*. R.

Succulent. *Leaves* lanceolate, entire, on short, round petioles above their sheaths. *Spadix* peduncled, cylindric, scarcely equalling its linguiform spathe.

A native of Ambacca; it has a great resemblance to *Rumplius's Adpendix arborea*. *Hort. Aub.* vol. v. t. 181. f. 2.

5. *P. gramin.* R.

Perennial. *Stems* rooting. *Leaves* oblong, entire. *Flowers* axillary; *florets* naked, triandrous.

This is the stowest of the three parasitic *Arandos* that I have met with. It is a native of Prince of Wales Island; from thence introduced into the Botanic garden by Mr. W. Roxburgh. Flowering time in Bengal the close of the rains in October. It has not yet produced

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ripe seed there.

Stems perennial, creeping on the ground, or upon trees and plants; in a very thriving state, of six years' growth, not more than three and four feet long, and about four inches in circumference, round, and strongly marked with the circular scars of the fallen leaves. *Leaves* alternate, sub-bifarious, petioled, approximate, oblong, cordate, entire, smooth; length from one to two feet high, and about two-thirds thereof in breadth. *Petioles* as long as the leaves, channelled, smooth, much enlarged at the base, and stem-clasping. *Peduncles* axillary, solitary, very short. *Style* sub-cylindric, short-pointed, opening a little on one side about the time that the anthers discharge their pollen, smooth on both sides, of a dirty dull purple colour, length about six inches. *Spadix* cylindric, length of the spathe, obtuse, every part most closely covered with the sessile fructifications; colour a pale lively yellow, beautifully dotted with the dark linear stigmas. *Filaments* about seven to each germ, short, broad, and thin. *Anthers* two-lobed. *Germ*s very numerous, parallelopiped, truncate, much flattened, vertically one-celled, with generally two ovula, obliquely attached to the bottom of the cell. *Style* none. *Stigma* a vertical, linear, grooved, dark-coloured projection on the middle of the truncate germ, as in the last species; the substance of the germ and spathe also abound in short stiff bristles, which readily enter the skin, causing pain and itching. *Calyx* and *corol* none.

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6. *P. pertusa*. R.

Scandent, sub-parasitic, rooting on trees. *Leaves* cordate, perforated on one side, and pinnatifid on the other. *Corollals* apetalous, tetrandrous. *Anthers* two-lobed.

Elettadi-Maravari. *Rheed. Hort. Mal.* xii. p. 41. t. 20 and 21.

A very large perennial, sub-parasitical species, so much like *Dracontium pertusum*, that they may be readily taken for the same plant. It is a native of the mountainous parts of the coast of Coromandel, running up, and over the highest trees, to which it adheres like *Ivy* by roots issuing from the joints.

Leaves alternate, petioled, cordate, smooth, generally perforated with linear oblong holes on one side, and on the other passing through the margins as in the pinnatifid leaves; their length from twelve to eighteen inches long. *Petioles* nearly as long as the leaves, deeply channelled, wanting the stipule-like processes at the apex, which Miller's figure represents, in which particular this plant differs from that in the first instance. *Scape* short. *Spathe* gibbous, pointed, little longer than the spadix, cylindric, obtuse, every where covered with the fructifications. *Corol* none. *Filaments* intermixed amongst the germs, (the number to each germ cannot be determined, but I think about four,) compressed; apex bifid. *Anthers* oval, two to each filament. *Pistils* mixed with the membranaceous filaments, four-sided, lobed. *Style* none. *Stigma*, a knob on the centre of the lobed germ.

7. *P. pinnata*. *Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd.* i. 686.

Sub-parasitic, rooting on trees, the apices of the shoots clothed with fibres. *Leaves* pinnatifid. *Flowers* terminal.

Appendix laciniata. *Rumph. Hort. Amb.* v. 489. t. 183. f. 2.

Found in forests in the Malay countries, rooting up and running over trees of great size. It is readily distinguished from my *decursiva*, by the abundance of brown fibres which are found on the young shoots, and the lower part of the petioles.

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8. *P. caudata*. R.

Perennial, rooting. Extreme shoots leafless, flagelliform, and pendulous. *Leaves* ovate-cordate, from entire to pinnatifid; *segments* sub-ensiform, one-nerved.

From Prince of Wales' Island slips were brought to the Botanic garden at Calcutta, in 1797; and now, 1812, it is one of the most common and most extensive climbers; but has not as yet blossomed in the garden. The long flagelliform pendulous extremities of its shoots readily distinguish it from every other species I have seen; the leaves also are oftener undivided than otherwise.

9. *P. decursiva*. R.

Perennial, rooting on trees, smooth. *Leaves* sub-decursively pinnate; *segments* falcate, cuspidate. *Flowers* lateral, or axillary, long-peduncled.

Guj-pippal is the vernacular name of this very large, powerful species, in the Silhet district, where it is indigenous, and blossoms during the hot season.

Stems as thick as a stout cane, rooting on, and ascending trees like the common *Ivy*; round, smooth, and rather contracted between the leaves. *Leaves* approximate, alternate, petioled, pinnatifid, or completely pinnate; from two to six, or seven feet long, including the petioles; *segments*, or leaflets, linear-falcate, cuspidate, entire, smooth, sometimes from three to four-nerved or triple-nerved; length from six to eighteen inches, and two broad. *Petioles* from six inches, to three feet long, round, smooth, stem-clasping, and the lower portion more deeply channelled. *Peduncle* solitary, axillary or lateral, about six inches long, substantially thick, round, smooth, and replete with the same white bristly spicula that are found in the germ and seed vessels. *Spathe* sub-cylindric, length of the peduncle. *Spadix* cylindric, length of the spathe, completely covered with the innumerable fructifications. *Calyx* none. *Corol* none, nor any thing like either. *Filaments* about four to each germ, and nearly of their length. *Anthers* cordate, appearing beyond the germ. *Germ*s numerous, the most general form a four-sided wedge, apex truncate. *Style*, scarcely any. *Stigma*, an elevated vertically oblong opening.

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10. *P. pinnatifida*. R.

Perennial, rooting on trees. *Leaves* pinnatifid; *segments* falcate, one-nerved.

A native of Sumatra; from thence brought into the Botanic garden at Calcutta, where it grows freely on the trunks of trees, to which its lateral roots adhere most firmly, the ori-

ginal one being still in the ground, where first planted. Although some of the plants are six or seven years old and about twenty feet high, they have not yet blossomed.

11. *P. heterophylla*. R.

Caulescent, creeping, armed. *Leaves* from cordate-sagittate to pinnatifid. *Spathe* erect, spiral, many times longer than the short cylindric spadix. *Florets* tetrapetalous, tetrandrous.

Can it be *Dracontium spinosum*, Flor. Zgl. 328?

A native of Bengal, delighting in a rich, moist soil; it flowers, though rarely, during the cool season.

Root fibrous. *Stems* and *branches* creeping, armed with short, sharp prickles. *Leaves* until the plants are old, and begin to flower, simple-sagittate, and cordate-sagittate, afterwards pinnatifid, with long lanceolar, acuminate segments, smooth above, nerve and larger veins armed on the under side; from six to fourteen or sixteen inches long. *Petioles* completely armed, *base* sheathing; above round, generally shorter than the leaves. *Scapes* axillary, solitary, one-flowered, length of the petioles, and armed like them. *Spathe* sub-cylindric, acute, spirally twisted above the spadix; colour a dark dull reddish purple; length from eight to twelve inches long, and as thick as the little finger, opening at the base only where the spadix is lodged while the pollen is discharging, after which it shuts, as before that period. *Spadix* cylindric, obtuse, completely covered with hermaphrodite florets; length little more than one inch. *Calyx* none. *Petals* four, obovate, concave. *Filaments* four, broad, length of the petals. *Anthers* two-lobed. *Germ* oblong, one-celled, containing one *ovula* attached to the top of the cell. *Style* none. *Stigma* glandular, flat.

12. *P. Lasia*. R.

Armed. *Leaves* radical, pinnatifid. *Spathe* very long, and twisted above the spadix. *Berries* one-seeded, muricete.

Lasia aculeata. Lourier. *Cochin Ch. ed.* Willd. i. 103.

Teling. Modasari.

Beng. Kanta-kutchua.

A native of boggy, or wet places among the Circar mountains.

Leaves radical, petioled, pinnatifid; *segments* lanceolate, smooth, shining, the nerves on the under side armed with prickles; length, about two feet, breadth about a foot and half. *Petioles* erect, from two to four feet long, round, every where thickly armed with sharp prickles. *Scape* the length of the petioles, round, and equally covered with prickles. *Spathe* very long, erect, below gaping; above the spadix twisted, leathery, dull red colour. *Spadix* about one-sixth of the length of the spathe, cylindric, every where covered with the fructifications. *Corol*, *stamens*, and *pistilus* in the genus. *Berries* (or rather capsules,) woody, four-angled, somewhat four-sided, mureted, one-seeded. *Seed* two-lobed.

CHLORANTHUS. Schreb. gen. N. 1730.

Calyx none. *Corol*, a three-lobed, unilateral antheriferous *petal* on the outside of the pistillum. *Germ* semi-superum one-seeded; attachment of the ovula superior. *Drupe* one-seeded.

C. inconspicuus Ten. spec. Plant. ed. Willd. i. 688.

Tchen Lu, of the Chinese.

From Canton it has been received into the Botanic garden at Calcutta, where it grows freely to be a small upright shrub, with many straight sub-simple smooth branches, of about two feet in height, with oblong opposite serrulate smooth leaves. Flowering time in Bengal the rainy season. It has not yet ripened its seeds there.

ELEAGNUS. Schreb. gen. N. 213.

Corol none. *Calyx* gibbous, border four-parted. *Germ* one-celled, one-seeded; attachment of the ovulum interior. *Drupe* inferior, one-seeded. *Leaves* erect, without perisperm.

1. *E. triflora*. R.

Shrubby, scandent, armed. *Leaves* oblong, obtuse, scaly. *Flowers* axillary, three-fold, peduncled.

Elaeagnus foliis oblongis acuminatis maculatis. Burm. Zool. p. 92 t. 30. f. 1.

A native of Sumatra, from thence introduced into the Botanic garden in 1804, where it blossoms in December. Seeds ripen three or four months afterwards.

Stems and *branches* of considerable size, and great extent, climbing. *Bark* of the ligneous parts a beautiful dark purplish colour, and smooth. The short lateral branchlets which issue from the young climbing shoots are more or less recurvate and answer the end of tendrils; when old, they become stout thorns. *Bark* of the taller part most beautifully clothed with numerous ferruginous, stellate scales. *Leaves* alternate, short-petioled, oblong, entire, obtuse, above smooth; underneath ornamental with numerous stellate, ferruginous and silver-coloured scales; from two to three inches long, and from one to two broad. *Stipules* none. *Flowers* axillary, three-fold, small, white. *Peduncles* longer than the corols, one-flowered. *Calyx* with a short, four-sided tube; and border of four cordate segments, on the outside a little scaly; on the inside smooth. *Filaments* none. *Anthers* four, sessile in the mouth of the tube of the calyx. *Germ* superior, oblong, embraced by the contracted bottom of the calyx, one-celled, one-seeded. *Style* as long as the calyx. *Stigma* oblong, glandular, oblique. *Berry* oblong, succulent, when ripe pale orange colour, pulp soft, of rather a pleasant astringent taste, and not acid like *E. conferta*: one-seeded. *Seed* sub-clavate. *Integuments* two, exterior eight ribbed, soft, and lined with much wool; inner membranaceous. *Perisperm* none.

Pago Carey Ed. *Embryo* erect. *Cotyledons* conform to the seed, amygdaline. *Plumula* two-lobed. *Radiola* oval, inferior.

2. *E. conferta*. R.

Shrubby, scandent. *Leaves* alternate, oblong-pointed, covered with silver-coloured scales underneath. *Flowers* axillary, crowded, short-peduncled.

Beng. Guaru.

This is a very large and ramous, scandent shrub; a native of the mountains near Silhet, in Bengal. Flowering time, the cold season. Seed ripe in March.

Young shoots covered with innumerable rust-coloured scales. *Leaves* alternate, short-petioled, generally erect, oblong-pointed, entire, with innumerable small silver coloured scales, particularly underneath, which gives them a bright colour; from three to four inches long, and from one and a half to two broad. *Petioles* short, scaly. *Peduncles* axillary, crowded, short. *Flowers* small, straw-coloured. *Calyx*; tube somewhat gibbous, four-sided; outside scaly; border of four cordate segments; its mouth marked on the inside with four curved lines, on their pointed junctures the filaments sit. *Style* hairy. *Drapes* oblong, succulent, when ripe red.

Obs. The calyx of my plant cannot be said to be placed on the germ; it lies, as it were, a lower tube which envelopes the germ only, this part grows with the fruit, and finally becomes the pulpy part thereof as in the *Nyctagineae* of Jussieu.

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3. *E. arborea*. R.

Arboreous. *Branchlets* often spinous, pointed. *Leaves* oblong and broad-lanceolate, entire, silvery underneath. *Flowers* in axillary fascicles. *Fruit* cylindrically oblong.

A large tree, native of the Garro Hills, and there called *Sheu-Shong*. Flowering time December. The fruit shaped like an olive, but much larger; it is eaten by the natives when ripe, which it is generally in March and April.

CANSJERA. Juss. *gen. ed.* Vst. 85.

Calyx large, gibbous, four-toothed. *Corol* none. *Nectary* four-petalled, embracing the germ, and of the same length. *Berry* superior, one-seeded.

1. *C. scandens*. Roeb. *Ucoron.* ii. N. 103.

Shrubby, scandent. *Leaves* alternate. *Spikes* axillary.

Scheru-valli caniram. *Rheed. Mat.* vii. p. 7. t. 4.

Tsjeru caniram. *ibid.* p. 3. t. 2. appears to be the same plant.

A large woody climbing shrub; a native of the Circar mountains.

Leaves alternate, two-faced, short-petioled, broad-lanceolate, smooth, entire, about three inches long, and one broad. *Spikes* axillary, generally single, short, every where covered with flowers. *Bractes* solitary, small, oval, one-flowered. *Flowers* small, sessile, yellow. *Calyx* inferior, one-leaved, gibbous; mouth four-toothed. *Corol* none, except the calyx, or nectary be accounted one. *Nectary* four-leaved; leaflets cordate, acute, half the length of the calyx, inserted round the base of the germ and embracing it. *Filaments* four, inserted into the base of the calyx, and rather shorter than it. *Antthers*, ovula within the calyx. *Berry* oblong, smooth, red, juicy, size of a pea, one-celled. *Seed* single, shaped like the berry.

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SANTALUM. Schreb. *gen.* N. 215.

Calyx semi-supera, campanulate, four-cleft. *Corol* none. *Nectarial scales* four, alternate with the stamina. *Germ* one-celled, one-seeded, attachment inferior. *Berry* one seeded. *Embryo* inverse, and furnished with a perisperm.

1. *S. album*. Linn. *sp. pl.* ed. Willd. i. 691.

Leaves oblong.

Santalum album. *Rumph. Amb.* ii. 12. t. 11.

Chandana. *Asiatic Researches*, vol. iv. p. 253.

Santalum verum. *Linn. Mat. Med.* 102.

Sans. Gendhasaru, Meluyaju, Bhadrushree, Chandana.

Beng. Chandan.

Pers. Sandul-sufed.

Sandal-wood. *Buchanan's Journey*, i. 186, and 202. ii. 117, 132, and 536. iii. 192.

A native of the mountainous parts of the coast of Malabar. That of Timor, and the neighbouring Islands is most probably the same species. In the Botanic garden near Calcutta, the trees reared from seeds brought from the former country, thrive luxuriantly, and produce flowers and ripe seed nearly the whole year round.

Trunk in trees of twelve years' growth in the Botanic garden, only a few feet high, when they divide into branches; and there from two and a half to three feet in circumference. *Bark* brownish, and scabrous, with longitudinal fissures. *Branches* numerous, dividing much, spreading, and rising in every direction, forming nearly a spherical head. *Young shoots* round and smooth; extreme height of our largest twelve or thirteen years old trees, about twenty-five feet. *Leaves* opposite, petioled, oblong, generally obtuse, smooth, entire, glaucous underneath; length from one and a half to three inches. *Petioles* scarcely one-fourth the length of the leaves, smooth. *Stipules* none. *Thyrse* axillary and terminal, much shorter than the leaves. *Pedicels* opposite, the lower pair of each thyrse generally three-flowered. *Flowers* numerous, small, when they first expand straw-coloured, changing to a deep ferruginous purple, inodorous, as are all the exterior parts of the growing plant, even when bruised. *Calyx* one-leaved, campanulate; border

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Four-parted; *sements* ovate, smooth, base of the bell only permanent. *Corol* none, except the calyx, or nectarial glands are so called. *Nectary* of four, roundish, sessile, thick, fleshy glands, at the mouth of the bell of the calyx, alternate with the segments of its border, and when the flower first expands, the most external part, entire. In *Sorata* (now *Santalum nigrifolium*), they are lobate. *Flaments* four, alternate with the nectarial scales, and of the same length, smooth, but behind each there rises a tuft of white hairs from the disk of the segments of the calyx, perfectly distinct from the stamina, but of the same length, the ends of these long, white, woolly hairs adhere to the back of the small, two-lobed anthers. *Gera* semi-superior, one-celled, containing one conical seed, attached to the bottom of the cell. *Style* length of the tube of the calyx. *Stigma* three-nerved, four-lobed. *Berry* pyramidal, round, smooth, when ripe black, and succulent, size of a cherry, and crowded with the remaining calyx, one-celled. *Nut* solitary, spherical; three small, equidistant elevations from the apex run a little way down the sides. *Seed* equiform to the nut. *Integument* single, soft, white, spongy, lining the nut, and adhering to it and the seed also. *Perisperm* conform to the seed, white, amygdaline. *Embryo* inverse, subulate, nearly as long as the vertical diameter of the perisperm. *Cotyledons* two, unequal, linear-lanceolate. *Planula* minute, semilunate. *Radicle* tapering, superior.

Obs. The descriptions and original figures of the following species, *Sirium nigrifolium*, *Corom. Plants*, vol. i. t. 2, were taken from the plants which grew wild on the mountains north of the Rajamalai Cinar, on the coast of Coromandel, where the trees are but of a small size, scarcely more than a large shrub or bush, with lanceolate leaves; and the wood of little value. It is now nearly twenty years since that description, and the drawings were made, and I have reason to think the tree which produces the sandal wood of Malabar,* and Timor, to be different, and having had an opportunity of cultivating the former, viz. that of the Malabar mountains in the Botanic garden for these thirteen years past, I do not hesitate to say, that the Cinar tree is at least a strongly marked variety of the Malabar sort. For that reason I have thought it advisable to give the foregoing full description, of the true sandal wood, which I hope will tend to clear up the botanical history of this celebrated tree, and its associate *Sirium nigrifolium*. They evidently belong to one genus, to which I have thought it necessary to assign a new essential character, and which I consider them to be distinct species of that genus, or varieties of one species, must be of very little consequence. For my own part I think it nearer the truth to consider them distinct species. I therefore call the narrow-leaved one *Santalum nigrifolium*.

The nature and history of the wood, white and yellow *Saunders* or *Sandal*, are now too well known to require any thing in addition from me.

2. *S. nigrifolium*, R.

Leaves opposite, lanceolate,

Sirium nigrifolium, R. *Corom. Plants*, vol. i. N. 2. *Wood*

A native of the Cinar mountains, where it is but of a small size, and the wood of little or no value.

Leaves opposite, short petioled, spreading, lanceolate, entire, waved, smooth, shining; about two inches long, and three fourths of an inch broad. *Stipules* none. *Racemes* thyrsiform, terete, compound, small, erect. *Flowers* small, reddish. *Calyx* superior. *Petal* short, a little gibbous. *Border* four-lobed; *limbus* ovate, expanding, coloured. *Corol* no other than the above, except the nectary beneath. *Nectary* four-leaved, orbiculate, notched, inserted into the mouth of the calyx. *Filaments* four, short, hairy, inserted into the calyx, alternate with the lobes of the nectary. *Gera* globular. *Style* length of the tube. *Stigma* four-lobed. *Berry* globular, size of a large pea, smooth, juicy, black, when ripe one-seeded.

Obs. Birds greedily eat the berries, by which means it is propagated extensively. I do not know that the wood of this small tree is ever used as a perfume.

GYROCARPUS, Jacq. Gart.

Calyx superior, four-leaved, unequal. *Corol* none. *Nectary* of four clavate glands, alternate with the stamina. *Berry* dry, one-seeded, ending in two long wings. *Embryo* erect, spirally rolled up; no perisperm.

1. *G. Jacquinii*, R. *Corom. Plants*, vol. i. N. 1.

Polygonous. *Panicle* dichotomous.

Gyrocarpus esculentus, Linn. *sp. pl. ed. Willd.* iv. p. 982.

Teling Tamukoo.

Grows to be a very large tree, is chiefly a native of the mountainous parts of the coast of Coromandel. *Leaves* deciduous about the end of the wet season. Flowers during the cold season when the trees are naked; the leaves come out soon after.

Trunk generally erect. *Bark* smooth, greenish, ash-coloured. *Branches* thin, irregularly spreading in every direction. *Leaves* approximated, about the extremities of the branchlets petioled, broad cordate, three-nerved, often slightly lobed, above smooth, below downy, with two pits on the upper side of the leaf; length and breadth various, but in general about five or six inches each way. *Petioles* round, downy, three inches long. *Panicle* terminal, unequal; division two-forked. *Flowers* very small, yellow.

Flowers solitary, sessile in the division of the panicle. *Calyx* superior, four-leaved; *lobes* unequal; *calice* pair small, oval, broad form, entire; *interior*

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Page pair large, wedge-shaped, three-toothed, permanent, increasing in size with the pericarp into
 Carey two long, membranaceous wings. *Corol* none. *Nectary* consisting of four clavate, yellow
 Ed. glands. *Filaments* four, longer than the calyx, inserted alternately with the nectarial
 glands into a perforated receptacle. *Anthers* quadrangular, opening on each side with an
 oval lid. *Germ* inferior, ovate. *Style* none. *Stigma* small, immersed in the perforation
 of the receptacle of the filament and nectarial glands. *Capsule* globular, wrinkled, one-
 celled, one-valved, not opening spontaneously, size of a cherry, ending in two long, obtuse,
 lanceolate, membranaceous wings. *Seed* one.

Obs. The wood of this tree which is white and very light, is employed to make
Catamarans (floats), when to be had, in preference to any other.

TETRANDRIA DIGYNIA.

CUSCUTA. Schreb. gen. N. 227.

Calyx four or five-leaved or parted. *Corol* one-petalled. *Germ* two-celled, one or two-
 seeded, attachment inferior. *Capsules* superior, two-celled, circumscised. *Embryo* spiral,
 rolled round the perisperm, with an inferior radicle.

1. *C. reflexa.* Roeb. *Corom.* pl. ii. N. 104.

Parasitical; *flowers* racemed, pentandrous. *Scales* of the nectary bearded. *Capsules*
 four-seeded.

Beng. Haldi-alsusi-luta.

Teling. Sitama-poorgonooloo.

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This plant is parasitical, appearing on any bush in the cold season. *Stems* or *branches*
 filiform, succulent, twining, very ramous, leafless, smooth, yellow. *Racemes* numerous. *Flow-*
ers white, short-pedicelled. *Calyx* five-leaved; *leaflets* cordate, permanent. *Corol*; *tube*
 cylindric; *mouth* five-parted; *division* reflexed. *Nectary* of five scales, which surround the
 germ, and are inserted into the bottom of the tube. *Filaments* five, very short. *Anthers*
 oval, appearing half above the mouth of the tube. *Style* scarcely any. *Stigma* two, large,
 fleshy, expanding, pointed.

2. *C. aggregata.* R.

Head round, sessile, composed of ten or twelve perfectly sessile, aggregate, pentandrous
 flowers.

Accidentally introduced into the Botanic garden amongst flax seed from Bagdad. When
 the flax plants were a few inches high, this little delicate, leafless, filiform, round, yellow
 parasite began to make its appearance, adhering in such quantities to their stems and leaves,
 as to destroy whole beds in a very short space of time.

3. *C. sulcata.* R.

Peduncles in fascicles, each bearing a few pentandrous, sessile flowers, with a fleshy
 furrowed calyx. *Capsule* two-seeded, surrounded by the deeply grooved calyx.

A native of Bengal, appears adhering to *Amaranthus oleraceus*, and some other plants,
 during the cool season. Is a plant of small size, of a pale yellow colour, throughout per-
 fectly smooth.

Peduncles generally collected in small, remote fascicles of two, three, four, or more, each
 supporting from two to four, small, sessile, white flowers. *Bractes* ovate. *Calyx* five-tooth-
 ed, permanent, becoming fleshy, and deeply ribbed, with from six to ten ribs, length of the
 tube of the corol. *Corol*; *tube* short. *Border* five-cleft; *divisions* oval, obtuse, reflexed.
 I. *Nectarial scales* five, below the insertion of the filaments, divided nearly to the base, into
 448 many, fine, filiform segments. *Filaments* five, inserted a little below the fissures of the corol.
Germ round. *Styles* two. *Stigma* headed. *Capsules* two-celled. *Seeds* solitary.

4. *C. rapitata.* R.

Heads round, sessile, bracted, with from ten to twenty pentandrous flowers. *Calyx* and
corol papillose, pellucid and white.

Hind. and *Beng.* Alsusi.

A most beautiful, small parasite, found in great abundance growing on the lower part of
 the stems of *Crotalaria Juncea*, during the months of February and March.

Stems numerous, filiform, smooth, except at the parts where it grows to the stalks of its
 supporter, there tuberculate; extent from one to two feet high; colour pale yellow. *Leaves*
 none. *Flowers* from ten to twenty, forming most beautiful, round, sessile, white, pellucid
 heads. *Bractes* a single one under each head, which is white, membranaceous, and oblong.
Calyx and *corol* five-cleft, swelled with pellucid cells, like the Ice-plant. *Nectarial scales*
 reniform, ciliate. *Stamens* five. *Germ* two-celled, with two seeds in each, attached to the
 bottom of the cells. *Styles* two. *Stigma* simple.

COLDENIA. Schreb. gen. N. 233.

Calyx four-leaved. *Corol* infundibuliform. *Germ* superior, four-celled, one-seeded, at-
 tachment superior. *Nuts* four. *Embryo* inverse, and furnished with a perisperm.

1. *C. procumbens.* Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. i. 712.

A small annual, spreading flat on the ground, and in general very common on dry rice-
 fields during the cold season; but never to be seen from the beginning of the periodical rains
 till they are completely over.

TETRANDRIA TETRAGYNIA.

BRUCEA. Schreb. gen. N. 1503.

Calyx four-parted. *Petals* four. *Germes* four, one-seeded, attachment inferior. *Berries* four, superior, one-seeded. *Embryo* inverse, with scarcely any perisperm. Sometimes a fifth part is added.

1. *B. sumatrana. R.*

Shrubby. *Leaflets* serrate. *Racemes* axillary, generally compound.

Lassa-Badja. *Rumph. Amb. Anctuar.* 27. t. 15.

Mal. Ampadoo-Barrowing.

A native of Sumatra. From thence Mr. Ewer sent the seeds to the Botanic garden, where in one year the plants were about four feet high with a straight ligneous stem; and five branches. They then began to flower in May, and continued to blossom and ripen their seed all the year.

Leaves scattered, unequally-pinnate, from twelve to eighteen inches long. *Leaflets* from four to six pair, opposite, short-petioled, obliquely ovate-lance late, grossly and obtusely serrate, pointed, villous underneath, from three to six inches long, very bitter, and somewhat fetid. *Petioles* common, round, and villous. *Stipules* none. *Racemes* axillary, solitary, from one to six, or eight inches long, somewhat compound, dark purple, and clothed with a few white hairs. *Flowers* numerous, very minute, dark purple, and in all the Sumatra plants completely hermaphrodite. *Bractes* subulate, hairy, very small, and caducous. *Calyx* four-leaved, or deeply four-parted. *Segments* small, ovate-lanceolate, deep purple, hairy on the outside and with the corols becoming reflexed. *Petals* four, longer than the calyx, lanceolate, dark purple, and hairy on the outside. *Nectary* a dark purple, four-lobed, fleshy cup surrounding the insertion of the germes. *Filaments* four, short, purple, inserted under the margin of the nectary. *Anthers* oval, large, and deep purple till they discharge their pollen. *Germes* four, superior, one-celled, with one ovulum in each attached to the upper and inner side of the cell. *Styles* single, short, recurved, one to each germ. *Stigmas* simple. *Drupe* four, when all come to maturity, size of a small grain of black pepper, smooth, dark purple, one-celled. *Nut* conform to the drupe, rugose, one-celled, inner edge thinner, and the upper half of it marked with a white line, (the umbilicus). *Seed* conform to the nut. *Integuments* single, adhering to the perisperm, thin and white. *Perisperm* in very small quantity, indeed it may be called a fleshy inner integument. *Embryo* as long as the perisperm, straight, inverse. *Cotyledons* oval, fleshy. *Plumula* two-lobed. *Radicle* reniform, superior.

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Obs. Since I first described this tree, and only from plants that were completely hermaphrodite I have found some plants perfectly male, and others as completely female. In this plant, therefore, we have another instance of Tricous Polygamy.

From the sensible qualities of the green parts of this plant, being somewhat fetid, and simply, though intensely bitter, it promises to be as good an antedysenterical medicine as *Brucea Abyssinica Wogigios* itself. As soon as the plants arrive at greater maturity the bark shall be tried, and compared with *Angustura* bark which has by some been thought that of *Brucea antidysenterica* of *Bruce's Travels*, &c. vol. v. p. 69, also of L. F. Muller, Tab. 25, and still better described and figured by L. Heritier under the name *Brucea ferruginea*, Stirp. Nov. 19. t. 10. See also Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. iv. 742.

MYRIOPHYLLUM. Schreb. gen. N. 1440.

Calyx four-parted. *Corol* four-petalled. *Style* none. *Stigmas* four. *Seeds* four, naked. *Embryo* inverse.

1. *M. tetrandrum. R.*

Leaves verticelled, all filiform-pinnatifid. *Flowers* axillary, verticelled, tetrandrous. *Calyx* four-leaved.

Compare with *Hottotia sessiliflora*. Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. i. 813.

Tibag. Neeba-pamarum.

It grows in sweet water; appearing during the rains.

Stems round, articulate, spongy below the water, length various, above the water from four to six inches, about the thickness of a crow's quill. *Leaves* verticelled, pinnatifid, below the water they are much larger, with capillary segments; above the water they are small. *Flowers* very small, white, verticelled, i. e. one in the axill of each leaf. *Calyx* above, four-leaved; *lobes* permanent. *Petals* four, oblong. *Filaments* shorter than the petals.

2. *M. tuberculatum. R.*

Leaves verticelled, pinnatifid. *Flowers* axillary, verticelled, tetrandrous; fruit tetraceous, tubercled.

A native of borders of lakes, and other moist places near Calcutta, in blossom most part of the year, and very much like *M. tetrandrum*.

Stems creeping, round, jointed, length various, the erect extremities about five or six inches. *Leaves* verticelled, pinnatifid, or acutely serrate. *Flowers* verticelled, sessile, one in the axill of each leaf, small, pink-coloured. *Calyx* none. *Corol*; *petals* oblong, expanding, pink-coloured. *Filament* short. *Anthers* linear. *Seeds* united in the form of a four-lobed, tubercled pericarp.

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Page
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POTAMOGETON. Schreb. gen. N. 234.

Calyx none. *Corol* four-petalled. *Germis* four. *Styles* none. *Seeds* four. *Embryo* hooked, without perisperm.

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1. *P. indicum. R.*

Creeping. *Leaves* alternate, from narrow-lanceolate to elliptically oval, opaque, glossy, many-nerved. *Anthers* four pair, attached to the claws of the round concave petals.

A native of the borders of fresh water lakes and ditches in the vicinity of Calcutta. *Flowers* in February and March.

Stems creeping. The small simple roots which issue from the joints are all I can discover, for while the plant advances from the apex, it decays at the opposite end, so that I do not think any part of them exists for one year. *Branches* few, and like what I call the stems; they are all round, smooth, and jointed at various distances. *Leaves* alternate, except next to the flowers, and there often opposite, petioled, from narrow-lanceolate to elliptically oval, opaque, even, and very smooth, or rather glossy, entire, obtuse, obscurely many-nerved; size very various. Those that remain immersed are narrower, longer, more strongly marked with nerves, and sub-transparent. *Petioles* simple, not sheathing, length various, in plants left by the water much shorter than the leaves. *Stipules* solitary, axillary, sheathing, length of the petioles, slit halfway or more on the inside. *Peduncles* solitary, axillary, or opposite to a leaf, round, rather thicker, smooth, and nearly as long as the cylindric spike, which each supports. *Flowers* small, numerous, green. *Calyx* none. *Petals* long-clawed, nearly round, incurved, fleshy; concave within, convex on the back, permanent. *Filaments* none. *Anthers*, four pairs attached to the claws of the petals on the inside. *Germis* four, ovate-oblong, one-celled, with one ovulum in each. *Styles* short, and thick. *Stigmas* a dark speck on the apex of the styles. *Drapes* obovate, smooth. *Nut* conform to the drupe, one-celled. *Embryo* curved, as represented by *Gartner* in *P. natalus*, vol. ii. t. 84.

I.
4532. *P. tuberosum. R.*

Leaves alternate, and only opposite at the floriferous forks, sessile, linear, much waved, entire, clear, when dry membranaceous.

Found immersed in extensive masses, in ponds, lakes, and receptacles of fresh water in Bengal, during the dry season, chiefly when in flower in February, it rises so near to the surface as to allow the little spikes of flowers to emerge completely.

Root of long simple fibres, brown, &c. according to the colour of the mud they enter; on the creeping joints are generally found small roundish-lobate, viviparous tubers. *Stems* and branches of various lengths, according to the depth of the water, &c. a groove on each side gives them the appearance of being compressed, thick as a pack thread, smooth, at the bottom of the water creeping, towards the extremities when in flower dichotomous; previously to that period the branches are alternate and axillary. *Leaves* sessile, alternate, except at the floriferous fork of the branches, where they are opposite, linear, rather obtuse, much waved, finely and acutely serrulate, with two slender nerves near the margin, pellucid, from two to three inches long, by little more than a quarter of an inch broad. *Stipules* sheathing, short, smooth, greenish like the other parts of the plant, and scarcely to be distinguished from them. *Spikes* solitary in the fork of the branches, rather long-peduncled, from four to eight-flowered, when in blossom emerged, afterwards immersed. *Corol*, *stamens*, and *germs* in the genus, but here there certainly is a style with four large, obliquely truncated stigmas. *Seed* as in *P. natalus*, *Gert. sem.* ii. 23. tab. 84.

L.
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CLASS V.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

HELIOTROPIMUM. Schreb. gen. N. 239.

Corol salver-shaped; throat contracted with vaults. *Seeds* four, naked, or each covered with its proper bark.

1. *H. indicum. Willd. sp. i. 470.*

Annual, diffuse, ramous. *Leaves* petioled, cordate. *Spikes* leaf-opposed, peduncled, solitary. *Fruit* two-cleft.

Bena patsja. *Rheed. Mal. x. p. 95. t. 48.*

Saus. Shreehustnee, Bhooroodee.

Beng. Hatti-soora.

This is one of the most common plants in India, it is in flower at all seasons, and delights in out-of-the-way corners, rubbish, &c. where the soil is rich and dry.

Stems and *branches* diffuse, dichotomous, hairy, general height one, or two feet, but spreading to an extent greater than its height. *Leaves* for the most part alternate, petioled, cordate, wrinkled, margins curled. *Spikes* leaf-opposed, generally solitary, peduncled, longer than the leaves. *Flowers* rigidly sessile, minute, in two rows on the upper side of the spikes. *Corol* longer than the calyx. *Tube* gibbous; border five lobed, pale rose colour. *Seeds* united towards the base, two-cleft, smooth.

2. *H. coromandelianum* Willd. sp. i. 742.

Annual, ascending, pubescent. *Leaves* petioled, obovate, entire. *Spikes* paired, and solitary.

Beng. Naga-phoolce.

A native of Coromandel, Bengal, &c. Flowering time the hot and rainy seasons.

Root simple, annual. *Stems* several, near the base spreading on the ground, afterwards ascending; clothed with white, soft hair. *Leaves* scattered, petioled, obovate, entire, hairy like the stems and branches. *Spikes* terminal, and interspersed among the leaves, generally paired. *Flowers* numerous, small, white, placed in a wavy row on the upper side of the spikes. *Calyx* half the length of the corol, the exterior, inferior, divisions larger.

3. *H. paniculatum* R.

Erect, ramose, hairy. *Leaves* petioled, ovate-elong. *Spikes* terminal, panicled, secund.

Tube of the corol long and gibbous.

A native of Chiranguz, flowers during the hot season.

LITHOSPERMUM, Schreb. gen. N. 241.

Corol funnel-shaped, three perforated, and naked. *Calyx* five-parted. *Germ* four-celled, with one pendulous ovulum in each.

1. *L. viridiflorum* R.

Shrubby, erect. *Leaves* ovate-lanceolate, rugose, entire. *Spikes* peduncled, twice or three dichotomous, recurved.

A native of Chiranguz, where it blossoms during the rains, and cool season.

Stems erect, lignous, soon throwing out many, patent alternate, round, hairy branches; whole height from three to five feet. *Leaves* alternate, petioled, ovate-lanceolate, acute, rugose, entire, a little hairy underneath; length from four to six inches, and from two to three broad. *Peduncles* at first terminal, but becoming lateral; as vegetation advances, twice, three, or even often bifid: each division ending in a somewhat long, recurved, secund spike, with two rows of small, exquisitely beautiful, green flowers on its convex side. *Bracts* none. *Calyx* five-leaved. *Corol* with the tube enlarged towards the base, twice the length of the calyx; border slightly five-toothed; throat open. *Stamens* four, subsessile, near the base of the tube of the corol. *Germ* ovate, four-celled, with one ovulum in each, attached to the top of the axis. *Seeds* ovate-cordate, smooth.

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CYNOCLOSSUM, Schreb. gen. N. 243.

Corol funnel-shaped; the throat contracted with vault. *Seeds* four, depressed, affixed to the style.

1. *C. racemosum* R.

Annual, erect, ramose. *Leaves* lanceolate, sessile, hairy. *Spikes* paired and solitary, lateral, and twining. *Flowers* pedicelled. *Seeds* oblong, distinct.

Found growing on rubbish in the vicinity of Calcutta: flowering time the rainy season.

Root annual. *Stems* erect, with many alternate, erect branches from every part; all covered with short, stiff, depressed hairs; the whole height about a foot and half. *Leaves* alternate, sessile, lanceolate, hairy, veined, a little wrinkled, terminally cuneate, and ciliate; from two to three inches long. *Stems* terminal, and solitary, panicled, generally paired, though sometimes single; when at their full length much longer than the leaves, with the apices incurved. *Flowers* alternate, on the upper side of the spikes pedicelled, white, expanded erect, afterwards connate, very small, white, with a prominent tube, which is somewhat contracted by five woollen glands. *Calyx* longer than the corol; the lobes oval, hairy. *Stamens* just within the mouth of the tube of the corol. *Seeds* distinct, of a roundish conical shape, armed with many short, thick, stiff, glutinous, hooked setae, and affixed to a conical receptacle, which has four corresponding concavities to receive the four seeds.

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2. *C. diffusum* R.

Annual, diffuse, hairy. *Leaves* oblong, soft, hairy. *Flowers* solitary. *Stamens* hid in the gibbous tube. *Seeds* capricious.

A native of Bengal: appearing in gardens, and on cultivated land in the cold season.

Stems diffuse, slender, clothed with soft hairs; length from six to eighteen inches. *Leaves* alternate, the inferior ones petioled; the superior ones subsessile, all entire, elong. soft, and hairy. *Flowers* solitary, between the leaves, short pedicelled, small, white, with a tube in the throat. *Calyx* longer than the tube, hairy. *Corol* with the tube gibbous, its mouth contracted with five broad, cuneate scales. *Stamens* hid in the belly of the tube. *Seeds*, or fruits obovate, scarious, affixed by the base, and on the inside to the stigma.

3. *C. arifolium* R.

Annual, diffuse. *Leaves* bifid, long, hairy. *Flowers* solitary between the leaves; *corol* half the length of the calyx; *seeds* round, rough.

A native of the eastern part of Bengal, flowering time the cold season: soon after which the seed ripens, and the plants perish.

Root annual. *Stems* none, but several, ramose, slender, round, hairy, beneath spread on the ground. *Leaves* alternate, bipartite, subsessile, elliptic, hairy underneath, half an inch in length, and about half that in breadth. *Flowers* axillary, or between the leaves, on a peduncled, solitary, very small, of a pale whitish blue. *Corol* five-leaved, *lobes* lanceolate, hairy on the outside, nearly twice as long as the corol. *Corol*, the tube very short, the throat

- 1 contracted, by five emarginate scales alternate with the stamens. *Filaments* short; *anthers*
458 large, half hid in the mouth of the tube of the corol. *Style* short, clavate. *Stigma* emar-
ginate. *Seeds* rough, round, almost hid in the calyx, adixed to a very short columnar
receptacle.

BORAGO. Schreb. gen. N. 248.

Corol rotate. *Throat* closed with rays.

1. *B. indica*, R. Willd. sp. i. 776.

Annual, diffuse. *Leaves* sub-sagittate, stem-clasping, the lower ones opposite. *Flowers*
solitary, drooping. *Calyx* conical, with five hornlets behind.

Beng. Chhota-kulpa.

Common over most parts of India, producing flowers and ripe seed the greatest part of
the year.

Root fibrous, annual. *Stem* scarcely any, but many dichotomous, hairy, spreading branches
of about a foot in length. The lower *leaves* opposite; the upper ones alternate, all sessile,
stem-clasping, sub-sagittate, entire, hairy. *Peduncles* opposite to, or between the leaves, droop-
ing, hairy, one-flowered. *Flowers* pale blue. *Calyx* five-parted, with the fissures extended
into five recurved hornlets; divisions adhering by their margins, giving to the whole a con-
ical shape. *Corol* a little longer than the calyx; divisions cordate with filiform apices. *Anthers*
united into a firm, taper cone over the mouth of the tube of the corol.

2. *B. zeylanica*, Willd. sp. i. 777.

Annual, erect, ramous, strigose. *Cauline* leaves opposite, sub-sessile, lanceolate; *floral*
ones alternate with the solitary, one-flowered, drooping peduncles.

A native of various parts of India. Flowering time the cold season.

1. *Root* annual. *Stem* erect, branches opposite, round, jointed, hispid with numerous sharp,
459 stiff bristles of two sizes; the larger inserted on coloured glandular elevations; the height of
the whole plant in a good soil from four to six, or even eight feet. *Leaves* opposite, sub-sessile,
lanceolate, entire, harsh, with a few still, scattered hairs. *Floral* leaves terminal, alternate,
small, sessile, cordate-lanceolate. *Peduncles* sub-solitary, one-flowered, drooping, sub-alternate,
longer than the floral leaves, round, hairy. *Bractes* no other than the floral leaves. *Flowers*
ceriseous, pale blue. *Calyx* five-leaved; *leaflets* adhering slightly near the base, and at their
adhesion forming five sharp ridges, but without the posterior horns of *Borago indica*: now,
like that plant, does it shut over the seed, but becomes expanded. *Corol*; divisions of the
border broad-cordate, with their apices sub-filiform. *Filaments* short, and thick, inserted on
the mouth of the tube of the corol. *Anthers* sagittate, woolly, each curling in a large twisted
thread; sides firmly united into a conical dome over the stigma. *Seeds* four, ovate, smooth on
the outside, rough on the inside, where lodged in the receptacle.

3. *B. spinulosa*, R.

Annual, diffuse, dichotomous, armed with depressed bristles. All the *leaves* alternate,
sessile, oblong, scabrous. *Peduncles* leaf-opposed, one-flowered.

A native of Bengal, appearing in the cold season.

MENYANTHES. Schreb. gen. N. 263.

Calyx five-parted. *Corol* monopetalous, five-parted. *Capsule* superior, one-celled. *Seeds*
many, inserted on parietal receptacles.

1. *M. cristata*, R. Coron. 2. N. 165.

Petioles viviparous. *Leaves* round-cordate, repand. *Nectary* triple; *stigma* two-cleft.

Sumatra. *Asiat. Rev.* iv. 254.

Saus. Koomoodwatee, Koomoodinee.

Tsjeroen-citambel. *Rheed. Mal.* 11. p. 57. t. 29.

1. *Beng. Clavoli.*

460 *Teling.* Antara Tamara.

A native of pools of sweet water, where it floats, often not reaching the bottom with its
roots. Flowering time the wet and cold seasons.

Root annual, fibrous. *Leaves* radical, petioled, cordate, lobes overlapping a little, margins
somewhat scolloped, smooth, on the upper side purplish green; size various, the larger from
four to six inches long. *Petioles* round, length various, on the upper side about two inches
below the leaf there is a viviparous tuberosity, which produces the flowers as well as other
leaves and roots, the old leaf and the parent petiole decaying, leave this a new plant, each pe-
tiole in succession doing the same. *Peduncles* many, from the above mentioned tuberosity of
the petiole, one-flowered, sufficiently long to raise the flower above the water while expanded,
afterwards they drop into the water, and there ripen their seeds. *Flowers* pure white, about
an inch in diameter. *Calyx* five-leaved; *leaflets* broad-lanceolate, permanent. *Corol* of one
petal; divisions of the border oblong, expanding, with broad, membranaceous, waved, curled,
necced margins; down the middle of each of them runs a ridge, exactly similar to one half of
the divisions themselves, no hair on the flowers. *Nectary* triple: the exterior one consisting
of white, ramous filaments crowning the mouth of the tube of the corol, as in *Nerium*; the
middle one of five beautiful yellow, glandular bodies, which nearly fill the mouth of the tube,
standing alternate with the filaments; and the interior one of five hairy, yellow bodies sur-
rounding the base of the germ. *Filaments* inserted into the tube of the corol near its base.
Anthers oval. *Style* short. *Stigma* two-cleft; *segments* large, and lobate. *Seeds* a little con-

1851-1852. *Rept.* of the partial opposit, running down the sides of the capsule.

231. *Utricularia* *Utricularia* 811.

P. Gleditsia vivipara; *Leucaena* round-condate. Upper side of the *carol* hairy; *nectaries* none.

So, f is not the identity. So f is not a valuation.

Il est évident que la p'ard. est la

2. *Hyssopus*. *Antennae* 10-seg. 10.

N 14 A. *Ch.*, *P.* 1. *H.* 1. *Ma* 1 11. *r.* 55 *t.* 28.

(19) $\vdash A \rightarrow B$, $\neg C \rightarrow D$, $C \vee E$, $D \rightarrow F$, $F \rightarrow G$.
 (20) $\vdash A \rightarrow B$, $\neg C \rightarrow D$, $C \vee E$, $D \rightarrow F$, $F \rightarrow G$.

F. WALL. J. A. Soc. 6, gen. N. 276.

1. *Leptocarpus*, P.

2. $\Gamma \vdash R$.

A native of ————

PLUMB 100. Sch. h. 50. N. 251.

Beitrag zur Geschichte der Stadt

Pember-cadix 76 *Rd* 1, *Wd* 10, 15, *t* 8.

Chin. 1909. Rev. 25.

Sax, Pithin, Cl'brake; also Vahua, and all the other names of fire

Revised and Enlarged Edition

A perennial shrubby plant, native of India.

2. *Prunella. H. did.* p. 188. *Id.* *R.* xi. 175.

B. & A. v. r. c. B. & A. v. r. c. 153. / 105.

S. *viridula* in *Recherches* Met. xii. 17, l. 9.

Beide Hühner, die Laibchen.

Native of Germany and other parts of India.

axillary, and also terminal, smooth. *Flowers* large, of a bright beautiful red. *Bracts* three-

fold, one-flowered, equal, smooth; the inner or upper two united between the flower and rachis.
Obs. The specific distinguishing marks between these two species, according to my observation, depend on the racemes and bractes, colour not being a specific mark.

PORANA. Schreb. *gen. N.* 286.

Calyx five-leaved, growing in the pericarp into scarioso wings. *Corol* campanulate. *Germ* one-celled, from two to four-seeded. *Utriculus* one-seeded. *Embryo* erect, curved, and corrugated.

1. *P. Paniculata*. R.

Shrubby, twining. *Leaves* exactly cordate, entire, hoary. *Panicles* terminal, and axillary. *Corol* sub-entire. *Style* short, simple.

A native of the interior parts of Bengal, and particularly plentiful upon the ruins of Gowr, and the Rajamahil hills. Flowering time the cold season; seeds ripe in March.

Stem woody, divided into numerous, very long, scandent, and twining, stout, woody branches, which extend over the largest trees, or whatever else they meet with, their extremities drooping beautifully. *Bark* of the woody parts ash-coloured, and uneven; that of the young shoots clothed with whitish soft down. *Leaves* cordate, entire, fine pointed, villous on both sides, but particularly so underneath, where they are also hoary, from one to four inches each way. *Panicles* terminal, and from the exterior axills, pendulous or drooping. *Flowers* very numerous, small, pure white. *Calyx* five-leaved, downy; leaflets unequal, but all much shorter than the corol. *Corol* one-petalled, campanulate, margins slightly five-lobed. *Filaments* five, inserted into the bottom of the tube of the corol. *Anthers* linear, half hid. *Germ* ovate, one-celled, ovula four, attached to the bottom of the cell. *Style* short, and simple. *Stigma* of two, large, round, lobes. *Capsule* (*utriculus*), ovate, one-celled, evulvular, membranaceous, brittle, villous, size of a small pea, surrounded by the remaining calyx, three of the five leaflets thereof becoming scarioso are enlarged into as many oblong, lanceolate wings many time longer than the capsule itself; the other two continue of their original length, but so contracted in breadth as to be filiform. *Seed* solitary, affixed to the base of the capsule. *Perisperm* and *embryo* as in the *Convolvulaceæ*, to which order it belongs.

1.
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Obs. A large plant, from thirty to forty feet long, covering a mango tree, is now in full blossom before me, and is certainly a most lovely sight; the long pendulous extremities of the branches, with their numerous panicles of small, white flowers, and hoary leaves, render it a very pleasing object.

2. *P. volubilis*. Burm. Ind. 51. t. 21. f. 1. Willd. *sp. i.* 813.

Shrubby, twining. *Leaves* cordate, entire, smooth. *Panicles* axillary, and terminal. *Corol* five-cleft. *Style* bifid.

A native of various parts of India, but scarce in Bengal; flowers during the cold season in the Botanic garden, and when in that state is uncommonly beautiful.

Trunk and *branches* ligneous, twining, to a very considerable extent, over trees, &c. *Leaves* alternate, petioled, cordate, entire, smooth, pointed, from two to three inches long, and from one to two broad. *Panicles* axillary, and terminal, drooping; *ramifications* thereof alternate, and downy. *Flowers* numerous, small, white, inodorous, pedicelled. *Bractes* small, villous, several on the base of the pedicels, and one longer than the others under its insertion. *Calyx* of five, oblong, scarioso leaflets, which are nearly as long as the corol. *Corol* campanulate; *border* five-cleft; *divisions* oblong, and obtuse. *Filaments* five, inserted near the bottom of the tube of the corol, and nearly as long as the corol. *Germ* ovate, one-celled, containing four ovula, attached to the bottom of their cells. *Style* half two-cleft, one of the divisions shorter. *Stigma* headed, somewhat two-lobed. *Utriculus* surrounded with five, scarioso, equally enlarged, permanent leaflets of the calyx; round, size of a small pea, smooth, brown. The rest as in the former species.

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3. *P. racemosa*. R.

Annual, twining, filiform. *Leaves* cordate, the cauline ones petioled, the floral ones stem-clasping. *Racemes* axillary and terminal. *Corol* five-cleft.

A native of Nepal, from thence introduced by Dr. F. Buchanan, into the Botanic garden, where it blossoms during the dry season.

Stems annual, twining, slender, pretty smooth. *Leaves* cordate, entire, obtuse-pointed, soft, and smooth, the cauline ones are petioled; the floral ones sessile, indeed stem-clasping. *Racemes* axillary, and terminal, long-peduncled, few-flowered. *Bractes*, the lower ones like the floral leaves, but smaller, those of the superior flowers very small. *Flowers* alternate, pedicelled, small, white. *Calyx* five-leaved; *leaflets* sub-lanceolate, growing with the pericarp into five scarioso wings. *Corol* sub-campanulate; *tube* short, and rather gibbous; *border* five-parted; *segments* oblong. *Filaments* short, unequal, inserted into the tube of the corol near its bottom. *Anthers* ovate, within the tube. *Germ* ovate, one-celled, containing two seeds, attached to its bottom. *Style* length of the stamens. *Stigma* oval, apex two-lobed. *Utriculus* oval, smooth, of a very delicate, entire, membranaceous texture, surrounded by the five leaflets of the calyx, now enlarged into five scarioso, cuneiform wings. *Seed* as in the preceding species.

CONVOLVULUS. Schreb. *gen. N.* 287.

Calyx five-leaved. *Corol* campanulate. *Germ* two, rarely three-celled. *Stigma* from two to three-lobed. *Capsule*, two or three-celled; *cells* two-seeded. *Embryo* erect, curved; *cotyledons* corrugated.

N. B. In far the greater number of our East Indian *Convolvuli*, and *Ipomoea*, the stigma consists of two globular heads; each globe an aggregate of minute, roundish, pellucid, glutinous tubercles. In the specific character, therefore, I take no notice of the stigma when so formed: it will consequently be understood to consist of two round lobes, when not mentioned. In this genus there is but one species (*C. flagelliflora* L.) that can be said to have anything like an entire stigma and in *Ipomoea* only one, viz. *I. phœnicea*. I do not therefore think it would answer any valuable purpose to make a double stigma the essential, generic mark of *Convolvulus*, and a single capitate one, that of *Ipomoea*. But those with an entire seed vessel, may be advantageously formed into a distinct family, which I have done in the next genus, *Lettsonia*.

SECT. I. Twining with undivided Leaves.

1. *C. gangaticus*, R.

Perennial, twining, extensive. *Leaves* round-cordate, entire, obtuse. *Peduncles* solitary, from one to four-flowered. *Leaflets* of the calyx reniform, increasing in size with the capsule, and hiding it. *Corol* with nearly entire margins.

A native of the banks of the Ganges, where it blossoms during the cool season; when its extended branches, and numerous, very large, bright, pink-coloured flowers are highly ornamental: seeds ripe in March.

Stems shrubby, twining up and over trees to a great extent; *young shoots* round, pale green, and a little hairy. *Leaves* petiolated, re-entering, round-cordate, entire, often emarginate, nearly smooth above; villous, and dotted underneath, and there strongly marked with many, nearly simple, parallel veins; length and breadth about three or four inches. *Petioles* dimidiated, nearly as long as the leaves. *Petioles* axillary, solitary, shorter than the petioles, from one to three-flowered. *Bracts* oblong, opposite, embracing a very early period. *Leaflets* of the calyx oblong, reniform, emarginate, with thin, membranous edges, increasing in size with the fruit, and covering it completely at all times. *Germ* four-lobed, with one ovulum in each cell, attached to the bottom, *stigma* of two round lobes. *Capitate* entirely hid in the calyx, which together with them is the size of a large nutmeg. *Seeds* covered with a dense coat of fine brown down, and hairy round the umbilicus.

2. *C. scandens*, R.

Perennial, twining. *Leaves* cordate, villous. *Petioles* three or more-flowered. *Style* half two-lobed. *Stigma* globular.

A native of the Shore-niger mountains, from thence Captain Hardwicke sent me to the Botanic garden, where the plants, three years old when this description was taken, are very extensive and in full blossom in December.

Stems woody, twining; *young parts* villous. *Leaves* alternate, petiolated, cordate, and ovate-cordate, entire, pointed, of a very soft, villous texture, particularly underneath; three or four inches long, and about two broad. *Petioles* half an inch as the leaves, villous. *Peduncles* axillary, solitary, shorter than the petioles, round, downy, and bearing three or more large, pure white, imbricated flowers. *Bracts* ovate, adnate. *Calyx* downy. *Corolla* villous on the outside. *Albura* with their points bent back towards the bottom of the corolla, and their sagittate lobes pointing to its mouth. *Germ* bearded. *Style* two-lobed. *Stigma* globular.

3. *C. fastigiatus*, R.

Twining, perennial, smooth. *Leaves* cordate, smooth. *Cymes* long; *peduncles* many-flowered.

A native of the interior parts of Bengal; in flower, and full foliage most part of the year.

Root perennial. *Stems* and *branches* numerous, twining; all the sub-lignous parts coriaceous; *young shoots* running over bushes to an extent of many fathoms, generally tinged with purple. *Leaves* runners are from the top of the root, and spread along the surface of the earth. *Leaves* cordate, in the young luxuriant shoots and runners they are often variously lobate, or have their posterior lobes angular; all are smooth on both sides from two to four inches each way, and like the tender branchlets often tinged with purple, particularly the margins, veins, and nerves; there are two round, smooth, rust coloured dots on the sides of the base of the nerve, where it joins the petiole, which are from one to six inches long. *Peduncles* small, deciduous. *Calyx* smooth, lobes oblong, acuminate, and very small in proportion to the size of the corolla. *Stigma* within the tube. *Stigma* of two round lobes. *Capitate* smooth, imbricated, from two to four lobed, with a single, dark brown or black, annular seed in each.

4. *C. scandens*, Willd. sp. pl. i. 873.

Perennial, twining. *Leaves* ovate, entire, *Peduncles* many-flowered longer than the leaves. *Seeds* woolly.

A native of Cochin-China.

5. *C. scandens*, Willd. sp. pl. i. 877.

Perennial, twining, every part smooth. *Leaves* cordate, entire. *Peduncles* many-flowered. L. Kuhn-Koln. *Reich. Hb. st.* 105. t. 51.

A very common, perennial species, found in Mysore by Dr. B. Hay. In the Botanic garden it bore fruit in February, when the plants were four years old.

Stems and larger *branches* perennial, and clothed with grey, annular, bare deers hair; twining over trees to the extent of several fathoms, *young shoots* downy, herbaceous; every part, on being scratched, discharging a quantity of white coloured sticky juice, which instantly becomes of a deep brown colour. *Leaves* long-petiolated, cordate, entire, smooth

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on both sides, from three to six inches long, and nearly as broad. *Peduncles* axillary, smooth, many-flowered; sometimes terminal and panicle-like. *Callics* clavate. *Flowers* rather small; the bottom of the bell deep purple; *throat* pink with the margins paler, almost white, and slightly ten-lobed. *Calyx* consisting of five, smooth, obtuse, oval leaflets. *Filaments* smooth. *Style* longer than the stamina. *Stigma* of two round lobes.

6. *C. blanda*, R. *Herb. Boiss.*

Perennial, twining, smooth. *Leaves* oblong-cordate, smooth. *Stipules* recurved. *Peduncles* as long as the petioles, many-flowered. *lobes* of the corol obcordate. *Stigma* of two round lobes.

A native of the mountainous parts of the Circars.

Stem twining, running to a great extent, round, smooth. *Leaves* alternate, petioled, oblong-cordate, pointed, entire, smooth, from three to four inches long. *Petioles* short, channelled, smooth. *Stipules* small. *Peduncles* axillary, as long as the petioles, erect, rigid, round, smooth, many-flowered, umbel-like. *Flowers* large, pure white; *lobes* rounded, and emarginate. *Stigma* two-lobed; *lobes* globular.

Obs. There is a variety of this, if not a distinct species, which differs from it in no other respect, than in being wholly covered with soft hairy down.

7. *C. laurifolia*, R.

Perennial, twining. *Leaves* from ovate to elliptic, with simple and parallel veins. *Peduncles* axillary, many-flowered. *Capsules* fleshy.

A native of Mysore, and from thence introduced into the Botanic garden at Calcutta by Dr. B. Hayne, where it flowers in November. The seeds are ripe in March.

Stems woolly towards the base, twining to a very considerable extent. *Bark* of the ligneous parts smooth; that of the young shoots armed with small, stiff, adpressed hairs. *Leaves* alternate, petioled, from ovate to elliptic, with a few adpressed hairs scattered over both surfaces; veins simple and parallel, length from two to six inches. *Petioles* scarcely half the length of the leaves; two dark glands at the apex, and hairy like the other tender parts. *Stipules* none. *Peduncles* axillary, shorter than the leaves, round, hairy, many-flowered, the divisions often accompanied with a leaf or two. *Bractes* small, hairy, caducous. *Flowers* of a moderate size, rosy. *Calyx* with equal, ovate, rounded, smooth, segments; their margins coloured. *Corol*; tube or bell sub-cylindric; the inside deep purple; the outside and border pink; *lobes* emarginate, and slightly separated. *Nectary* a yellow, fleshy ring, surrounding the base of the germ. *Filaments* inserted on the bottom of the bell of the corol, three of a purple colour and bearded. *Athers* ovate-oblong. *Germ* sub-obovate. *Stigma* of two globular lobes. *Capsule* nearly round, size of a large pea, fleshy, two-celled, with two smooth seeds in each.

8. *C. parviflora*, Willd. *sp. pl.* i. 856.

Annual, twining. *Leaves* cordate, smooth. *Peduncles* as long as the petioles, many-flowered; *lobes* of the corol pointed. *Stigma* two-lobed, *lobes* revolute.

Ipomoea paniculata. *Burm. Fl. Ind.* p. 50. t. 21. f. 1. (bad.)

A native of Indes, &c. Flowering time the cool season.

Stems twining, annual, round, sometimes slightly hairy. *Leaves* alternate, petioled, exactly cordate, entire, fine-pointed, sometimes very slightly hairy, from one to four inches long. *Peduncles* axillary, rather longer than the petioles, erect, many-flowered, umbel-bearing. *Flowers* pure white, *lobes* acute. *Stigma* two, clubbed, revolute.

9. *C. calycinus*, R.

Perennial, twining, hairy. *Leaves* cordate, acute. *Peduncles* from two to three-flowered. *Exterior* three leaflets of the calyx sagittate, ciliate, as long as the gibbous tube of the corol. *Fruit* drooping.

A native of the interior parts of India; from Cawnpore Captain Hardwicke sent plants to the Botanic garden, where they blossom about the beginning of the cool season.

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Stem twining, perennial; *tender shoots* very hairy. *Leaves* cordate; entire, acute; *lobes* large, and rounded, a few distinct hairs on the nerves and veins; from three to six inches long, and from two to four broad. *Petioles* hairy, slightly channelled, shorter than the leaves. *Peduncles* axillary, solitary, about as long as the petioles, bearing two, or three alternate, pedicelled, rather small, pure white flowers; after the flowers drop, the pedicels become drooping. *Bractes* cordate, a few seated over the peduncle, and pedicels. *Calyx*, leaflets as long as the tube, ciliate; the exterior sagittate. *Filaments* smooth. *Germ* on a nectarial pedicel. *Stigma* of two round lobes.

10. *C. obscurus*, Willd. *sp. pl.* i. 852.

Annual, hirsute, sometimes villous. *Leaves* exactly cordate, entire. *Peduncles* jointed, clavate beyond the joint, after the flower decays this part droops; one-flowered, *lobes* of the corol emarginate. *Seeds* downy.

A native of various parts of India, blossoming in Bengal during the rainy and cool seasons.

Obs. In Dillenius's figure of *C. obscurus*, which is the only species I can compare this plant to, the lobes of the corol are acute; here they are emarginate, hence I conclude they are different. In the *Banksian herbarium* either this or one much like it is named *C. funicularis*.

11. *C. spachorocephalus*, R.

Annual, twining, villous. *Leaves* cordate-sagittate; *lobes* rounded. *Flowers* numerous, sessile, on sub-sessile, round, axillary heads.

A native of the interior parts of Bengal. Flowering time from the close of the rains in October till January.

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slender, erect, downy, ending in a small head of from two to four sessile flowers. *Bractes* lanceolate, one or two pressing on each of the calyces. *Flowers* middle-sized, yellow, bottom of the bell, deep purple. *Stigma* of two globular heads. *Capsules* hairy, four-celled. *Seeds* black, one in each cell.

1. *Obs.* Since writing the above description I have often met with plants, having one, and
476 two-flowered peduncles. It is therefore very likely that those varieties include both *C. sublobatus*, and *bicolor*.

17. *C. Turpetum*, Willd. *sp. pl.* i. 859.

Perennial. *Leaves* from broad-ovate, to arrow-shaped, angular. *Stems* three or four-angled. *Peduncles* many-flowered. *Stigma* of two round lobes. *Capsules* inflated, transparent, four-celled, one-valved.

Sans. Synonyma.

Beng. Teorer, Dood kulmi.

Teling. Tella-tagada.

Common in hedges, &c. Flowering time the rainy season.

Root perennial. *Stems* twining, several fathoms long, from three to four-sided, angles membrane-winged, a little downy, perennial. *Leaves* alternate, petioled, from various, from cordate to linear, all are pointed, and lobate, or angular; behind a little downy. *Stipules* none, but instead thereof glands. *Peduncles* axillary, many flowered. *Flowers* large, white. *Bractes* oval, concave, falling. *Green* elevated on a large glandular body. *Stigma* two-lobed. *Capsules* involved in the dry calyx, absolutely four-sided, four-celled, one-valved; apex transparent. *Seeds* round, black, one in each cell, free.

Obs. The bark of the roots is by the natives employed as a purgative, which they use fresh, rubbed up with milk. About six inches in length of a root as thick as the little finger, they reckon a common dose. Cattle do not eat the plant.

SECT. II. *Twining with divided or compound Leaves.*

18. *C. vitifolius*, Willd. *sp. pl.* i. 861.

Perennial, twining, hairy. *Leaves* cordate, five-lobed, serrulate-dentate. *Peduncles* as long as the leaves, from three to six-flowered. *Leaflets* of the calyx obovate.

1. A native of hedges and forests; flowering in the cold season.
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Stem twining, perennial, round, very hairy, two or three fathoms long, the extremities of the branches are often highly coloured, and less hairy than the other parts. *Leaves* alternate, petioled, broad-ovate, frequently five-lobed, remotely serrate-dentate, a little downy; size very various, being from one to six inches long. *Petioles* of the lower inferior leaves equalling these in length; those of the floral leaves short. *Peduncles* axillary, about as long as the floral leaves from three to six-flowered. *Flowers* large, bell-shaped, very beautiful, of a bright lively yellow. *Calyx* hairy. *Anthers* becoming spiral after opening the extremities. *Stigma* of two round lobes.

19. *C. dentatus*, Willd. *sp. pl.* i. 819.

Twining, and creeping, mucicated. *Leaves* cordate, three-lobed, dentate. *Peduncles* from two to three-flowered. *Leaflets* of the calyx obovate.

In Bengal it is more luxuriant than on the coast, leaves generally entire, stems, &c. generally smooth, and with longer, many-flowered peduncles.

Teling. Tella-antooniga.

A native of hedges, thickets, &c. Flowering time the rainy season.

Stems and *branches* twining, or creeping, filiform, often perennial, coloured, armed with small inoffensive prickles, otherwise smooth, one or two fathoms long. *Leaves* alternate, petioled, cordate, three-lobed, toothed, smooth, from one to two inches long. *Petioles* prickly, branch-like. *Peduncles* axillary, as long as the petioles, and like them, from two to three-flowered. *Flowers* short-pedicelled, small, yellow. *Filaments* woolly at the base. *Stigma* single, large, globular.

20. *C. copiticus*, Willd. *sp. pl.* i. 863.

Herbaceous, procumbent, angled. *Leaves* palmate. *Lobes* lanceolate, serrate. *Flowers* terminal, on minute branchlets. *Calyces* murexed.

1. A native of pasture ground, flowering in the rains.
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Stems procumbent, rarely twining, herbaceous, angled from the insertion of the leaves, from one to two feet long. *Leaves* alternate, short-petioled, palmate, scarcely an inch long, lobes from five to seven, divided to near the base, lanceolate, serrate, smooth, the inner ones smallest. *Stipules* like the leaves, but small, and sessile. *Flowers* terminal, small, white. *Calyx* murexed. *Lobes* of the corol semi-orbicular with a point.

21. *C. paniculatus*, Willd. *sp. pl.* i. 865.

Root tuberous, perennial, twining, smooth. *Leaves* palmate. *Cymes* long-peduncled, capsules four-celled. *Seeds* woolly.

Pal-modecca, Rheed. *Mal.* xi. 101. t. 49. (Exclude *Modecca*, Rheed. *Mal.* viii. 39. t. 20.)

Ipomoea mauritiana, Jacq. *Collect.* iv. 206.

Beng. Bhooni-koomra.

Teling. Matta-pal-tiga.

A native of hedges, thickets, &c. Flowering time the wet season.

Root perennial, tuberous. *Stems* and *branches* perennial; young shoots round and smooth. *Leaves* alternate, petioled; palmate, from three to six inches each way. *Lobes*

generally five, divided little more than half way down, broad-lanceolate, entire, smooth. *Peduncles* axillary, erect, as long as the petioles, sub-umbel-bearing. *Flowers* numerous, large, of a beautiful dark reddish purple. *Capsules* four-celled. *Seeds* woolly, all round. Page
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Obs. Cattle eat it. The root is cathartic, and as such used by the natives where it grows.

22. *pedatus. R.*

Perennial, twining, smooth. *Leaves* pedate-triternate, leaflets lanceolate, entire. *Stipules* filiform-pedate. *Peduncles* one-flowered; and with the calyx warted.

Native place uncertain, as it has accidentally sprung up in the Botanic garden amongst plants received from friends in the vicinity of Calcutta. The flowers appear in profusion during the cool season; they are pretty large, of a bright sulphur colour and the stigma is of two round lobes. I.
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23. *C. digitatus. R.*

Perennial, twining, spinulons. *Leaves* digitate. *Peduncles* from three to four-flowered. *Corolla* almost funnel-shaped. *Stigmata* of two round lobes. *Seeds* woolly on the convex side. A native of hedges, &c. Flowering time the cool season.

Stems and *branches* twining, perennial, round, with here and there a few small inoffensive prickles. *Leaves* alternate, petioled, digitate. *Leaflets* generally five, broad-lanceolate, entire, smooth, the inferior ones smallest. *Petioles* channelled, armed as the branches, as long as the leaflets. *Peduncles* axillary, about as long as the petioles, from three to four-flowered. *Flowers* pretty large, between campanulate and funnel-formed, a pale bluish purple. *Stigma* two-lobed. *Seeds* woolly on their outer angles.

Obs. This is one of the most beautiful *Convolvuli* in India.

24. *hirsutus. R.*

Annual, twining, extremely hirsute. *Leaves* digitate; *leaflets* five, sessile, broad-lanceolate, entire. *Peduncles* from one to three-flowered. *Calyx* very hairy, entirely hiding, until ripe, the cordate, smooth, four-celled capsule.

A native of the interior parts of Hindoostan; flowering time the close of the rains, and cold season.

Stems and *branches* annual, twining, very hirsute; hairs somewhat bristly, issuing from little brown glands; general extent of the plant from six to twelve feet. *Leaves* petioled, digitate. *Leaflets* five, sessile, lanceolar, entire, hairy, about three inches long by one broad. *Petioles* round, as long as the leaflets, hirsute. *Peduncles* axillary, sometimes as long as the petioles, hirsute, bearing from one to three, rarely more, middle sized, pure white flowers, on long hirsute, proper pedicels. *Breets* at the base of the pedicels only, sub-lanceolate, recurved, hairy. *Leaflets* of the calyx, long, permanent; the exterior three large, and extremely hirsute. *Corolla* campanulate, white; *tube* as long as the calyx. *Stamens* smooth. *Stigma* of two round lobes. *Capsule* broad-cordate; *valves* thin, and smooth on both sides. *Seeds* three or four, smooth. I.
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25. *C. leptophyllus. R.*

Perennial, twining, smooth. *Leaves* digitate; *leaflets* seven, lanceolar, entire. *Peduncles* filiform, spiral, pendulous, one, rarely three-flowered.

Of what part of India this is a native I cannot certainly say. It had appeared in one of the nurseries in the Botanic garden at Calcutta. The seed was most likely received accidentally with some other sorts. Here it flowers during the latter part of the rains, and cold season.

Stems and *branches* twining, perennial, long, slender, round and smooth. *Leaves* petioled, digitate; *leaflets* generally seven, sessile, lanceolar, entire, smooth, from one to two inches long. *Petioles* slightly channelled, length of two leaflets. *Peduncles* axillary, solitary, very slender (filiform), twisted, pendulous, longer than the petioles, generally one-flowered, rarely two or three, though three seems the natural number, and the two lateral ones for the most part prove abortive. *Breets* few, and minute. *Calyx*; *leaflets* ovate, ciliate on the outside. *Corolla* small, pale pink, with the bottom of the bell deeper coloured. *Stigma* of two round lobes.

Obs. A beautiful, delicate, though extensive plant, and uncommonly interesting on account of its slender, pendulous, spiral peduncles, with its pretty, small pink flowers, standing erect on its thickened, curved apex.

SECT. III. *Prostrate, or creeping; not twining.*

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26. *C. reniformis. R.*

Perennial, very ramous, and creeping close on the ground. *Leaves* reniform, emarginate, long-petioled. *Peduncles* many-flowered. *Invol* three leaflets of the calyx two-lobed, and ciliate. *Lobes* of the corolla hind.

A native of Bengal. Flowering time the cool season. Burmann's figure of *Ecdanthis emarginata*, *Flora Indica*, 77. t. 30. f. 1. is very much like this; if the flowers were more numerous, and their pedicels longer, I should consider them the same; they ought to be compared, when an opportunity arises.

Stems and *branches* numerous, always creeping flat on the ground, and striking innumerable roots from the joints, smooth, and tender as a pack-thread. *Leaves* long-petioled, reniform, emarginate, and often slightly scolloped, smooth; size very various, often of a dark ferruginous colour. *Peduncles* longer than the leaves, smooth. *Peduncles* axillary, much shorter than the petioles, many-flowered. *Flowers* subsessile, very small, bright yellow, opening late

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in the forenoon, and shutting early in the evening. *Calyx* the two exterior leaflets smaller, oblong, and pointed; the inner three broad, wedge-shaped, with a ciliate, two-lobed, apex. *Corol* with its five lobes deeply divided. *Filaments* smooth. *Stigma* two lobed; lobes roundish. *Capsule* round, size of a small pea, rather longer than the calyx, tomentose, two-celled. *Seeds* light brown, minutely dotted.

Obs. In some soils it is found entirely of a dark purple or ferruginous colour.

27. *C. flagelliformis*. R.

Perennial, creeping. *Leaves* reniform, cuspidate, smooth, with two glands at the base. *Peduncles* from three to five, flowered. *Calyx* transversely rugose. *Stigma* transversely oval, somewhat two-lobed.

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Bel-Adamboe. *Rheed. Mal. xi. p. 119. t. 58.* may be this plant though in some respects they will be found to differ a little.

Ipomoea repens. Lamarck illust. i. 497.

A native of the Mysore country, from thence the seeds were sent by Dr. B. Heyne to the Botanic garden, where the plants thrive luxuriantly, and are in blossom most part of the year.

Stem and branches creeping, perennial, long, simple, slender, and smooth. *Leaves* reniform, or cordate-reniform, with a small terminal bristle for a point, smooth on both sides, and as in *C. brasiliensis*, having two glands on the under side of the base; breadth from two to three inches, and the length considerably less. *Petioles* as long as the leaves, channelled, swelled at the insertion, and there marked with some glandular knobs. *Peduncles* axillary, solitary, larger than the petioles, round, smooth, bearing from three to six, large, pure white flowers. *Leaflets* of the *calyx* ovate, fleshy; outside transversely rugose. *Stigma* of one, transversely oval, large lobe. *Capsule* with generally four, light brown, smooth seeds.

28. *C. repens. Willd. sp. pl. i. 874.*

Annual, creeping, or floating, piped, smooth. *Leaves* oblong-cordate, posterior lobes angular. *Peduncles* shorter than the petioles, from three to six-flowered. *Corol* sub-intundibuliform.

Ballel. *Rheed. Mal. xi. p. 107. t. 52.*

Olus-vagum. Rumph. Amb. v. 419. t. 155. f. 1.

C. reptans. Willd. sp. pl. i. 875. is probably this plant, or a variety of it.

Beng. Kulni-shak.

Teling. Tootie-kura.

A native of standing sweet water, or places where water lately stood, very common.

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Stems creeping, or floating on the water, annual, or biennial, round, piped, jointed, smooth, many fathoms long. *Leaves* alternate, long-petioled, oblong-cordate, pointed, entire, smooth, from four to six inches long. *Peduncles* axillary, erect, round, smooth, from three to six flowered. *Flowers* large, beautiful rose colour. *Lobes* triangular. *Tube* of the corol between bell and funnel form. *Base* of the filaments woolly. *Stigma* two-headed.

Obs. The tender tops and leaves are eaten in stews by all ranks of the natives, and much esteemed.

29. *C. Batatas. Willd. sp. pl. i. 853.*

Root tuberos. *Stems* creeping, rarely twining. *Leaves* cordate, angle-lobed. *Peduncles* many-flowered. *Segments* of the calyx oblong, smooth, acute.

Beng. Lad-shukar-kunda-aloo, the red variety; and Saffet-shukar-kunda-aloo, the white *Kappa-keleng.* *Rheed. Mal. vii. 95. t. 50.*

The red sort is in very general cultivation all over the warmer parts of Asia and very deservedly esteemed one of their most palatable and nutritious roots. I suspect *C. edulis, Thunb. japon.* 84. is the same or a variety.

30. *C. cespitosus. R.*

Annual, or biennial, creeping. *Leaves* linear-lanceolate, smooth. *Peduncles* longer than the petioles, from one to four-flowered. *Calyx* smooth. *Capsules* one-celled, four-seeded.

A native of the dry lands of Dinagapore and Rungpore, from thence the seeds were sent, by Dr. Carey, to the Botanic garden at Calcutta, where they blossom during the cold season.

Root generally annual, though sometimes biennial. *Stem*; I cannot say there is any thing like one, but numerous, slender, round, cespitose, somewhat villous, and, in some parts, even hairy branches, spread close on the earth, and strike root; length of the larger branches from one to three feet. *Leaves* petioled, linear-lanceolate, smooth, entire, from two to three inches long, and less than half an inch broad. *Petioles* clothed with long, soft, brown hairs. *Peduncles* axillary, longer than the petioles, hairy near the base, bearing from one to four, small, very pale-yellow flowers, but when one, or two, these are accompanied with the rudiment of one or two more, and some small, cordate smooth bractes. *Calyx*; *leaflets* oval, equal, smooth, concave, with callous, smooth, dark green margins. *Stigma* of two round lobes. *Capsules* globular, smooth, size of a pea, one-celled, four-seeded. *Seed* smooth, deep brown.

31. *C. stipulaceus. R.*

Creeping, smooth, with apices twining. *Leaves* cordate-sagittate, with lobes repand. *Stipules* recurved. *Peduncles* many-flowered. *Calyx* smooth. *Lobes* of the corol obcordate. *Seed* woolly.

A native of Clittagong, sent from thence by Mr. W. Roxburgh to the Botanic garden at Calcutta, where it flowers about the beginning of the hot season.

Root perennial. *Stem and branches* creeping, round, smooth, extremities twining; length from one to two fathoms, or even more. *Leaves* petioled, cordate-sagittate, with posterior lobes (barbs) often repand, smooth on both sides, point rather obtuse, with a minute bristle; length

from two to three inches. *Petioles* channelled, from one to two inches long. *Stipules* two, stout, imbricate, recurved, acute, at the base of the petiole. *Peduncles* axillary, solitary, about as long as the petioles, round, smooth, somewhat clavate, bearing from three to six or even more, large, pure white flowers. *Pedicels* clavate, shorter than the peduncles, round, smooth. *Calyx*; *leaflets* ovate, equal, concave, smooth, and somewhat transparent. *Corol*; *lobes* of the border large, obcordate. *Nectary* a pentagonal cup surrounding the base of the germ. *Style* much longer than the stamens. *Stigma* of two round lobes. *Capsule* ovate, smooth. *Seed* covered with much soft, deep olive-coloured wool.

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32. *C. pentagonus*, R.
Perennial, angular, creeping. *Leaves* cordate, crenate, with the posterior lobes rounded, but somewhat angular. *Peduncles* rigid, umbelliferous. *Calyx* smooth. *Lobes* of the corol circular. *Seeds* hairy.

A native of the Moluccas; and from thence introduced into the Botanic garden at Calcutta in 1800; where it blossoms during the cold and hot seasons.

Root perennial. *Stems* and *branches* creeping, pentangular; young parts villous, and sometimes taning, though not readily; length of the whole plant from two to three fathoms. *Leaves* petioled, the lower ones broadly ovate-sagittate; the superior ones narrow-sagittate; in all the posterior lobes are large, and rounded, though frequently a little angular; margins generally entire, both sides very villous; *length* from one to four inches. *Petioles* scarcely half the length of the leaves, channelled, villous, at the base swelled on each side into two glandular, stipular knobs. *Peduncles* axillary, solitary, erect, rigid, clavate, villous, about as long as the petioles supporting a corymbose umbel, of many, pretty large, pure white, odororous flowers. *Pedicels* shorter than the peduncles, but like them clavate, and villous. *Receptacles* many, edacious, and of various sizes. *Calyx*; *leaflets* ovate, concave, slightly villous, and shorter than the tube of the corol. *Cord* perfectly carymbose. *Border* divided into five semi-circular lobes. *Stigma* hid in the tube. *Style* about as long as the stamens, of two round lobes. *Seed* dark-brownish black, and covered with much soft hair, of the same colour.

33. *C. lobata*, R.
Perennial, creeping. *Leaves* two-lobed, smooth. *Peduncles* from three to six-flowered. *Lobes* of the ligule round. *Seed* woolly.

Cynobulus maritima, Rumph. A. L. v. 434. t. 150. f. 1.

A native of the Moluccas, from whence the roots were brought to the Botanic garden at Calcutta, amongst the earth in which some rice plants came. They blossom during the hot season.

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Stems and *branches* creeping, perennial, striking root at the joints readily; *young shoots* smooth, polished, pale green; length from one to three fathoms. *Leaves*, petioles erect, two-lobed, or of a deeply emarginate, round, rounded, line, margins entire, and very smooth on both sides, about three inches long, by two and a half broad. *Petioles* round, slightly channelled, smooth, with two very conspicuous reddish glands at the apex. *Peduncles* axillary, erect, slender and longer than the petioles; bearing from one to seven, or even more, large, purple flowers on their proper, clavate, striated, pedicels. *Calyx*; *leaflets* ovate, somewhat three-lobed, and transversely rugose. *Nectary*, a small cupring round the base of the germ. *Filaments* enlarged, woolly at the base. *Stigma* of two round lobes. *Corollas* vertically compressed, smooth, lined with a tough pellicle. *Seed* clothed with much soft, short, dark brown hair.

Obs. A variety of this British species has been reared in this garden, from seed received from China. It flowers in April and May; the peduncles one-flowered, the leaflets of the calyx scarcely rugose, with subulate points; when wounded milky. In size, colour of the flowers, leaves, &c. they are the same.

34. *C. Pexcepse*, Willd. sp. pl. i. 876.
Perennial, creeping to a great extent. *Leaves* long petioled, two-lobed, smooth, at the base two glandular. *Peduncles* axillary, solitary, one or two-flowered.

Req. Chhagel-khoeree.

Ind. Dopatila.

Schovanna Achamboe. Rheed. Mal. vi. 117. t. 57.

A native of the sandy shores of India; where it blossoms and ripens its seed most part of the year.

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Stems perennial, columnar, and smooth, never twining, but creeping to a very great extent over the sandy shores of the sea coasts, where the plant is chiefly found. *Leaves* long petioled, deeply two-lobed, smooth, with two large coloured glands at the base. *Peduncles* axillary, solitary, length of the leaves, generally one or two-flowered. *Flowers* large, red purple. *Calyx*; *leaflets* oblong, acute, transversely rugose on the outside toward the base. *Stigma* of two round lobes. *Seeds* densely clothed with a dark brown, plush-like pubescence.

Obs. This plant is very useful where it naturally grows, helping to bind the loose sands, and in time render it sufficiently stable to bear grass. Goats, horses, and rabbits eat it.

LETTESOMIA R.

Calyx five-lobed. *Corol* from campanulate, to tubulariform. *Germ* two-lobed. *Stigma* two-lobed. *Receptacle* sessile, two-lobed; *cells* one or two-lobed. *Filaments*

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erect, curved, *cotyledons* corrugated.

In honour of John Coakley Lettson, M. D. F. S. A. author of numerous valuable works, which more than prove him fully entitled to this mark of respect.

The genus is composed of very powerful, extensive, twining, perennial, lactescent plants; with simple leaves and axillary inflorescence.

SECT. I. *Corols campanulate.*

1. *L. splendens. R.*

Perennial, twining. *Leaves* cordate-oblong, parallel, veined, sericeous underneath. *Corymbs* axillary. *Berry* highly coloured and embraced by the permanent crimson *calyx*.

A most beautiful plant, far exceeding every other species I have yet met with; a native of Chittagong, where it blossoms and ripens its seeds at various times of the year.

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2. *L. aggregata. R.*

Perennial, twining. *Leaves* cordate, woolly underneath. *Peduncles* axillary, supporting four sessile heads of involucred flowers. *Stigma* and *style* much longer than the corol. *Berry* four-seeded.

Teling. Yerra-kutha.

A native of various parts of the coast of Coromandel. Flowering time the cool season; seed ripe in March and April.

Stems ligneous, twining to a great extent; *young shoots* round, clothed with soft, white pubescence; and discharging a milky juice when wounded. *Leaves* petioled, round-cordate, entire, smooth above, woolly underneath; from three to six inches long, and from two to five broad. *Peduncles* axillary, generally solitary, longer than the petioles, round, woolly; each supporting an umbellet of four, cuneiform, sessile heads of small, pink-coloured, sessile flowers with a single sessile one in the centre; surrounded with several, roundish woolly bractes, (involucre,) with incurved margins. *Calyx*; *leaflets* unequal, cuneiform, woolly on the outside. *Corol* campanulate. *Border* deeply cut into five, emarginate lobes. *Stamina* much longer than the corol, and of the same colour. *Germ* surrounded with a particularly large, yellow, nectarial ring. *Style* as long as the stamina. *Stigma* of two, large, round lobes. *Berry* round, covered with a soft, tough, smooth, fleshy, bright red envelope, about the size of a marrow-fat pea, two-celled, with two seeds in each, when all come to maturity. The remaining calyx is now enlarged, and clothed on the outside with sericeous down, while the smooth bright red, inner surface thereof adds much to the beauty of this elegant species when in fruit. *Seeds* smooth, pale ash-coloured. *Embryo* as in the genus.

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3. *L. nervosa. R.*

Shrubby, twining to a great extent. *Leaves* broad-cordate, sericeous underneath, veins parallel. *Peduncles* longer than the petioles, umbelliferous. *Stigma* round, of two lobes. *Capsules* one-valved, one-celled.

Convolvulus nervus. Burm. Ind. 48. t. 20. f. 1.

Samudra-stjogam. Rheed. Mal. xi. 125. tab. 61.

Beng. Bis-tavuka.

Teling. Kokayti.

A native of forests, hedges, &c. it is one of the largest species of the *Convolvulacea* I know. Flowering time the wet and cold seasons.

Stems twining, woody, of a very great length, running over the highest trees; young parts covered with white silky down. *Leaves* petioled, broad-cordate, entire; many large, distinct, opposite nerves running parallel; the upper side pretty smooth, the under side covered with much soft, white silky hair; from four to twelve inches each way. *Petioles* shorter than the leaves, tapering, round, at the apex on each side is a large, flat, scabrous, dark-coloured gland. *Peduncles* axillary, like the petioles, but longer, bearing an erect umbel, of many flowers. *Flowers* large, of a deep rose-colour. *Bractes* many, large, oval, white, waved, pointed, caducous. *Stigma* two, globular. *Berry* globular, smooth, entire, not opening in a regular manner, but crumbling to pieces.

Obs. Seeds received from England, sent to me by the late Honourable Charles Greville, under the name *Convolvulus speciosus*, produced this identical plant. *Stigma*, &c. &c. perfectly the same as in the original Bengal plant.

4. *L. argentea. R.*

Perennial, twining. *Leaves* cordate, parallel-veined, sericeous underneath. *Peduncles*, as long as the petioles, leafy; *bractes* lanceolate, sericeous.

Found in forests about Calcutta. I never saw it on the coast of Coromandel.

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Beng. Smoodra-shoka, chhota Bistaruka.

Stems twining, perennial. *Leaves* petioled, broad-cordate, entire, with many parallel veins, as in *C. nervosa*; the upper side pale green, with depressed hairs, the under side covered with much bright, silver-coloured, silky down; about four inches long each way. *Petioles* erect, round, hairy, length of the leaves; at the apex on each side is a green gland, as in *C. nervosus*. *Peduncles* axillary, erect, round, hairy, umbel-bearing. *Bractes* lanceolate, silky. *Flowers* many, large, of a beautiful rich pink colour. *Nectary*, a fleshy ring round the base of the germ. *Stamens*, base of the filaments woolly. *Berry* soft, and pulpy, four-seeded.

Obs. The following marks distinguish this species from *nervosa*, to which it is nearly allied:

1st. The leaf-bearing umbel.

2d. The bractes. In this species they are lanceolate, and not waved, in that oval and much waved.

3d. The flowers of this species are larger, and the leaves much smaller than in that.

4th. Here the veins are few, and alternate; there many, large and opposite.

5th. This produces a soft berry; that a perfectly dry capsule.

5. *L. solva*. R.

Perennial, twining, tender parts armed with adpressed bristles. *Leaves* round-cordate, renunciate, parallel-veined, scaly underneath. *Peduncles* nerved. *Corols* exactly campanulate, with a small, sub-entire border. *Berry* hid in the large, fleshy calyx.

A native of the northern Circars. Flowering time the cool dry months of December and January.

Stems ligneous, twining. *Branches* numerous; *young shoots* clothed with stiff, short, silvery, adpressed bristles. *Leaves* petioled, round cordate, entire, renunciate; *veins* parallel, elevated, and simple; the upper surface smooth, deep green, the under one whitish, with numerous minute, pellucid scales and a few remote, adpressed, stiff hairs; from two to eight inches long, and nearly the same in breadth. *Petioles* considerably shorter than the leaves, bristly. *Panicles* axillary, solitary, long-peduncled, corymbiform. *Peduncles* and *ramifications* whitish, with numerous, adpressed, whitish bristles. *Flowers* numerous, pretty large, sessile on the ramifications of the panicle, pink-coloured. *Bracts* several round the base of each calyx, like a calyx, oval, concave, rigid, bristly. *Calyx*; *leaflets* oval, dense, nearly equal, permanent; the outside bristly. *Tube* of the *corol* exactly campanulate, the outside somewhat bristly. *Border* almost entire, spreading. *Germ*, the lower half invested in a large yellow ring. *Style* about as long as the stamens. *Stigma* of two round lobes. *Berry* ovate, smooth, shining red, hid within the leaflets of the permanent calyx.

6. *L. strigosa*. R.

Perennial, twining, every part covered with harsh brown hairs. *Leaves* cordate, entire, with many parallel nerves. *Peduncles* elongated. *Flowers* aggregate.

A native of the eastern part of Bengal, and from thence sent to the Botanic garden at Calcutta, by Dr. Buchanan. Blossoms about the close of the rain.

Stem woody, twining up, and over high trees. *Bark* rough. *Young shoots* very hairy. *Leaves* alternate, petioled, cordate, entire, nerves many, and parallel, very hairy on both sides; from four to six inches long, and three or four broad. *Peduncles* axillary, round, hairy, longer than the petioles, each supporting a few large, sessile, rose-coloured, campanulate flowers, surrounded with many broad-lanceolate, hairy bractes. *Stigma* of two, large, globular lobes.

7. *L. cuneata*. R.

Perennial, twining. *Leaves* emarginate-cuneate; villous underneath. *Peduncles* three-flowered, much shorter than the leaves.

Convolvulus cuneatus. Willd. spec. i. 873.

Some plants of this uncommonly elegant species, were brought from the Mysore country, by General Martin in 1792. He gave one of them to the Botanic garden at Calcutta, which has been multiplied by layers, and blossoms about the close of the rain in September, and October.

Stems woody, twining, of very considerable extent. *Bark* smooth, dark grey. *Young shoots* covered with short adpressed hairs. *Leaves* alternate, cordate, cuneate, emarginate, entire, smooth above, a little hairy underneath; general length about two inches. *Peduncles* axillary, solitary, three-flowered, round, villous about three quarters of an inch long. *Peduncles* shorter than the petioles, always consisting of an opposite-nerved pair, with a solitary shorter one in the centre. *Bractes* linear. *Calyx*; *leaflets* ovate, a little villous. *Corol* large, of a beautiful deep bright purple colour. *Tube* simple; the lower border emarginate, which makes the whole appear toothed. *Nectary*, a fleshy ring round the base of the germ. *Filaments* broad, and hairy, at the base. *Stigma* of two, round heads. *Berry* oblong, dry, one-celled. *Seeds* from one to four, immersed in a little dry firmaceous matter.

Obs. This when in blossom, is one of the most beautiful of the whole order; the large, very bright, deep purple flowers make it particularly conspicuous amongst its own deep green leaves, and this is much augmented by making it run over any other stout plant with dense deep green foliage.

8. *L. cynosa*. R.

Perennial, twining. *Leaves* round, reniform-cordate. *Peduncles* larger than the leaves. *Flowers* many, in an involucrel, dense cyme. *Berry* globular.

An extensive, stout, perennial, twining plant, a native of the Malabar mountains; from Wynad the seeds were sent, by Captain Dickinson, to the Botanic garden at Calcutta, where the plant flowers during the cold season. The seeds ripen four or five months afterwards.

Stem and large *branches* woody, twining; *young shoots* villous. *Leaves* round, reniform-cordate, villous; from three to four inches long, and from three to five broad. *Peduncles* axillary, solitary, generally longer than the leaves, each supporting a yellowish, dense cyme of many sub-sessile, large, pale pink flowers; embraced by one or more unequal small leaves, the largest of which are shaped like the other leaves, and peduncled; the smaller ones nearly round, and sessile. *Calyx*, the exterior leaflets nearly round; the inner ones ovate-oblong; all are more or less recurved, and villous. *Corol* sub-infundibuliform, the outside villous. *Style* much longer than the stamens. *Stigma* of two round, bright purple lobes. *Berry* smooth, yellow, soft, pulpy, round, size of a small cherry; with from one to four, smooth, white seeds. *Seeds* and *embryos* as in other *convolvulaceæ*, viz. a descending radicle with the lobes irregularly folded, and invested while fresh, in something like a thin perisperm.

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9. *L. pomacea*. R.

Perennial, twining. *Leaves* round cordate, emarginate. *Peduncles* dichotomous, from three to five, or seven-flowered. *Bractes* cuneate. *Berry* succulent, four-seeded.

Ipomoea zeylanica. *Garl. carp.* ii. 182. t. 178.

A native of Mysore, from thence the seeds were sent by Dr. Buchanan to the Botanic garden, where the plants thrive well, and blossom during the hot and rainy seasons; the seeds ripen about eight months afterwards.

Stems twining, ligneous, as thick as a man's arm; *young parts* covered with tolerably smooth, ash-coloured bark. *Branches* numerous, twining, very extensive; *young shoots* clothed with short, white depressed hairs. *Leaves* petioled, round-cordate, with the margin waved, emarginate, both sides clothed with short hair; veins almost simple and parallel; length from two to four inches, the breadth nearly equal to the length. *Petioles* round, shorter than the leaves, hairy; an obscure green gland on each side of the apex. *Peduncles* axillary, solitary, longer than the petioles, round, hairy, dichotomous; each division bearing one, two, or three large rose-coloured flowers, with one in the fork. *Bractes* several, cuneate, hairy. *Calyx*; *leaflets* oval, obtuse. *Corol*, tube somewhat gibbous, a little hairy on the outside. *Stigma* of two round lobes. *Berry* spherical, smooth, size of a cherry, when ripe yellow, consisting of soft yellow pulp, containing four large, roundish, smooth, white seeds.

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SECT. II. *Corol infundibuliform*.

10. *L. bona-nox*. R.

Perennial, twining. *Leaves* round-cordate. *Peduncles* three-flowered; *stigma* of two cylindric lobes. *Berry* dry, ovate-oblong, one-celled, from one to four seeded.

Beng. Kulni-lata.

Clove-scented creeper. *Asiat. Res.* iv. 257.

Midnapore creeper, its common English name.

Ipomoea bona-nox. *Garl. carp.* ii. 247. t. 134. agrees better with the seed vessel of *Convolvulus necrosus*, *Burm.* than of this species.

A native of the forests of Midnapore in Bengal; flowers during the rains. Seed ripe in November, December, and January.

Stem stout, in old plants as thick as a man's arm, covered with spongy, cracked, dull ash-coloured bark. *Branches* and *brachlets* twining up and over large trees, to a great extent; tender shoots somewhat hairy. *Leaves* long-petioled, round, and round-cordate, entire, bristle-pointed, though obtuse, or even emarginate; somewhat villous, particularly underneath, and there, while young, hairy; *length* from three to six inches; *breadth* nearly the same. *Petioles* of various length, round, villous, with a dark-coloured gland on each side of the apex. *Peduncles* axillary, solitary, generally shorter than the petioles, three-flowered, though frequently one of the three, or even two of them, are abortive. *Flowers* short-pedicelled, large, pure white, expanding at sun-set, and perfuming the air to a considerable distance with a fragrance resembling that of the finest cloves. In fact it is the Prince of *Convolvulaceæ*. *Bractes* sub-lanceolate, three to each of the lateral flowers. *Calyxine leaflets* ovate-cordate, obtuse, a little hairy. *Corol*; tube cylindric; border ample and nearly entire. *Filaments* woody at the base. *Germ* surrounded with a yellow nectarial ring, ovate, four-celled, with one *ovulum* in each cell, attached to its lower, inner, angle. *Stigma* composed of two distinct, cylindric, glandular lobes. *Berry* dry, smooth, shining brown, ovate-oblong in our cultivated plants; somewhat pointed, size of a filbert, one-celled. *Seeds* from one to four; in our gardens one is by far the most common number; enveloped in a soft, white, spongy substance, which in drying separates from the inside of the pericarpium and adheres to the seed, which is of an oval shape, and about the size of a small pea. *Integuments* two, besides the exterior spongy lamina; the exterior one hard and tough; the interior one membranaceous, and entering the folds of the cotyledons. *Embryo* as in the other *convolvulaceæ*.

Obs. The trivial name *bona-nox* is well applied here on account of the charming appearance, and delightful fragrance of its flowers from the time they first expand, about sun-set, until sun-rise, when they wither. But I doubt if it is the species to which Linnaeus gave this name; I rather think it was that which I now call *Ipomoea grandiflora* (*Munda valli* of *Van Rheede*.)

11. *L. niflora*. R.

Perennial, twining, hoary. *Leaves* reniform-cordate, acute. *Peduncles* one-flowered. *Berry* dry, spherical.

Ipomoea candicans. *Rottler. Mss.*

Teling. Boord-tiga.

This species is very common in forests over the southern parts of the Carnatic, and Tanjore country. Flowering time the cold season.

Stem twining, woody, running over high trees, &c. *Young shoots* hoary. *Leaves* petioled, broad-cordate, or reniform, entire, with the under side downy, particularly while young; from one to two inches each way. *Petioles* the length of the leaves, having two glands laterally at the extremity. *Peduncles* axillary, solitary, length of the petioles, one-flowered. *Flowers* large, pure white, opening at sun-set, and drooping at sun-rise. *Bractes* two, near the top of the peduncles. *Tube* long, slender, cylindric. *Nectary* a yellow, fleshy ring surrounding the base of the germ. *Stigma* two-lobed. *Lobes* linear-oblong, erect. *Berry* spherical, dry, smooth, shining, brown, one-celled. *Seeds*; from one to four is the natural number, immersed in a brownish farinaceous pulp.

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12. *I. ornata*. R.

Shrubby, erect, ultimately twining. *Leaves* nearly round, entire, with large round lobes, sericeous underneath. *Peduncles* many-flowered. *Stigma* with two lanceolate lobes. *Berry* tri-, oblong, beaked, shorter than the calyx.

A native of the interior parts of India; from Cawnpore Colonel Hardwicke sent the plants to the Botanic garden at Calcutta, where they blossom during the rains.

Stem sub-herbaceous, flaccid, scarcely ever twining, sometimes sericeous. *Branches* few, and like the stems. *Leaves* nearly round, posterior lobes rounded; margins entire; apex rather emarginate; smooth above, of a dull livid colour underneath, and somewhat sericeous; general size from three to six inches each way. *Petioles* round, sericeous, shorter than the leaves, with a greenish gland on each side near the apex as in all the other species of this family. *Petioles* axillary, as long as the petioles, and like them bearing from about six to twelve, very large, pure white flowers, nearly resembling those of *Ipomoea grandiflora* and *Lettsonia bonariensis*. *Bracts* lanceolate. *Calyx*, leaflets linear-oblong. *Corol* with a cylindric tube, from two to three inches long, border about four inches in diameter. *Flowers* hairy at the base. *Anthers* within. *Germ* four-celled, four-seeded. *Stigma* of two linear-oblong lobes. *Berry* oblong, shorter than the calyx, smooth, pointed, one-celled. *Seeds* from one to four, (one is most common,) enveloped in a little mealy pulp. *Perisperm* and *embryo* as in the order.

IPOMOEÆA.

Calyx five-leaved, (or five parted). *Corol* funnel-shaped. *Stigma* two-lobed. *Capsules* two-celled; *cells* two-celled.

1. *I. grandiflora*. R.

Perennial, twining, sometimes unrevolved. *Leaves* cordate, rarely lobate, acute, smooth. *Peduncles* length of the petioles, three-flowered. *Stigma* of two round lobes. *Capsules* two-celled.

Munh-Valli. *Rhet. Mal.* xi. 103. t. 50.

Convolvulus grandiflorus. Lam. suppl. *Pl. int.* 136.

Munh-valli. *Atal. Res.* iv. 257.

Berq. Doodly-Kelvi.

Ipomoea bonariensis. Jacq. *Hort. Schreb.*

Convolvulus maximus. *Short. Jacq.* 9th f. 1. Is most likely this plant, for I have reared it in Bengal from seed received from the West Indies with that name. The only difference is that the leaves of the West Indian plant are rather more angular, and like Short's figure, than those of the East Indian one.

A large, twining species, common in India near Samulatti, and in Bengal, and on the banks of water courses amongst bushes. Flowers during the cold season in the Circars, and in Bengal during the hot and rainy seasons.

Stem twining, running to the height of from ten to twenty feet, smooth, except that it is sometimes covered with small hollow prickles. *Leaves* scattered, petioled, cordate, pointed, generally entire, though sometimes a little lobed, entire, smooth, about three or four inches long and three broad. *Petioles* round, smooth, length of the leaves. *Peduncles* axillary, smooth, clubbed, length of the petioles or more, from two to four-celled. *Flowers* remarkably large, the border being from four to six inches in diameter, pure white, delightfully but faintly fragrant, opening at dusk, and drooping at day light. *Tube* very long, cylindric. *Stigma* double. *Capsules* ovate, smooth, two-celled, four-valved. *Seeds* four, viz. two in each cell, smooth, black.

Obs. Till I observed Gærner's figures of the capsule and seeds of *Ipomoea bonariensis* I considered this to be that plant. Dr. Kunig also thought it was *bonariensis* and I think he said Linnæus the son had committed a mistake when (in the *Supplementum Plantarum*) he called this plant *Convolvulus grandiflorus*, instead of *Ipomoea grandiflora*.

2. *I. setigera*. R.

Leaves linear-lanceolate, acuminate. *Peduncles* one to three-flowered, length of the petioles.

Found by Dr. Buchanan in the district of Rungpore in Bengal. In the Botanic garden at Calcutta it is cultivated, flowering in the rainy season.

Stem and *branches* twining to a moderate extent, round, and smooth. *Leaves* short-petioled, linear-lanceolate, tapering from the rounded base into a long slender, acuminate, entire, smooth on both sides, from three to eight inches long, and scarcely one line at the broadest part. *Peduncles* axillary, solitary, half an inch long, bearing one, two, or three large, pure white flowers. *Calyx*, leaflets five, ovate, smooth. *Corol* with a cylindric tube of about an inch and a half in length border flat, obscurely divided. *Stigma* divided in the tube of the corol. *Stigma* of two round lobes. *Capsules* two-celled, with three seeds in each.

3. *I. muricata*. R.

Annual twining, muricate. *Leaves* cordate. *Peduncles* few-flowered; inside of the tube of the corol hairy.

Convolvulus muricatus. Lorr. *Mant.* 41.

I have only met with this in my own garden; it was raised from seeds sent from Persia and proved annual.

Stem as in *I. grandiflora*, but much more unrevolved, and not covering the leaves also the ground, but much larger. *Peduncles* axillary, half the length of the petioles, from two to six-

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Ed. flowered. *Flowers* large, pale bluish-purple. *Tube* widening a little towards the mouth; inside hairy, by which mark it is instantly distinguished from *I. grandiflora*.

4. *I. multiflora*. R.

Stems woody, twining. *Leaves* broad-cordate, downy. *Peduncles* as long as the leaves, umbelliferous.

A common species, native of hedges, forests, &c. Flowering time the cold season.

Stem perennial, woody, twining up, and over trees and bushes. *Leaves* scattered, petioled, broad-cordate, entire, a little bent downwards, bristle-like pointed, both sides a little downy, particularly the under one, from three to four inches each way. *Petioles* round, downy, from two to three inches long. *Umbels* three or five-parted, many-flowered. *Peduncles* round, nearly erect, longer than the leaves. *Flowers* numerous, very large, rose-coloured; inside of the tube a bright red. *Leaflets* of the calyx unequal. *Stigma* two-lobed; *lobes* globular.

Obs. This species while in flower is one of the greatest beauties of our forests. Whether this is what König called *Ipomoea Burmanni* or not I cannot say.

5. *I. sepiaria*. Kön. Mss.

Perennial, twining, hairy. *Leaves* cordate. *Peduncles* many-flowered, and with the pedicels clavate; *capsule* four-celled.

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Tiru-tali. *Rheed. Mal.* xi. p. 109. t. 53. is certainly this plant, though quoted for *Convolvulus maximus*. Can they be the same? Probably they are, as Vahl's description agrees tolerably well with my plant.

Teling. Metta-tootia.

This is one of the most common species on the coast, it grows plentifully in every hedge, thicket, &c. Flowers during the rainy and cold season.

Stem twining, perennial; *young shoots* round, filiform, hairy. *Leaves* alternate, petioled, cordate, pointed, somewhat sagittate, or angular behind, otherwise entire; smooth, often clouded with brownish spots in the centre; from two to three inches long. *Peduncles* axillary, as long as the leaves, round, smooth, clubbed, many-flowered. *Flowers* large, of a beautiful pale rose-colour. *Stigma* two-lobed; *lobes* globular. *Capsule* smooth.

6. *I. cerulea*. R.

Perennial, twining, all the tender parts hairy. *Leaves* round cordate, acute. *Peduncles* erect, length of the petioles, from one to three-flowered. *Stigma* of three round lobes. *Capsules* smooth, three-celled.

Native place uncertain, nor can any Asiatic names be procured for this beautiful, distinct species.

Stems perennial, twining to a great extent; *young shoots* round, hairy, and twining; hair reflexed. *Leaves* round-cordate, long-petioled, posterior lobes large and rounded, apex acute, surface less hairy than the petioles and shoots, size three or four inches each way. *Peduncles* axillary, length of the petioles, hairy, at all times erect, from one to three-flowered. *Flowers* pretty large; their colour when they first expand early in the morning, is a beautiful lively pale blue, or azure, gradually growing darker. *Bractes* lanceolate, hairy. *Calyx* five-cleft; *segments* ensiform, hairy, about half the length of the tube of the corol. *Corol*; *tube* widening a little from the base, paler than the undivided border. *Germ* three-celled. *Stigma* three-lobed; *lobes* round. *Capsules* smooth, three-celled, with two smooth, black seeds in each.

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Obs. This, and *I. cerulea* (probably *I. hederacea* of Jacquin,) are exactly the same in the *inflorescence*, *germ*, *stigma* and *capsules*; but they differ specifically. This being perennial, and having the leaves constantly without any tendency to be lobate, whereas that is annual, with three-lobed leaves. I may farther add, that plants raised from seed received from the Honourable Charles Greville, in London, under the name *Convolvulus hederaceus*, differ only in the colour of the flowers from my *I. cerulea*, in which it is blue, and in this, *hederacea*, white.

7. *I. cerulea*. Kön. Mss.

Annual, twining, hairy. *Leaves* cordate, three-lobed, downy. *Peduncles* from two to three-flowered, margins of the corol sub-entire. *Stigmas* three-lobed. *Capsules* three-celled.

Beng. Neel-kehui.

It is common during the rains in most parts of India.

Stems and *branches* twining, annual, round, hairy, from six to twelve feet long, as thick as a crow's quill. *Leaves* alternate, petioled, broad-cordate, three-lobed, downy; from two to four inches long, acute, &c. almost as in *Dillenius's figures* of *Convolvulus Nil*. *Peduncles* axillary, length of the petioles, round, hairy, from two to three-flowered. *Bractes* and *leaflets* of the calyx linear. *Flowers* large, of a beautiful light, but bright blue. *Stigma* sub-globular, large, glandular, three-lobed. *Capsule* much shorter than the calyx, smooth, three-celled, with two seeds in each.

I have often reared this species in my garden, on account of the great beauty of its large flowers, and do not find it to vary.

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The seeds of this plant are sold in the native apothecaries' shops in Calcutta, under the name *Kala dana*, and used as a purgative. I have heard them much praised as an effectual, quick-operating, safe cathartic. The dose is from thirty to forty grains of the seeds in substance, when administered they are gently roasted like coffee, then powdered, and given in any convenient vehicle.

It scarcely differs sufficiently from *Convolvulus Nil* to warrant its being considered more than a variety of that, or that of this. In that the leaves of plants growing in the same situation are less divided and the lobes shorter and less pointed. The rim of the corol five-angled, and the angles pointed as in *Dillenius's figure*, whereas in *I. cerulea* it is nearly circular.

8. *l. phoenicea*. R.

Annual, twining. *Leaves* broad-cordate; *posterior* edges often variously lobate. *Racemes* dichotomous, many-flowered. *Leaflets* of the calyx end subulately. *Stamina* erect. *Stigma* globular.

A native of the southern parts of the Coromandel coast, the seeds were received into this garden from Dr. Barry, who procured them from Dinidigul. In Bengal it thrives luxuriantly, and is in blossom most part of the year, but chiefly during the cool season. This plant has also been reared from seeds received from the island of Trinidad; there is therefore the more reason to compare it with *l. coccinea*.

Stem and *branches* twining, young parts somewhat angular, and twisted. *Leaves* alternate, petioled, cordate, acuminate, sometimes three-lobed; sides and posterior edges variously dentate, sinuate, or lobate; smooth on both sides, from two to six inches each way. *Petioles* nearly as long as the leaves, channelled. *Racemes* axillary, solitary, generally two-cleft, much longer than the leaves. *Flowers* remote, large, of a most beautiful bright crimson colour. *Calyx* smooth, the leaflets subulate at the end. *Corol*; *tube* nearly two inches long, contracting towards the base, slightly curved; *border* at first expanded, afterwards a little revolute. *Stamina* projecting considerably beyond the mouth of the tube of the corol. *Stigma* sub-globular. *Capsules* smooth, four-celled, with a single seed in each.

Obs. This is by far the most gaudy plant of the kind I have yet met with; no painter can do justice to the brightness of its flowers.

9. *l. Pentagynoides*. Willd. spec. i. 886.

Annual, diffuse, or twining, hairy. *Leaves* palmate. *Peduncles* longer than the petioles. *Flowers* several in a solitary, aggregated, involucred head.

Beng. Langulata.

Pullischowadi. Rheed. Mat. xi. 121. t. 59.

Volubilis zeylanica. Dill. Ellh. tab. 318. f. 111.

This is one of the most common, and generally diffused plants we have in India. Flowering time the rainy season chiefly.

Stem is diffuse, or twining when supported, round, and very hairy; hairs fulvous, and diverging. *Leaves* alternate, long-petioled, palmate, hairy; lobes from five to nine, lanceolate, entire. *Petioles* long, or longer than the petioles, hairy, each supporting a single head of sessile, white, or pink flowers; the latter variety is smaller than the white one. *Tarolucra* from eight to twelve leaved; *leaflets* unequal, recurved, lanceolate, obtuse, hairy. *Calyx* of five lanceolate, acute, unequal, leaflets. *Corol*, with its five lobes deeply emarginate. *Stigma* of the round lobes. *Capsules* two-celled. *Seeds* two in each cell.

10. *l. Quercifolia*. Willd. spec. i. 879.

Annual, twining. *Leaves* pinnate, leaflets filiform. *Peduncles* one or two-flowered.

Tjuricrauti. Rheed. Mat. xi. 123. t. 60.

Plus cardinalis. Rumph. Amb. v. 155. t. 2.

Campulata. Asot. Res. iv. 256.

Swa. Kaulata. Turoolata.

Beng. Lal kaulata or Lal turoolata, the red variety; sweta kaulata or sweta turoolata, the white-flowered variety.

A native of various parts of India. Flowers during the rainy season in Bengal.

11. *l. peltata*. R.

Petioled, twining. *Leaves* profoundly round cordate, villous. *Flowers* a few, sessile in a petiole, obscure red, petioled, axillary bouquet.

This red or small, villous species has been introduced from China into the Botanic garden at Calcutta, where it blossoms and ripens its seeds during the cool dry months from November to February. It is particularly remarkable on account of its entire, rhombiform concave *border* of the *corolla*, in the bottom or centre of which, from three to six middle sized, rosy, funnel-shaped flowers sit; it is hairy round the flowers, as are also the unequal leaflets of the calyx.

CAMPANULA. Schreb. gen. N. 290.

Calyx five-parted. *Corol* campanulate. *Filaments* with their lobes dilated, and arched. *Stigma* from three to five-cleft. *Capsule* inferior, from three to five-celled, opening by pores on the sides.

1. *C. deltoidea*. R.

Annual ascending, round, a little hairy. *Leaves*, sessile, linear-lanceolate, remotely toothed. *Flowers* from five to six, terminal. *Capsules* without lateral pores and opening at the apex.

A native of Bengal. Flowering time the cold, and beginning of the hot season.

Root nearly simple, white, annual. *Stem* and *branches* ascending, about a foot high, round, hairy. *Leaves* alternate, sessile, linear-lanceolate, remotely, and lightly toothed; from one to two inches long. *Flowers* terminal, corymbiform, white, pretty large, bell-shaped. *Calyx*, *corol*, *stamina* and *petal* as the genus. *Capsule* obovate, without lateral pores, opening at the apex. *Seeds* numerous, minute. *Receptacle* reniform, in the angle of each cell.

2. *C. lanuginosa*. R.

Ramous, moeth. *Leaves* sub-opposite and alternate, short-petioled, lanceolate, serrate, acuminate. *Flowers* terminal. *Calyx* leaflets lanceolate and laciniate. *Capsules* obovate, five-celled.

A native of the moist vallies of Chitragong, where it flowers in October.

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PHYTOLOMA. Schreb. gen. N. 292.

Calyx semi-superus, five-parted. *Corol* rotate, inserted on the calyx. *Germ* inferior, three-celled, ovula numerous, on a pendulous receptacle from the top of each cell. *Stigma* three-lobed. *Capsule* three-celled. *Seeds* numerous.

1. *P. begoniifolium*, Roeb. Hort. Beng. 85.

Creeping, woolly. *Leaves* alternate, semicordate, serrate. *Racemes* axillary, secund, recurvate. *Bractes* cuneate.

A native of Palo Pinang, where Mr. W. Roxburgh found it in forests shaded by trees and shrubs, and with flowers and ripe seeds in June and July.

Stems somewhat dichotomous, round, fleshy, spreading on the ground, and rooting at the insertion of the leaves, the younger parts as well as the petioles and racemes clothed with a harsh, ferruginous, woolly pubescence. *Leaves* alternate, petioled, semicordate, (as in some species of *Begonia*), serrate, acute, pretty smooth; length six or eight inches, breadth about half the length. *Petioles* from one to two inches long. *Stipules* none. *Racemes* axillary, solitary, secund, revolute, twice the length of the petioles. *Flowers* short-pediceled, alternately arranged in two rows on the anterior side of the raceme; while two rows of alternate, cuneate, woolly bractes occupy the posterior side. *Calyx* one-lobed; tube gibbous, and growing to the lower half of the germ. *Border* of five sub-orbicular, woolly, permanent segments. *Corol* one-petalled, rotate, tube very short, and united with the calyx into one envelope which closely embraces the upper part of the germ; border of five, oblong segments, alternate with those of the calyx, and double their length, withering. *Filaments* five, short, inserted partly on the tube and top of the germ. *Anthens* oblong. *Germ* inferior, oblong, three-celled, each cell containing numerous ovula attached to a long, free, linear receptacle, which is united, by a slender pedicel, to the top of the cell. *Style* very short and thick. *Stigma* concave, with a thick fleshy three-lobed margin. *Capsule* oblong, clothed with the woolly tube of the calyx, and crowned with the segments of its border, as well as the withered corol, three-celled, (in what manner they open I have not been able to ascertain.) *Seeds* very numerous, adhering to the long, filiform, free receptacles, which are attached to the apex of the capsules as already mentioned.

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LOBELIA. Schreb. gen. N. 1363.

Calyx five-cleft. *Corol* one-petalled, irregular. *Anthens* united. *Capsule* inferior, two or three-celled.

1. *L. nicotianifolia*, Heyne's Mss.

Erect. *Leaves* sub-sessile, lanceolar, acute, entire. *Raceme* terminal.

A stout, tall species, first described by Mr. Heyne, who found it indigenous in the vicinity of Bangalore.

2. *L. trigona*, R.

Annual, base creeping, erect parts three-sided. *Leaves* sessile, cordate, serrate. *Peduncles* axillary, longer than the leaves, one-flowered.

A small, annual, ramous plant which delights in wet pasture ground, and appears during the wet and cold seasons.

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Stems near the root creeping, above erect, ramous, three-sided, smooth, the whole plant is from six to twelve inches high. *Leaves* sub-sessile, cordate, grossly serrate, smooth. *Peduncles* axillary, solitary, erect, length of the leaves or longer, two-bracted at the base. *Flowers* small, blue. *Corol* inserted in the mouth of the calyx.

3. *L. radicans*, Willd. spec. i. 948.

Annual, creeping, smooth. *Leaves* sessile, lanceolate, remotely serrulate. *Peduncles* axillary, solitary, twice the length of the leaves, one-flowered.

Accidentally introduced from China, into the Botanic garden at Calcutta, where it blossoms freely during the rains. Our plants are but small, very ramous, spreading over the soil, and striking root at every branchlet. The flowers are large for the size of the plant, pink-coloured; segments of the corolla equal, unilateral, and narrow-lanceolate, with two green glands under the two middle sinuses, opposite to the long, green, two-lobed stigma.

SPHENOCLEA. Gart. carp. i. 113. tab. 24.

Calyx five-parted. *Corol* one-petalled. *Capsule* inferior, two-celled. *Seeds* numerous.

1. *S. zeylanica*, Willd. spec. i. 927.

Pongati. Rhed. Mal. ii. 47. t. 24.

Sphenoclea Pongatum, Lamarck.

Gartnera Pongati. Retz. Obs. vi. p. 24.

Beng. Jeel-mareech.

Teling. Neeroo-pipli.

An erect annual; a native of watery places. Flowers during the wet season.

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Root fibrous, annual. *Stem* erect, round, ramous, smooth, glossy, piped. *Branches* alternate, ascending. *Leaves* alternate, short-petioled, lanceolar, entire, tender, smooth, from two to three inches long, and half an inch broad. *Stipules* none. *Spikes* terminal, or leaf-opposed, peduncled, cylindric, middle-sized, closely surrounded with the fructifications. *Bractes* small, three-fold, one-flowered; one below, and one on each side, pressing the calyx. *Flowers* small, white. *Calyx* superior, one-leaved, five-cleft; divisions obtuse, spreading when the flower is open, afterwards converging over the capsule, permanent. *Corol* one-petalled. *Tube* short;

throat gibbous; mouth five-cleft, inflexed. Filaments five, short, inserted into the mouth of the tube. Anthers two-lobed, in the gibbous throat of the corol. Germ inferior, angular. Style short. Stigma hended. Capsule turbinate, angular, (from being pressed one against another,) two-celled, circumcised. Seeds minute, very numerous, oblong.

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NAUCLEA. Schreb. gen. N. 295.

Flowers aggregate, on a globular receptacle. Corollas funnel-shaped. Germs inferior, two-celled; cells many-seeded; attachment interior. Capsules two-celled. Seeds many, imbricated, and winged. Embryo inverse, and furnished with a perisperm.

1. *N. undulata* R.

Arboreous, branches brachiata. Leaves petioled, ovate-oblong, waved. Stipules elliptic, length of the petioles. Flowers terminal, solitary. Capsules united.

A native of the Moluccas, from thence introduced into the Botanic garden at Calcutta in 1789, where the trees blossom in May and June; the seeds take above a year to ripen.

Trunk perfectly straight to the top of the tree. Branches brachiata. Bark smooth, that of the lignum part brown, that of the tender parts green. Height of ten year old trees, from fifteen to twenty-five feet. Leaves opposite, petioled, ovate-oblong and oblong, waved, entire, polished on both sides; from six to twelve inches long by from three to six broad. Petioles coloured, slightly emarginated, about two inches long. Stipules elliptic, length of the petioles, smooth. Petioles terminal, solitary, elongated, each bearing a single, large globular, aringate terminal compound umbel, small, pale beautiful yellow, fragrant florets. Bracte, a small, withering, somewhat four-toothed ring near the base of the petioles, and hid by the stipules. Calyx, connate, more or very obscure; perianth of no fleshy cup, cal into four or five, clavate segments. Corol funnel-shaped, much longer than the perianth; yellow and fragrant; divisions of the border four, or five, oval. Filaments scarcely any. Anthers on the five fissures of the border of the corol. Germ inferior, grown together, two-celled, with many seeds in each, attached to their proper parcels, projecting downwards from the middle of the perianth a little above its middle. Style much longer than the corol. Stigma large, oblong, with the apex more or less lobed. Fruit, the size of a small apple, rough with the remains of the segments of the calyx, now forming five small knobs on the crown of which the partial seed vessels which are all truly grown together, each of these are two-celled. Seeds rather numerous, imbricated, and fragrant, not one of the whole being abortive; they are slender, winged, broad and flat, with a fleshy gland which unites them to the receptacle in the position. Albumen minute, from the smallness of seed. Perisperm confined to the seed. Embryo inverse, nearly as long as the perisperm. Cotyledons oblong. Radicle oval, superior.

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2. *N. cordata* R.

Leaves petioled, broad ovate cordate, obtuse, entire, smooth. Stipules obovate. Flowers terminal, solitary. Capsules united.

A native of Ceylon, from thence introduced into the Botanic garden at Calcutta by the Rev. Mr. Hay Macdonald, where the young trees blossomed in May and June, 1808, and the seeds ripened in the end of June.

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Trunk straight up through the branches to the very top of the tree. Bark of a light greenish colour. Branches spreading, horizontal, forming a broad ovate shady head, general height of our six year old trees from fifteen to twenty feet. Leaves opposite, petioled; from round ovate to ovate cordate, entire, entire, entire, smooth; marked with prominent, alternate veins; the upper surface slightly black green, the lower one paler; length from three to nine inches, and from two to eight broad. Petioles roundish, smooth, about an inch or an inch and a half long. Stipules roundish, large, roundish, or obovate, apiculate, marked with prominent, fine veins, entire. Petioles elongated, solitary, and generally in the small terminal branches. Fruit, the size of a large beautiful, globular, aggregate head of very fragrant bright yellow florets. Bractea small, irregularly four-toothed, withering, ring round the petioles, near the base, within the stipules. Calyx, connate, more or very obscure; perianth deeply out into four or five, fleshy, clavate, permanent segments, which thickens the fruit advances in size. Flowers funnel-shaped, four or five parted. Divisions obcordate, obtuse. Filaments very short, from the mouth of the tube just under the fissures of its border. Anthers obsolete. Germ inferior, completely united to each other, their whole length two-celled, each containing many imbricated seeds attached to a receptacle rising from the perianth a little above its middle. Style much longer than the corol. Stigma oblong, apiculate, nearly two-lobed, of a beautiful red colour. Fruit aggregate, size of a small apple, round, rough, with the remains of the fleshy permanent portions of the division of the calyx; the partial seed vessels the are firmly united, a round, inversely conical, two-celled, with a few oblong, imbricated seeds in each, besides a number of small, brown seeds, which are the abortive ovula as may be seen by the structure of the germ as well as by their being attached to the same central receptacle; the full green seeds are crowned with a greenish fleshy gland, to which the umbilical cord is fixed. Albumen confined to the seed. Embryo inverse, straight. Cotyledons oval. Plumule minute. Radicle cylindrical, superior.

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3. *N. rostrifolia* R.

Leaves stem-clasping, narrow oval, obtuse, villous underneath. Stipules lanceolate. Peduncles terminal, solitary, one flowered.

From Amboyna this magnificent tree was introduced into the Botanic garden at Cal-

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cutta, in 1797. In 1810, they began to blossom in June; the trees were then fifty feet high, and the trunk of the largest rather above three feet in circumference, four feet above ground, while young their growth was not rapid.

Trunk perfectly straight, like the pines, to the very top of the tree. *Bark* smooth, dark brown. *Branches* decussate. *Branchlets* round and smooth. *Leaves* opposite, stem-clinging, broad-oblong, entire, obtuse, and though they completely embrace the branchlets, yet taper more toward the much waved base than the apex, somewhat villous particularly underneath, veins parallel; *length* from eight to twenty-four inches, and broad in proportion, when the trees were young, they were even more than two feet long. *Stipules* opposite, linear-lanceolate, concave, smooth and veinless, about three inches long. *Peduncles* terminal, solitary, length of the stipules, recurvate, giving support to a single most beautiful flower, of full three inches in diameter, and sweet smelling, the corollets are very numerous, of a pale yellow colour; and the stigmas, which project far beyond them, are pure white. *Common calyx* none; *proper perianth* of five, long, clavate leaflets. *Corol* funnel-shaped. *Tube* slender, widening gently to the mouth; *segments* five, ovate-oblong, spreading. *Filaments* none. *Anthers* attached to the mouth of the tube of the corol, under the fissures of its border, sagittate. *Germ* numerous, distinct, inferior, somewhat wedge-shaped, two-celled, with numerous, imbricated ovula in each, attached to every part of a free linear receptacle, which is united to the partition, a little above its middle, and descends deep into each cell, in fact, it is exactly that of Gertner's *Odentandia corymbosa*, i. 147. t. 30. inverted. *Style* twice the length of the corol. *Stigma* clavate, somewhat two-lobed.

I.
5124. *N. Cadamba. R.*

Leaves petioled, ovate. *Stipules* triangular. *Peduncles* terminal, solitary; *divisions* of the calyx linear. *Capsules* four-celled at top and two-celled at the base. *Seeds* without a wing.

Sans. Neepa, Priyeka, and Cadamba.

Beng. Kudum.

Katou-tsjaka. Rheed. Mal. 3. t. 33.

Is common about Calcutta, where it grows to be a large tree, and is not only highly ornamental, but very useful from the extensive close shade it yields. Flowering time the hot season. Seed ripe in October and November.

Trunk erect, and perfectly straight, bark smooth, dark gray. *Branches* numerous, horizontal. *Leaves* opposite, between bifarious and decussate, spreading, petioled, oval, smooth, entire, nerves many, and simple; from five to ten inches long. *Petioles* smooth, about an inch and a half long. *Stipules* interfoliaceous, triangular. *Flowers* solitary, terminal, aggregate; *corollets* numerous, forming a large, perfectly globular, beautiful, orange-coloured head with the large white clubbed stigmas projecting. *Calyx*, common none; *proper*, five-parted. *Corol* as in the genus, only the divisions are never recurved. *Capsules* inferior, four-sided, tapering from the apex to the base, near the top it is composed of four, distinct, hard cells, under the common envelope; the lower two-thirds is two-celled only. *Seeds* numerous, very small, angular, brown colour.

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5135. *N. glabra. R.*

Leaves elliptic and smooth. *Stipules* linear. *Peduncles* terminal, tern; *divisions* of the calyx triangular. *Stigma* globose; *Seeds* three or four in each cell.

A native of the Moluccas.

6. *N. parvifolia. Willd. spec. i. 929. Roxb. Corom. i. 40. tab. 52.*

Branches and *branchlets* brachiate. *Leaves* ovate. *Stipules* oval. *Flowers* terminal, one or three. *Seeds* imbricated, membrane-winged.

Teling. Bôla kudamee.

This grows to be a large tree; is a native of almost every part of the coast of Coromandel, but chiefly up amongst the mountains. Flowers during the cold season.

Trunk straight. *Bark* brownish gray, and cracked. *Branches* opposite, numerous, spreading, forming a large oval, shady head. *Leaves* opposite, decussate, petioled, ovate, entire, smooth. *Petioles* channelled. *Stipules* large, oblong, obtuse, glutinous, caducous. *Peduncles* terminal, single or three, when three the middle one is shortest; near the apex jointed, and bracted, each supporting a single, globular, naked head of corollets. *Bractes* two, opposite, near the extremity of the peduncle, oval, caducous. *Corollets* small, light yellow. *Calyx*, common none. *Common receptacle* chafly, wedge-form, hairy at their insertions. *Proper perianth* very minute, entire. *Corol* one-petalled, funnel-form. *Tube* widening. *Border* five-parted; *divisions* pointed, spreading. *Filaments* five, short, inserted just within the mouth of the tube. *Anthers* erect, oblong, pointed above. *Germ* beneath. *Style* thread-form, nearly twice the length of the corol. *Stigma* large, resting on the style (like the cap of liberty,) turbinate, covered with a scabrous crust or bark, which splits irregularly when the seeds are ripe; within are the proper two-celled capsules, each consisting of one valve, opening round the apex and down on the inside. *Seeds* several, very minute, oblong, tailed, inversely imbricated round the outside of their receptacle, with insertions downwards.

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Obs. The wood is of a light chestnut colour, firm and close grained, is used for various purposes where it can be kept dry, but exposed to wet it soon rots.

7. *N. cordifolia, Willd. spec. i. 929. Roxb. Corom. i. 40. tab. 53.*

Leaves opposite, round-cordate, downy underneath. *Flowers* axillary, from one to three. *Segments* of the calyx clavate; *seeds* membrane-winged, not imbricated.

Beng. Keli-kudum.

Teling. Daduga.

This like the foregoing species, grows to be a very large tree; it is a native of the moun-

tains of the coast of Coromandel. Flowers during the wet season. The seeds ripen about April.

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Trunk tolerably straight. *Branches* like that of the former. *Branches* very numerous, horizontal, forming a very large, shady head. *Leaves* opposite, decussate, petioled, broad-cordate, pointed, entire, above pretty smooth; downy underneath, particularly when young, beautifully reticulated with small veins; from four to twelve inches each way. *Petioles* round, a little downy; from two to three inches long. *Stipules*, as in the last species. *Peduncles* axillary, from one to four, round, downy, length of the petioles, near the apex jointed, and bracted, each supporting a single globular head. *Bracts* oval, caducous. *Flowers* as in the former. *Calyx*, common none. *Corolla* on receptacle as in the preceding species. *Proper perianth* above, five-parted; *disk* *obovate*. *Corollæts*, *stamens*, *germ*, and *style* as in the former species. *Stigma* capitate. *Capsules* wedge-form, the other parts as in the foregoing species. *Seeds* about six in each cell, surrounding their receptacle, oblong, not imbricated, membrane-winged at the extremities; the lower ones pointed, the upper two-forked.

Uses. The wood of this tree is exceedingly beautiful, its colour is like that of the box-tree, but much lighter, and at the same time very close grained. It is to be had of a large size, from one to two feet, or more in diameter, and is used for almost every purpose where it can be kept dry. For furniture it answers exceedingly well, being light and durable.

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N. Javanica, Willd. spec. i. 320. *Rech. Carom.* i. 41. tab. 51.

Leaves petioled, oblong, very serrate. *Flowers* terminal, from one to three, segments of the calyx 4-5. *Seeds* very numerous, membrane-winged, imbricated.

Trig. Bagada.

A small tree, a native of the moist valleys up amongst the Circar mountains. Flowering time the beginning of the hot season.

Trunk irregular. *Branches* very numerous, ash coloured. *Branches* opposite, decussate. *Leaves* opposite, decussate, short-petioled, oblong, pointed, entire, very smooth and shining both above and below, from four to nine inches long, and broad in proportion. *Stipules* as in the two preceding species. *Peduncles* axillary, from one to three. *Flowers* larger than in either of the former species. *Calyx*, common none. *Corolla* on receptacle. *Proper perianth* as in *N. rotundifolia*. *Corollæts*, *stamens* and *germ* as in the species. *Stigma* globular. *Capsules* trilocular, (the cells covering each other) two-celled; the cells two-valved, opening from the base. *Seeds* numerous, most minute, thickened with their insertion upwards.

9. *N. sessilifolia*, R.

Leaves oblong, sessile, lanceolate, embracing the branchlets; apex rounded. *Flowers* terminal, solitary. *Capsules* two-valved.

A large tree, a native of the forests of Chittagong, where it blossoms from January till March.

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10. *N. rotundifolia*, R.

Leaves petioled, round or oblong, obtuse. *Stipules* oblong, obtuse-nerved. *Flowers* terminal, subpanicled. *Capsules* distinct.

A middling sized tree, a native of Chittagong, where it blossoms in October, and the seeds ripen in March.

11. *N. obovata*, R.

Leaves sessile, obovate, entire. *Flowers* terminal, solitary.

A tree, a native of the forests of Siam, where it is called *Shal* by the natives.

12. *N. tetrandra*, R.

Leaves ovate-lanceolate, sessile, entire, villous. *Flowers* terminal; *corollæts* tetrandrous, a black gland between the four segments of the calyx and corollæts.

Trig. Shwet Kadam (white kadam).

An elegant small tree, a native of Siam. Here it grows to the height of from ten to twenty feet, with a distinct, erect trunk. Flowering time the hot season.

Branchlets straight, round, very dry. *Leaves* from opposite to quatern, short-petioled, ovate-lanceolate, entire, acuminate, downy underneath, from three to five inches long, and rarely so much as two broad. *Stipules* within the leaves, acuminate. *Inflorescence* terminal. *Flowers* peduncled, from three to a verticilled panicle. *Perianth* proper four-toothed, with a little black gland between. *Corollæts* funnel-shaped, yellow, intermixed with filiform, clavate scales; border four-parted, with a little black gland between, as in the calyx. *Filaments* scarcely any. *Anthæ* long, erect, attached to the mouth of the tube of the corollæts. *Germ* inferior very minute, but clearly two-celled; only one *ovulum* in each could be observed. *Style* longer than the corollæts. *Stigma* headed.

UXCARIA, Schreb. gen. N. 311.

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Flowers aggregate, on a globular receptacle. *Calyx*, common simple, remote; *proper* five-parted. *Corollæts* funnel-shaped. *Germ* inferior, two-celled; *cells* many-seeded; *attachment* interior. *Capsules* pedicelled, two-celled, partitions parallel. *Seeds* many, imbricated, membrane-winged. *Embryo* inverse, and furnished with a perisperm.

Our East India plants belonging to this genus are very permanent, ciriferous ramblers; with opposite, stipulate leaves. *Flowers* globular, terminal, or axillary, and for the most part the capsules pedicelled, and in that state like globular umbellæts which (with the habit,) separate them from *Nauclæa*.

1. *U. Gambier*. *Huter* in Linn Transact. ix. 218. tab. 22. *Flowering* in *Asiat. Res.* xi. 187.

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Leaves ovate-lanceolate. *Peduncles* axillary, solitary. *Capsules* clavate, pedicelled. *Fernis uncatius angustifolius*. *Rumph. Amb.* 5. p. 63. t. 34. f. 2 and 3.

A stout, scandent shrub, a native of Palo Pinaug, Sumatra, Malacca, &c.

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Leaves opposite, short-petioled, from ovate-oblong, to ovate-lanceolate, entire, acute; smooth on both sides; about four inches long, and two broad. *Stipules* oblong, uniting the upper margin of the base of the petioles, cuducous. *Tendrils* axillary, solitary, or in opposite pairs, simple, recurved, hooked. *Peduncles* axillary, solitary, about the middle jointed and bracted, supporting a single globular head, of beautiful, green and pink, small aggregate corolllets. *Bractes*, about the middle of the peduncle, a three or four-cleft annular perianth-like cup. *Perianth*; *common*, no other than the just mentioned bracte; *proper* sericeous on the outside with a five-cleft border. *Corolllets*; *tube* filiform; *border* of five obtuse divisions, villous on the outside, and hairy in the centre of the inside. *Filaments* short. *Anthers* large, on the mouth of the tube. *Germ* beneath, turbinate, sub-sessile, sericeous. *Style* as long as the tube of the corol. *Stigma* clavate. *Capsules* pedicelled, clavate, longitudinally grooved, crowned with the five-cleft permanent calyx, two-celled, two-valved. *Seeds* numerous, imbricated, winged.

Obs. *Gambier* is the Malay name of an extract, prepared from the leaves of this plant. And I believe one of the drugs, if not the only one, formerly called *Terra Japonica* in Europe. For the following account thereof I am indebted to Dr. Charles Campbell, of Bencoolen, who says:

"This material is called by the Malays *Gambier*. It is chewed by the natives mingled with *Betel* leaf and *areca* after the manner in which the *Cutch* is used on the continent of India.

"With some sweetness it has a more highly concentrated astringent principle than *Terra Japonica*. I am solicitous that a trial should also be made of its power in tanning.

"In regard to the natural history of the *Gambier* it is procured from a climber little known to the Botanic garden.

"It is the *Fernis uncatius*, or *Dava Gatta Gambier* of Rumphius. *Herb. Ambon.* col. v. tab. 34. The variety from which it is chiefly made is that denominated by Rumphius the *Fernis uncatius angustifolius*.

"The preparation is simple, the young shoot and leaves are shred and bruised in water for some hours, until a feculum is deposited; this, inspissated in the sun to the consistence of a paste, is thrown into moulds of a circular form, and in this state the *Gambier* is brought to market.

"Rumphius has fallen into an error in asserting that *Gambier* is not made from this plant, for in my journey to Cochin China I had an opportunity of inspecting the whole process, having resided some days at a small village near the foot of the mountain, where the *Sultan* of *Moca* has established a colony for the purpose of carrying on the manufacture to a considerable extent.

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"The price at which it can be procured from the Northern parts on this coast, I have ascertained to be nearly ten dollars per hundred weight, it can be supplied in any quantity desired, for the plant abounds in these districts, and the mode of eliciting the astringent matter is such as requires neither much attention nor labour."

So far Dr. Campbell. But in other parts to the eastward of the Bay of Bengal I learn that the process is carried on by boiling the leaves and young shoots; evaporating the decoction by fire and the heat of the sun. When sufficiently inspissated, it is spread out thin and cut into little square cakes and dried.

The same substance is mentioned by *Marsden* in his *History of Sumatra*, at p. 242-3, who refers for a particular detail of the cultivation of the plant and manufacture of the *Gambier*, to the 2d volume of the *Transactions of the Balarian Society*.

2. *U. ovalifolia*, R.

Leaves oval, entire, smooth. *Peduncles* axillary and terminal, compound. *Capsules* and *common receptacle* villous.

A native of the Island of Palo Pinaug.

Trunk and *branches* woody, climbing to a great extent. *Bark* dark-brown. *Leaves* opposite, petioled and obovate, pointed, smooth on both sides, entire; from three to six inches long. *Petioles* short, recurved, channelled. *Peduncles* axillary and terminal, expanding, bearing from one to three aggregate flowers. *Pedicels* nearly as long as the peduncles, bracted and jointed at the middle. *Bractes* sheathing, with the mouth from two to six-cleft. *Calyx*, *common perianth* none. *Receptacle* globular, villous. *Proper perianth* above, five-toothed. *Corol* aggregate, equal, globular. *Corolllets* numerous, funnel-shaped; *tube* very long and slender; *border* of five obovate divisions. *Filaments* scarcely any. *Anthers* affixed to the mouth of the tube. *Germ* beneath. *Style* the length of the corol.

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Stigma clavate. *Capsules* two-celled, villous. *Seeds* numerous, minute, imbricated from the base of the receptacle.

3. *U. pedicellata*, R.

Leaves ovate-cordate. *Peduncles* axillary, solitary, undivided. *Corolllets* long-pedicelled.

A native of the Molucca Islands.

4. *U. cirrhiflora*, R.

Leaves ovate-oblong, smooth. *Stipules* bifid. *Peduncles*, a continuation of the recurved tendrils.

A native of the Malay Islands.

5. *R. acida*, Hunter.

Leaves ovate, smooth. *Stipules* deeply two-cleft. *Flowers* solitary on the bracted apices of the tendrils.

Found by Dr. Hunter on Pulo Pinang. The leaves Dr. H. observes are acid, hence the specific name.

6. *R. sclerophylla*, Hunter.

Branches four-sided, pubescent. *Leaves* elliptic, pointed, rigid. *Stipules* minute, two-lobed. *Petioles* axillary, solitary.

Found by Dr. Hunter on the hills of Pulo Pinang.

7. *R. sessiliflorus*, R.

Leaves oblong, smooth above, soft and mealy. *Petioles* axillary, and from one to three-flowered; also terminal, and many-flowered. *Stipules* sessile.

A large, scandent shrub, supported by strong, spiral, axillary hooks; a native of the forests of the Lagong. Flowering time the cool season.

8. *R. pilosa*, R.

All the tender parts very hairy. *Leaves* ovate-oblong, acuminate. *Stipules* two-parted. *Petioles* axillary, one-flowered.

A stout scandent shrub; supported by strong, hairy, axillary, spiral hooks; a native of the forests of the Lagong, where it flowers in February and March.

RONDELETIA, Schreb. gen. N. 296.

Calyx five-toothed. *Corolla* imbriciform. *Germ* inferior, two-celled; *cells* many-seeded; *attached* inferior. *Stigma* two-cleft. *Capsules* two-celled, two-valved. *Seeds* many.

1. *R. paniculata*, R.

Arborescens. *Leaves* sessile, oblong-ovate, tapering at both ends, smooth. *Stipules* round, recurvate. *Petioles* terribus, sub-hispidate.

A native of the Malay Islands. It was brought from Amoyana by Captain Anderson, to the Botanic Garden at Calcutta, where it was first seen in March, April, May and June.

Branches winged. *Branches* decumbent. *Bark* smooth, brown on the older parts; on the young green. *Leaves* ovate, smooth, tapering at both ends, above smooth, and beneath mealy at first, and at last four to five inches long, and from two to three inches broad. *Stipules* with a pointed, rounded form, round, smooth. *Petioles* terminal, and from the exterior side, the former branched, the latter more the whole of the ramifications sessile; very round, smooth and villous. *Flowers* minute, pure white, very numerous, sessile, or short-pedicelled on the short, alternate, ultimate, ramifications of the panicle. *Bractes* of the ramifications long, and of various forms; those of the flowers, several, minute; the are villous. *Calyx* villous; *corolla* five, rounded. *Corolla* tube perfectly cylindrical; *lobes* of five, round, revolute segments, which are much shorter than the tube. *Petioles* short, inserted into the bottom of the fissures at the base of the corolla. *Anthodes* ovate, incumbent. *Germ* inferior, roundish, two-celled, each containing many ovules attached to an elevated central axis in the centre of the partition. *Style* rather longer than the tube of the corolla. *Stigma* of two, long, sub-erect, spreading lobes. *Capsules* minute, round, two-celled, two-valved, opening across the apex. *Seeds* very minute, number, shape, &c. uncertain, as they scarcely ever come to their full size.

2. *R. hirtella*, R.

Arborescens. *Leaves* petiolate, oblong-linear, smooth. *Stipules* triangular, cuspidate. *Panicle* terminal, decumbent. *Flowers* tern.

Branches four-sided

A small tree, of about ten or twelve feet in height; a native of Bardwan and Midnapore, in Bengal, where it blossoms in January and February; the seeds ripen in May.

Branches round, rather short, about as thick as a man's leg. *Bark* covered with a dark brown, slender cracked, spongy lamina; inwardly fibrous, yellowish, and astringent. *Branchlets* opposite; *young shoots* four-sided, and densely clothed with short, ferruginous hairs. *Leaves* opposite, rarely tern, petiolate, from oblong to lanceolar, entire, smooth above, a few hairs, particularly on the nerve and veins underneath; from four to six inches long and from one to two and half broad. *Petioles* short, and somewhat winged, arising from the decurrency of the leaves hairy. *Stipules* triangular, with cuspiform apices, hairy on both sides. *Petioles* terminal, large, composed of many, opposite, compound, four-sided, hairy branches and branchlets. *Bractes* numerous, hairy; those of the ultimate divisions of the panicle cuspiform, with a hastate base, and embracing three flowers; besides which each flower is furnished with a small proper bracte. *Flowers* very numerous, small, white, sub-sessile, fasciated, and on the extremities of the ramifications, always in opposite fascicles of three. *Calyx* five-toothed, hairy, permanent. *Corolla* of equalled. *Tube* slender, many times longer than the calyx. *Style* ovate, spreading. *Flowers* very short, inserted immediately under the fissures of the division of the border of the corolla, in the mouth of the tube. *Anthodes* incumbent. *Germ* inferior, turbinate, two-celled, each containing many ovules attached to the elevated centre of the partition. *Style* is long at the tube. *Stigma* two-lobed; *lobes* oblong. *Capsule* spherical, shed of a small grain of millet, dry, brown, crowned with the remaining calyx, two-celled, two-valved, opening across the apex contrary to the partition. *Seeds* few, very minute, and imperfect, so much so that I have not been able to ascertain their internal structure.

Obs. Its bark is employed by the natives as a mordant in some of their dyes, hence the specific name.

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3. *R. exserta. R.*

Arboreous. *Leaves* petioled, broad-lanceolar. *Stipules* semi-lunar, reflexed. *Panicles* terminal. *Corol* sub-campanulate. *Stamens* exsert. *Capsules* many-seeded.

A native of the interior parts of Bengal, and particularly over the ruins of the ancient city of Gour; Mr. Henry Creighton found it there, and sent plants to the Botanic garden at Calcutta, where they thrive luxuriantly, and blossom in March, at which period they form one of its greatest ornaments.

Trunk erect. *Bark* ash-coloured. *Branches* opposite, spreading, or even drooping. *Branchlets* villous; height in ten years above twenty feet. *Leaves* opposite, petioled, broad-lanceolar, entire, soft with down on both sides; general length from four to six inches. *Petioles* short, flat on the upper side, downy. *Stipules* semi-lunar, reflexed, downy. *Panicles* terminal, very large, diffuse, ovate; *ramifications* round and downy. *Bractes* sub-cusiform, varying much in size. *Flowers* very numerous, small, pure white, fragrant. *Calyx* small, five-toothed, hoary. *Corol*; *tube* short, and contracted at the mouth by five elevations on the inside; the five oblong segments of the border recurved. *Filaments* from the five ribs of the tube of the corol, nearly as long as the border. *Anthers* incumbent. *Germ* beneath. *Stigma* large, two-cleft. *Capsules* minute, villous, crowned with the withered calyx, two-celled, opening at the apex within the calyx. *Seeds* many in each cell, small, rugose, attached to an elevated receptacle, which is attached to the middle of the partition.

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4. *R. tetrandra. R.*

Shrubby. *Leaves* lanceolate, sessile. *Stipules* pinnatifid. *Flowers* axillary, glomerate, tetrandrous. *Capsule* many-seeded.

A shrubby species; a native of Pulo Pinang.

Stem straight; *branches* erect, smooth, four-sided, with the angles sharp on the young shoots. *Leaves* opposite, sessile, lanceolate, smooth. *Stipules* sub-pinnatifid, containing the inside of the base of the leaves, tapering to an awked point. *Flowers* numerous, short-peduncled, crowded in the axills, and mixed with many lanceolate, ciliate bractes. *Calyx*, *Corol*, *stamens* and *pistils* in the genus. *Capsule* small, black, angular. *Seeds* numerous, immersed in the receptacles, as in a nidus.

5. *R. scandens. R.*

Shrubby, scandent, smooth. *Leaves* opposite, petioled, oblong, entire. *Panicles* axillary, small, brachiate. *Capsules* globular. *Seeds* numerous, small.

Found indigenous on the Island of Mauritius by Colonel Hardwicke in flower and with ripe seed in June and July.

MACROCNEMUM. Schreb. gen. N. 297.

Calyx five-toothed. *Corol* campanulate. *Capsule* inferior, two-celled, two-valved. *Seeds* imbricated.

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1. *M. stipulaceum. R.*

Leaves sub-sessile, lanceolate, smooth. *Stipules* oval, very large. *Corymbs* terminal, supra-decompound.

A native of the Moluccas. The mouth of the bell of the short corol is uncommonly woolly, nearly hiding the stamina.

2. *M. parviflorum. R.*

Shrubby. *Leaves* short-petioled, lanceolate, entire, smooth. *Stipules* annular, truncate. *Peduncles* axillary, many-flowered. *Corol* acetabuliform.

A native of the Moluccas.

Obs. I have seen only dried specimens of these two species.

RANDIA. Schreb. gen. N. 275.

Calyx four or five-parted. *Corol* one-petalled, four or five-parted. *Germ* inferior, two-celled; *cell* many-seeded, imbricated, attachment inferior. *Berry* two-celled. *Seeds* several, sub-imbricated. *Embryo* inverse, furnished with a perisperm.

1. *R. racemosa. R.*

Shrubby, erect. *Branches* decussate. *Leaves* oblong, smooth. *Racemes* axillary. *Flowers* tetrandrous.

Benj. Peetanga.

This plant was first discovered by Dr. F. Buchanan, growing about Laksmeepoora; from thence he sent the seeds to the Botanic garden at Calcutta, where the plant is now common, and blossoms about the close of the rainy season.

Stem straight. *Bark* smooth. *Branches* opposite, expanding, indeed almost horizontal. *Bark* of the woody parts dark-brown, of the young shoots green, and smooth. *Leaves* opposite, drooping, short-petioled, broad-lanceolate, entire, smooth on both sides, from three to four inches long, and about one broad. *Stipules* within the leaves, large, tapering, caducous. *Spikes* axillary, for the most part solitary, sub-sessile, about one-half or one-third the length of the leaves. *Flowers* sessile, numerous, small, pale greenish white. *Bractes* one-flowered. *Calyx* four-toothed, permanent. *Corol* funnel-shaped; *border* four-parted; *mouth* of the tube villous. *Filaments* short. *Anthers* linear, half hid in the tube of the corol. *Stigma* bifid. *Germ* inferior, two-celled, with several *ovula* in each, attached to the thickened centre of the partition. *Berry* round, smooth, shining, straw-coloured, size of a pea, two-celled. *Seeds* two, three or four in each cell, attached to the upper half of the partition; shape very various. *Integument* fibrous. *Perisperm* cartilaginous. *Embryo* inverse, half the length of the peris-

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peru. *Cotyledons* linear. *Radicula* oblong, superior.

2. *R. stricta*, R.

Shrubby, straight. *Leaves* opposite, oblong, pointed. *Flowers* axillary, sessile.

A native of the mountains north of Bengal. In the Botanic garden its flowering time is the cold season.

Stems several, straight, ornamented with numerous, cross-armed, spreading brachies, down to the root; *height* of the whole from five to ten feet. *Leaves* opposite, very short-petioled, spreading, oblong, or broad-lanceolate, pointed, margins entire, but waved a little; smooth on both sides. *Stipules* connecting the petioles, on their inside, and tapering to a jagged point, pressing close upon the branchlet. *Flowers* small, white, collected in dense, globular, sessile fascicles, in the axilla of the leaves. *Bracts* two or three, like the calyx, and embracing the base of the germ. *Calyx* five-parted; *divisions* acute, permanent. *Corol* contorted, inside of the short tube hairy. *Filaments* none. *Anthers* adixed a little below their apices within the tube, and in the fissures of the divisions of the border of the corol. *Germ* inferior, two-celled, with several seeds in each. *Style* short. *Sigma* long, oblong, hairy, two-cleft, but its lobes do not separate. *Berey* globular, size of a pea, smooth, two-celled. *Seeds* several in each cell, imbricated in two rows, attached to the partition above its middle. *Perisperm* conform to the seed. *Embryo* inverted.

3. *R. polysepina*, R.

Shrubby. *Leaves* oblong, entire, acuminate, smooth. *Stipules* subulate. *Spikes* panicled, axillary.

An elegant, very ramous shrub, a native of Chittagong. Flowers in May, and the seeds ripen in August and September.

SCILLVOLA, Schreb. *gen.* N. 300.

Calyx five-cleft. *Corol* one-petalled; *tube* longitudinally cleft on the under side, with unilateral five-cleft border. *Germ* two-celled, one-seeded; *attachment* inferior. *Drupe* inferior. *Nut* two-celled. *Embryo* erect, and furnished with a perisperm.

1. *S. Pancha*, R.

Shrubby, with smooth, succulent branches. *Leaves* sessile, obovate-emarginate, entire, shining. *Peduncles* axillary, solitary, two or three times dichotomous.

Lobelia Trecida. *Gert. fruct.* i. 119. t. 25.

Burlesma litorum. *R. h. t. l.* iv. p. 116. t. 51.

Bela mod. *gen. Rhod. Mal.* iv. 121. t. 59.

A native of most of the maritime parts of the East Indies, and introduced from Pulo Pinang to the Botanic garden at Calcutta, where there is a constant succession of flowers and fruit the whole year round. I suspect it to be a new plant, called by Willdenow and others, *Seecola Lobelia*, to differ specifically from ours; I have therefore preferred Gaertner's specific name.

Trunk short and variously branched. *Bark* thereof, and of the old branches ash-colored, and somewhat scabrous; large branches erect, the smaller ones nearly verticillate, as ending, and covered with smooth green bark; *girth* of the whole plant about five or six feet. *Leaves* alternate, sub-sessile, long-lanceolate, with margins entire, apex acuminate, smooth, shining green on both sides; from three to six inches long. In the axilla of each is a small tuft of delicate white wool. *Peduncles* axillary, solitary, once, twice, or three times dichotomous, the whole not above one-fourth the length of the leaves. *Pedicels* clavate, round, and smooth. *Bracts* opposite, small, cuneate. *Flowers* white, slightly fragrant. *Calyx* may be called five-leaved; *lobes* rather longer, erect, or nearly erect, subulate, permanent. *Corol* one-petalled. *Tube* five or six times longer than the calyx, splits its whole length on the side next to the branch, villous on the inside and hairy with filaments round the mouth. *Border* of five, oblong, unilateral segments, with numerous, curled lobes. *Filaments* from the receptacle, erect till the flowers expand, then becoming variously, with black round the base of the tube of the corol. *Anthers* oblong, crowned, before the expansion of the corol they adhere slightly to each other, round the mouth of the stigma. *Germ* inferior, obovate, torose, two-celled, with one seed in each, attached to the very bottom of the partition. *Style* length of the tube, pretty thick, recurved. *Stigma* large, funnel-shaped, very hairy on the outside, and ciliate. *Drupe* nearly round, size of a small gooseberry, when ripe white, and torulose. *Nut* two-celled, dark brown, wrinkled; between it and the white exterior pulpy covering there is a white torulose, softish cartilaginous coat. *Seed* one in each cell. *Embryo* lodged in a considerable portion of whitish *albumen*. *Cotyledons* two, oval. *Radicula* inferior, shorter than the lobes.

2. *S. oppositifolia*, R.

Leaves opposite, short-petioled, elliptic, entire, smooth. *Peduncles* axillary, few-flowered.

A native of the Moluccas; a slender shrubby species, very different in habit from *S. Königii*.

CINCHONA, Schreb. *gen.* N. 301.

Calyx five-toothed. *Corol* funnel-shaped. *Germ* inferior, two-celled; *attachment* inferior. *Capsule* two-celled, with the partition parallel. *Seeds* many, imbricated, membrane-winged. *Embryo* erect, and furnished with a perisperm.

Obs. That part of the above character which makes the partition parallel does not agree

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with the only two East India species I have yet met with. In them the partition is contrary.

1. *C. excelsa*, Roxb. *Corom.* ii. 3. t. 106.
Arboreous. *Leaves* oblong, downy. *Stipules* cordate, serrate. *Panicles* terminal and axillary. *Anthers* sub-sessile in the mouth of the tube. *Partition* of the capsule contrary. *Teling.* Bunderoo.

This species of *Cinchona* is a native of the mountainous parts of the Circars, and chiefly of the valleys, where it grows to be a very large tree. Flowers during the rainy season. *Seeds* ripe in four or five months after.

Trunk straight, of considerable thickness and height. *Branches* numerous, spreading. *Bark* of the trunk pretty thick; the exterior lamina is gray, light, spongy; it cracks in various directions, and frequently falls off; the middle coat is brown, of a farinaceous nature, and is as thick as both the exterior and interior coats; the interior is white, (the fresh bark is here described) *Leaves* opposite, petioled, oblong, entire, soft, downy, particularly on the under side; *veins* simple, and frequently opposite; from six to twelve inches long, and from three to five broad. *Floral leaves*, the lower pair or two of the ramifications of the panicle are ornamented each with a pair of leaves, in shape like the rest, but much smaller, coloured, more permanent, and bullate. *Petioles* round, downy, two or three inches long. *Stipules* within the leaves, ovate-cordate, acutely serrate, erect, caducous. *Panicles* terminal, large, generally with the lower ramifications, crossed armed. *Flowers* fascicled small, greenish-white, exceedingly numerous, exquisitely fragrant. *Calyx* superior, five-toothed. *Corol* one-petalled, funnel-formed, downy. *Tube* long. *Border* five-parted; *divisions* oval, spreading, not half the length of the tube. *Filaments* five, short, inserted into the mouth of the tube. *Anthers* erect, one-third within the tube. *Germ* oval. *Style* twice the length of the tube. *Stigma* head-d. *Capsule* oblong, crowned with the remains of the calyx, about as thick as a field bean, but twice as long, four-strinted, marked with small white, elevated specks, two-celled, two-valved, opening from the top; *partition* contrary. *Receptacle* slender, angular, length of the capsule, affixed lengthways to the suture of the partition. *Seeds* from six to twelve in each cell; chestnut-coloured, imbricated, oblong, compressed, enlarged all round by a membranaceous jagged wing, which at the base is split up to the seed itself.

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Obs. The infusion of one fresh leaf in water all night had little taste, but struck quickly a deep purplish blue with a chalybeate. The two inner coats of the bark (the outer light spongy stratum is tasteless,) possess both the bitterness and astringency of *Peruvia bark*, and I think when fresh in a stronger degree; the bitterness is not so quickly communicated to the taste on chewing the bark, as that of the former, but is much more durable, and chiefly about the upper part of the fauces.

The wood is firm, close-grained, of a pale mahogany colour, and very useful for many purposes.

2. *C. thyrsoiflora*, R.

Arboreous. *Leaves* ovate, downy; *floral* coloured and reticulate. *Thyrse* terminal and axillary, drooping. *Stipules* oblong, fringed with coloured glands. *Border* of the corol urceolate. *Partition* of the capsule contrary.

A native of the interior parts of Bengal, where it was discovered by Dr. William Carey, and by him sent to this garden, where the trees blossom in June, and the seeds ripen in January.

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Trunk straight, covered with smooth, ash-coloured bark. *Branches* numerous, spreading, so as to form a large ovate head. *Leaves* opposite, petioled, ovate, and ovate cordate, downy; *veins* simple and parallel; *length* from two to eight or ten inches. The floral pair or two longer-petioled, somewhat scarious, smoother, and more permanent than the others. *Petioles* round, villous, about a third of the length of their leaves. *Stipules* large, oblong, downy, and fringed with coloured glands round the margin. *Thyrse* terminal, and from the exterior axils, from oblong to sub-cylindric, very dense, short-peduncled, drooping. *Flowers* small, greenish-yellow, very fragrant, collected in numerous small fascicles, on very short, common peduncles. *Bractes* linear-lanceolate, one to each fascicle, smaller ones to the proper pedicels. *Calyx* about five-toothed, villous. *Corol*; *tube* cylindric, more than twice the length of the calyx. *Border* five-parted, pitcher-shaped, length of the tube. *Filaments* short, inserted into the mouth of the tube. *Anthers* sagittate, hid in the pitched border. *Germ* two-celled. *Style* twice the length of the corol. *Stigma* globular. *Capsule* inferior, oblong, warty; size of a filbert, two-celled, two-valved, opening from the apex; *partition* contrary, and in this respect only does it differ from *Cinchona*. Is this a sufficient reason to remove it from that family? In *C. excelsa*, the partition is also contrary, receptacle placed longitudinally along the suture of the partition. *Seeds* several in each cell, imbricated upwards, surrounded with a broad, brown, reticulated, membranaceous wing, which is cloven below up the umbilicus, at the base of the seed. *Perisperm* thin, white, and fleshy. *Embryo* erect, nearly as long as the perisperm. *Cotyledons* cordate. *Radicle* oval, inferior.

PSATHURA. Juss.

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Calyx superior, from four to six-toothed. *Corol* one-petalled; *tube* short, and hairy within; *border* from four to six-parted. *Germ* five-celled; *cells* one-seeded; *attachment* inferior, from four to six-celled. *Nut* solitary, one-seeded. *Embryo* erect, and furnished with an ample perisperm.

1. *P. borbonica*, Willd. *spec.* ii. 229.

Found indigenous on the Mauritius by Colonel Hardwicke, in flower and seed in the months of August and September; growing to the size of a small tree, with dichotomous branchlets; opposite, short petioled, entire, smooth, oblong leaves; small axillary and terminal trichotomous corymbs of minute pentandrous flowers. *Germ* five-celled, with one ovulum in each, attached to the bottom of its cell. *Style* short. *Stigma* two-lobed. *Drupe* the size of a pea, containing as far as five, meiform, rugose seeds or nuts, each in its proper cell.

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DENTELLA L. *Schreb. gen. N. 310.*

Calyx five-parted. *Corol* infundibuliform; *segments* three-toothed. *Capsule* inferior, two-celled, many-seeded.

1. *D. repens*, Willd. *spec. i. 972.*

Crusta oler. *Caranb. Arch. v. 460. t. 170. f. 4.*

Olenlandia *repens*. *Burm. Ind. 3. t. 15. f. 2.*

A native of cool moist places, such as the shady banks of rivers, and water-courses.

Root long, rarely perennial. *Stems* many, creeping, jointed. *Leaves* opposite, short-petioled, oval, entire. *Flowers* in the divisions of the branches, subsessile, small, white. *Calyx* five-parted; *denticles* lanceolate. *Corol* five-lobed; *segments* linear, three-toothed. *Stamens* five. *Style* two-cleft near the bottom. *Capsule* hispid; *receptacles* reniform, free, affixed to the middle of the partition.

Obs. Burman's figure of this plant is bad.

PSYCHOTRIA *Schreb. gen. N. 313.*

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Calyx five-toothed. *Corol* tubular. *Berry* inferior, two-celled. *Seeds* solitary, grooved on the interior side.

1. *P. asiatica*, Willd. *spec. i. 961.*

Shrubby. *Branches* opposite, smooth. *Leaves* ovate, lanceolate, entire, acute, smooth. *Stipules* semi-lanceolate. *Panicle* terminal, brachiate, crowded. *Athers* linear. *Berries* oval, ten-ribbed.

A native of the Malabar Islands.

2. *P. hirsuta*, Willd. *spec. i. 977. Jacq. Amer. 16. t. 46.*

Herbaceous, climbing. *Leaves* rounded, entire. *Stipules* semi-lanceolate. *Flowers* few, terminal on the little erect branchlets.

Karimkuli. *Roxb. Hort. v. 41. t. 21.*

Kooli muckool, the vulgar name in Siam, where it grows in moist places under the shade of trees, &c. Flowering into the month of May and June.

CANTHIUM *Less. Arch.*

Calyx four or five-toothed. *Corol* one-parted, tubular. *Germ* two-celled, one-seeded; attached sub-inferior. *Drupe* interior, two-celled. *Embryo* invers, and furnished with a perisperm.

1. *C. angustifolium*, R.

Shrubby, annual. *Leaves* linear-lanceolate, rigid. *Flowers* axillary, pentandrous. *Style* length of the corol.

Burm. Karimkuli.

A well-known, shrubby, very common tree, a native of the hills in the vicinity of Chittagong, Siam, and the whole coast of the interior of Bengul. Flowers from March till July, and probably the greater part of the year.

Trunk 6 feet. *Branches* numerous; *young shoots* upright, slender, firm, round and smooth. *Spines* axillary, extending. *Leaves* on the youngest shoot in a single, opposite pairs; on the older branchlets in a double; all are short-petioled, linear-lanceolate, entire, long, taper-pointed, firm and polished, from one inch to two and a half long, and half or three-quarters of an inch broad. *Stipules* linear-lanceolate, entire. *Flowers* axillary, several together, small, short-peduncled, greenish yellow. *Corol* as tubular, five-lobed, five-toothed. *Corol tube* short and gibbous; *lobes* of five linear-lanceolate. *Filaments* five, from the divisions of the corol, short. *Athers* linear, erect, quadruple the length of the corol. *Germ* inferior, turbinate, two-celled, with one ovulum in each, attached to the upper part of the partition. *Style* the length of the corol. *Stigma* large, with a bifid apex. *Drupe* inferior, sub-rotund, apex retuse, as in *C. pteridifolium*, smooth, size of a black currant, when ripe yellow, two-celled, though one of the cells is frequently abortive.

2. *C. parvifolium*, R.

Shrubby, annual, hairy. *Leaves* oval, entire. *Flowers* axillary, crowded, pentandrous; *tube* of the corol tubular.

The base of the leaves does not forbid the supposing of this to be Plukenet's *Caranthea* *Caranthea*, var. *ellipticum* Pursh and Lin. 3. *Ellipticum*, &c. *Abn. 27. t. 1. 3. f. 3.* Consistently it is neither *Manchra* *Manchra*, Willd. *spec. i. 670.* nor *Azima* *decumbens*, Less. *Encyclop. i. 313.*

Is a middle-sized, very rigid, ramous shrub, the tender shoots a dull under side of the leaves hairy. The fruit of the corol is surrounded with a circle of straight, white bristles of its own length, in a red roundish mouth, and pointing to its bottom. Flowering time the rainy season.

3. *C. pteridifolium*, Roxb. *Corom. v. 3. t. 51. Germ. sem. iii. 93. t. 196.*

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Shrubby, thorns opposite, horizontal. *Leaves* opposite and fascicled. *Flowers* axillary, tetrandrous.

Kaudenkara, *Rheed. Mal.* v. 71. t. 36.

Webera tetrandra, *Willd. spec.* i. 1224.

Teling, *Balusoo kara*.

This is one of the most common, scraggy, thorny bushes on the coast; every soil and situation suits it. Flowering time the hot season; the seeds ripen in September.

Trunk scarcely any, but branches innumerable, the smaller are regularly cross-armed, and spreading. *Thorns* simple, opposite, above the axills, spreading, cross-armed, very strong and very sharp; in luxuriant plants they are sometimes three-fold. *Leaves* on the young shoots opposite, on the older branchlets fascicled, short-petioled, reflexed, ovate, entire, smooth; size various. *Stipules* connecting, subulate. *Umbellules*, or rather *racemes* opposite, below the thorns, small, about the length of the leaves. *Peduncles* and *pedicels* smooth, round. *Flowers* small, yellow. *Calyx* above, four-toothed; *teeth* acute; permanent. *Corol* one-petalled. *Tube* gibbous, short; *mouth* downy. *Border* four-parted; *segments* ovate, expanded. *Filaments* four, in the mouth of the corol. *Anthers* ovate. *Germ* inferior, globular, two-celled, with one *ovulum* in each attached to the axis above its middle. *Style* rather longer than the tube of the corol. *Stigma* headed. *Drupe* obovate, laterally compressed a little with a hollow on each side, size of a cherry, crowned with the remaining calyx, fleshy, smooth, yellow, two-celled. *Nuts* two, one in each cell, oblong, one-celled. *Embryo* inverse, sub-cylindric, a little curved, and furnished with a soft amygdaline perisperm.

Obs. The bush makes excellent fences. The ripe fruit is eaten by the natives. The leaves are universally eaten in curries; on that account the plant has the additional name *kura* which means esculent.

4. *C. didymum*, *Gært. carp.* iii. 94. t. 196.

Sub-arboreous, unarmed. *Leaves* oblong and oval. *Cymes* axillary, sub-sessile. *Flowers* pentandrous. *Style* longer than the cylindric tube of the corol, with a mitre-shaped stigma.

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Teling, Naum-papula.

Webera equosa, *Willd. spec.* i. 1224.

A small tree, a native of the interior mountains of the coast of Coromandel.

Bark smooth, on the young shoots shining green. *Leaves* opposite, short-petioled, oval, firm, smooth, of a shining deep green, about six inches long; on the under side in the axills of the principal veins are to be found the characteristic glands of the *Gardenias*, they are smooth and hollow; in the *Gardenias* they are generally surrounded with a hairy margin. *Stipules* within the leaves. *Cymes* axillary, short-peduncled, simple, or compound, bearing many small, white, very fragrant flowers. *Calyx* and *corolas* in the family. *Filaments* five, short, somewhat crooked, inserted into the downy throat of the tube of the corolla. *Anthers* incumbent, oblong. *Germ* inferior, globular. *Style* nearly twice the length of the tube. *Stigma* large, mitre-shaped. *Pericarp* a top-shaped berry, the size of a small cherry, when ripe black and shining, crowned with the calyx. *Seeds* two.

5. *C. moluccanum*, *R.*

Pentandrous, unarmed. *Leaves* oblong. *Style* length of the short gibbous tube of the corol. *Stigma* turbinate.

A native of the Molucca Islands.

VANGUERIA. Juss.

Calyx five-toothed. *Corol* one-petalled; *tube* gibbous; *mouth* shut with hairs. *Germ* five-celled; *cells* one-seeded; *attachment* interior. *Berry* inferior, five-seeded. *Embryo* inverse, and furnished with a perisperm.

1. *V. spinosa*, *R.*

Shrubby, armed with decussate spines.

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Beng. Mayna.

A small tree or large bush; a native of Bengal and also of China, I presume, as there are some plants in the Botanic garden brought thence. Flowering time the beginning of the hot season; fruit ripe in three or four months afterwards.

Trunk irregular, which with the branches is armed with strong, straight, opposite, or three-fold thorns. *Leaves* opposite, and three-fold, short-petioled, ovate-oblong, entire, smooth, from three to four inches long. *Stipules* opposite, and three-fold, within the leaves as in *Gardenia*. *Flowers* axillary, fascicled on a common short peduncle, with proper, longer pedicels, small, of a pale greenish colour. *Calyx* five-toothed. *Corol* one-petalled. *Tube* sub-globular; *mouth* shut with much long, white hair; *border* generally five-parted, spreading. *Filaments* five, very short, inserted into the mouth of the tube of the corol. *Anthers* small, cordate. *Germ* inferior, turbinate, four or five-celled, with one *ovulum* in each, attached to the axis a little above the middle. *Style* so long as to elevate its large glandular four or five-lobed *stigma* just above the anthers. *Berry* or rather *drupe* round, turbinate, size of a cherry, smooth, when ripe yellow, succulent, and edible. *Seeds* four or five, obliquely oblong, inner edge narrower and straight. *Integuments* two; *exterior* a hard, dark-coloured nut; *interior* membranaceous. *Perisperm* conform to the seeds, amygdaline. *Embryo* inverse, a little curved. *Cotyledons* scarcely so long as the radicle, lanceolate. *Radicle* columnar, superior.

Obs. The fruit is eaten by the natives. Its flowers come exceedingly near to those

of my *Canthium parviflorum*, as does also the whole habit of the plant.

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LONICERA, Schreb. gen. N. 319.

Corol one-petalled, irregular. *Berry* inferior, two-celled, many-seeded.

1. *L. quaquebularis, Hardwicke in Asiatic Res. vi. 351.*

I.

Shrubby. *Leaves* petioled, elliptic, acute, entire, villous. *Peduncles* axillary, solitary, short, two-flowered. *Berries* five-celled.

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Found by Colonel Hardwicke, in vallies about Advance on his tour to Shreenugura, and there called *Lung-phool* by the natives.

TRIOSTEUM, Schreb. gen. N. 320.

Calyx five-parted, equalling the one-petalled corol. *Corol* with the border divided into five subequal segments. *Berry* inferior, one-celled. *Seeds* from three to five, pyrenous.

1. *T. hirsutum, R.*

Shrubby, hirsute. *Leaves* short-petioled, lanceolar, entire, acuminate. *Flowers* axillary, sessile, much shorter than their numerous lanceolar bractes. *Berries* five-seeded.

A native of Chittagong, where it flowers during the hot season; seed ripe in June and July.

COFFEA, Schreb. gen. N. 314.

Corol funnel-shaped. *Germ* two-celled, one-seeded; attachment of the ovula interior. *Berry* inferior, two-celled, one-seeded. *Seeds* arilled. *Eubryo* erect, and furnished with a perisperm.

1. *C. tetrandra, R.*

Shrubby. *Leaves* broad-lanceolar, acute, luscid. *Stipules* luscid. *Peduncles* axillary and terminal, several together, long, slender, one-flowered. *Flowers* tetrandrus. *Corol* with long, slender tube and border.

Berry oblong.

An erect, slender, woody shrub, a native of Sibet, Chittagong, and the whole east border of Bengal, where it flowers in May, and the seed ripen in October and November.

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Berry oblong, sessile, and smooth skinned. *Leaves* opposite, short petioled, broad-lanceolar, entire, acuminate, smooth and glossy on both sides; from four to five inches long, and scarcely two broad. *Stipules* greenish, small. *Segment* lobate. *Peduncles* terminal and axillary, several together, long, slender, one-flowered. *Corol* funnel or five-toothed. *Tube* of the corol long, slender, smooth skinned, smooth; *segment* of the border four or five, linear, raised with the tube, their apices even with its mouth. *Germ* interior, turbinate, two-celled, with two ovules in each cell, attached to the middle of the partition. *Style* two-celled. *Stigma* simple. *Berry* inferior, round, like of a small cherry smooth, when ripe blackish purple, and with but a small portion of pulp, one or two celled; generally one-celled, the other cell being abortive, and then the berry has an oblique direction. *Seeds* solitary, when the berry is two-celled rarely round when one-celled, flat on one side and convex on the other, in which case the convex part is directed towards the flat side. *Perisperm* common to the seed, bony. *Eubryo* erect, very small, and lodged in an oblique direction in the middle of the convex side of the perisperm, with the two uniform cotyledons pointing up and in, the oblong radicle bent and down.

2. *C. arabica, Willd. sp. i. 973.*

Leaves oblong, ovate, acuminate. *Flowers* axillary, crowded. *Stamina* without the tube of the quinquefid corol.

Coffee. *Botany's Works*, ii. p. 279. t. 3.

A native of Arabia, and now common in both Indies. In Bengal it blossoms in March, and the berries ripen in December.

In the West Indies the plants are said to produce on an average from six to sixteen ounces of clear coffee annually. *Parkinson's Works*, ii. p. 323. At St. Domingo they calculate on one pound per plant. At Jamaica one pound and a half, and at Terra Firma two pounds, where the plants stand in quinquex, at from four to eight feet according to the richness of the soil. *English Translation of Dr. Jussieu's Travels in South America*, i. 434. 1809-10. Two middling plants at the age of six or seven years produced in the Botanic garden in one year or so, seven pounds of the dry berries which gave three pounds of clean coffee, equal to the Jamaica produce.

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3. *C. longensis, R.*

Shrubby. *Leaves* opposite, oblong. *Flowers* axillary. *Segments* of the corol oblong. *Filaments* long. *Style* long and within the tube.

This is evidently distinct from *C. arabica*. It is found indigenous amongst the mountains of the north east frontier, chiefly above Sibet, and from thence brought many years ago to Calcutta where it was for some time much cultivated under the idea of its being the real coffee of Arabia. It is now neglected, being of an inferior quality, and not productive; however the number and beauty of its flowers entitle it to a conspicuous place in the flower garden. Flowers begin to bloom in the beginning of the hot season.

Root ramous. *Trunk* short, and clothed with innumerable, horizontal, opposite branches, and branchlets, to the surface of the earth, forming, in our gardens, a pyramideal bush of

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from four to six feet in height. *Leaves* opposite, sub-sessile, from ovate to oblong; smooth on both sides, obtuse, pointed as in *C. arabica* (both are now before me just taken from the plants.) here are also pores in the axills of the nerves on the under side. *Stipules* within, subulate. *Flowers* in the axills of the leaves, and of the young shoots, sub-sessile, pure white, generally from one to three, though sometimes more. Margin of the *calyx* crowned with an undetermined number of minute points. *Corol* contorted; *divisions* of the border oblique, oval. *Filaments* none. *Anthers* long, linear, within the tube, with their incurved apices just above its mouth. *Germ* turbinate. *Style* not quite half the length of the tube. *Stigma* two-cleft; *divisions* nearly as long as the style. *Berry* two-seeded, size of a small cherry, when ripe black.

4. *C. pedunculata*, R.

Shrubby. *Leaves* elliptic, sub-sessile, smooth, and entire. *Peduncles* terminal, and axillary, many together, long, one-flowered. *Stamina* within the slender, smooth tube of the corol.

A native of the Moluccas.

5. *C. angustifolia*, R.

Leaves lanceolate, entire, firm, and polished. *Panicles* axillary, mouth of the corol hairy; *segments* of the border linear, longer than the tube, and about as long as the filiform, exserted anthers.

A native of Pigeon Island, one of the Malay Archipelago.

MORINDA. Schreb. gen. N. 317.

Flowers aggregate. *Calyx* superior, five-toothed. *Corol* funnel-shaped. *Germ* from two to four-celled; *cells* one or two-seeded; *attachment* interior. *Stigma* two-cleft. *Berries* aggregate. *Embryo* erect, and furnished with a perisperm.

1. *M. citrifolia*, Willd. spec. i. 992. Gart. varp. i. 144. t. 29.

Arboreous, with a straight trunk. *Leaves* oblong, lucid. *Peduncles* on the upper side of the branchlets, solitary, opposite to every other solitary leaf, with a pair between. *Anthers* half hid in the mouth of the tube. *Fruit* ovate, glossy, white.

Cada-pilava. Rh. ed. Mal. i. 97. t. 52. good.

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Banducus latifolia. Rumph. Amb. iii. 158. t. 99.

An elegant small tree, with straight trunk, and numerous, decussated, assurgent branches, a position they generally take from the weight of the fruit, and constant exuberant foliage. From Bengal it has been introduced into the Botanic garden at Calcutta, where it is in constant fruit, and flower the whole year. It does not appear to be a native of Bengal, nor did I ever meet with it on the coast of Coromandel; but the species which I formerly considered as *citrifolia* is common in both countries, and the description and drawings thereof were sent to the Honorable the Court of Directors. That species, which however is quite distinct, I now call *tinctoria*, as it is the sort most in use for dyeing.

Bark of young trees, or their trunk, light ash-coloured and smooth; *young shoots* somewhat four-cornered, smooth and lucid. *Leaves* opposite to each other, or to a peduncle, short-petioled, from oblong to oval, lucid, entire, rather obtuse; from five to ten inches long, and from three to five broad. *Stipules* large, semi-lunar, entire, smooth. *Peduncles* solitary, opposite to a solitary leaf on the upper side of the branchlets, erect, short, cylindric, smooth, each supporting a small aggregate head of small white flowers. *Calyx* an entire margin round the apex of the germ. *Corol* funnel-shaped; *mouth* of the tube hairy. *Border* five-parted, segments lanceolate, acute. *Filaments* five, woolly, inserted into the tube of the corol, a little above its middle. *Anthers* linear, erect, half hid in the tube. *Germ*s firmly united, single, two-celled, each cell containing two *ovula*, attached to opposite ends of the wings of the large, thick, fleshy partition. *Style* length of the tube of the corol. *Stigma* two-cleft. *Berries* compound, size of a pullet's egg or even longer, obtuse, when ripe pale white, polished, and succulent, as described and figured by Gartner.

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Obs. Its roots are employed by the natives like those of several other species to dye red.

2. *M. tinctoria*, R.

Leaves oblong, sub-sessile, opposite to each other, or to the solitary one-flowered peduncles. *Stamina* enclosed. *Stigma* exsert.

Sans. Uchiyoota.

Hind. and Beng. Ach. See Asiat. Res. iv. 35—44.

Teling. Tagaroo.

This small tree I have found pretty common in every part of India, where I have been. It is in flower and fruit the greater part, if not the whole of the year.

Trunk seldom straight, and only a few feet in height, but supporting a pretty large, ramous, shady head. *Bark* covered with an ash-coloured, deeply-cracked, corky crust. *Leaves* opposite, except where there is a peduncle, in that case, solitary, the peduncle occupying the place of the other leaf, short-petioled, oblong, entire, smooth on both sides, but not lucid like *citrifolia*, pale underneath, from six to ten inches long. *Stipules* within the leaves, as in the other *Rubiaceae*. *Peduncles* leaf-opposite, expanding, about an inch long, supporting an oval head of aggregate, pure white, Jasmine-like, fragrant flowers. *Calyx* as in the genus.

The compound fruit is well described by Gartner in his description and figures of *M. citrifolia*.

Obs. The bark of the roots is used to dye red, the colour is fixed with alum, but it is neither bright nor durable. In some parts of India it is cultivated for the sake of the roots; see Asiat. Res. iv. In the Circars the dyers use the bark of the fresh roots bruised and gently boiled in water for a short time, the cloth or yarn is prepared in a cold infusion of the powder-

ed gall of *Ternstroemia Chebula*, in milk and water; it is then dried and moistened with alum water, and again dried, and receives from the above decoction, a pretty bright, but fugitive red.

The green fruits are picked by the Hindoos, and eaten with their curries. The wood is hard and very durable, variegated with red and white, it is employed for gun-stocks in preference to all other kinds.

3. *M. coccinea*, R.

Arboreous, straight. *Leaves* opposite, to each other or to a peduncle, oblong, polished. *Anthems* within the woolly mouth of the tube. *Stigma* exsert. *Heads* bracted.

Rumex angustifolia *Rumph. Amb. iii. p. 157. t. 98.* has the process of the calyx of my plant, but I cannot say they agree in other respects.

It is a native of the Ganjam district; from thence Mr. Snodgrass sent the seeds to the Botanic garden at Calcutta, where the tree thrives well, and is in blossom during the hot and rainy seasons.

Trunk straight. *Branches* opposite, decussate, smooth. *Leaves* opposite to each other or to a peduncle, short-petioled, oblong, acute, smooth, polished, deep green on both sides, margins entire, length from six to twelve inches. *Stipules* large, with semi-circular apices. *Peduncles* solitary, and always opposite to a leaf, round, smooth, from one to two inches long, supporting a single, small head, of small pure white flowers. In *leaves* and *axils* the peduncle is often in the axill of a small leaf, which stands opposed to the large one. *Calyx*; *perianth* proper, a tumid margin round the crown of the germ, frequently a small portion thereof grows to be a long linear-lanceolate, permanent leaflet. *Corol* funnel-shaped; *mouth* of the tube very woolly. *Florets* short. *Stamens* linear, lodged amongst the wool, but entirely within the mouth of the tube. *Style* two-cleft, *stigma* about the mouth of the tube. *Berry* aggregate, size varying from that of a crab-apple, to that of a small nutmeg, single berries several, obovate, size of a pea with a round eye on the apex. *Nut* or seeds four, the shell or cover uniformly convex on the outside, and on the inside concave, with an elevated convexity near the tip which covers a void cell, the flat cell occupies the whole length, and nearly the whole breadth of the nut, for so I may call the hard, smooth brown integument of which it is formed, but is much depressed.

Obs. I have not learned that the root of this species is used in dyeing, but have no doubt of its possessing qualities similar to the roots of all the other species of the genus that I have yet met with.

4. *M. coccinea*, R.

Arboreous. *Leaves* opposite to each other or to a peduncle, ovate, pointed. *Stamens* above the tube. *Stigma* rather within.

Bay. Bhun-ratch, or Bun-rach.

A tree of rather small stature; a native of Bharat. Flowering time the hot and rainy season; seed ripe in about twelve or thirty months after sowing.

Trunk from six to twelve feet high, often very much bent, and covered with deep cracked, spongy, ash-colored bark. *Branches* spreading in every direction; *branchlets* opposite, smooth; *young shoots* smooth or four-angled, in some parts smooth, in others villous. *Leaves* opposite, short-petioled, oval, entire, margins entire, pointed margins entire, but waved; in some plants smooth, in others serrated, from four to six inches long, and from three to four broad. *Stipules* interfoliaceous, entire, emarginate or bifid. *Peduncles* generally solitary, though sometimes there are two together, leaf-opposed, or in the axill of a small leaf, opposed to one of the main size, round, smooth, about an inch long, each supporting a compound, aggregate head of many pure white, Jasmine-like flowers. In very luxuriant young plants I have found the peduncles two or even three-cleft, with a head of flowers on each division. *Calyx* scarcely any. *Corol* funnel-shaped. *Border* of five, equal, lanceolate, fleshy, expanding divisions. *Florets* inserted on the mouth of the tube, in the division of its margin; erect. *Stamens* linear. *Germ* beneath, four-celled, with one ovule. *Style* length of the tube of the corol. *Stigma* even with its mouth and two-cleft. *Berry* rather drupe-like aggregate, oval. *Seed* or *nut* regularly four and distinct to each proper berry, forming a square, inclosed pyramid, each one-seeded. Here the absorbent cell is scarcely visible.

Obs. This species is immediately known by its exserted stamens, half-concealed stigma, and broad pointed leaves. In all the other species figured and described by me, viz. *nitro-folia*, *umbellata*, *bracteata*, *multiflora*, and *angustiflora* the stamens are enclosed, and the style exserted.

5. *M. multiflora*, R.

Sub-arboreous. *Leaves* opposite, oblong-ventricose, downy. *Peduncles* terminal and leaf-opposed, compound. *Anthems* within; *stigma* exsert.

Al the vernacular name at Nagpore.

A native of Bharat. From Nagpore the seed was sent by Mr. Colebrooke, Resident at the Court of Raghoojee Bunsle, to the Botanic garden at Calcutta in 1801. By the close of the same year the plants were in blossom, and in one year more they have grown to large ramous shrubs, and now in eight years they are small trees and in constant flower; I may further remark that notwithstanding all the other four species of *Morinda* already described and figured by me, grow to be small trees, they generally blossom the first year of their growth if the soil is good and the plants taken good care of.

Leaves very short-petioled, opposite, or opposite to a peduncle, oval, tapering at each end, acute, margins waved; downy on both sides, particularly underneath; from four to

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six inches long, and from two to three broad. *Stipules* interfoliaceous. *Peduncles* variously disposed, viz. axillary, opposite to a leaf, and terminal, one or more from the same place, and often compound; round, villous, from two to four inches long. *Heads* sub-globular, many-flowered. *Receptacles*, *calyx* and *corol* as in the genus. *Filaments* short. *Authers* linear, their apices even with the mouth of the tube of the corol. *Stigma* two-cleft, and extended considerably beyond the authers. *Berry*, rather *drupe*, aggregate, ovate-oblong; surface very unequal, size of a large mulberry. *Seeds* or *nuts* regularly four to each proper berry or drupe of the compound fruit, obliquely wedge-shaped; three-celled, two of them empty, the third with a single seed, as accurately described and figured by *Gærtner* in *Morinda citrifolia*.

Obs. This plant is cultivated about Nagpore as the other species are in various other parts of India, and for the same purpose, (see *Asiat. Res.* iv. 35—44.)

6. *M. angustifolia*. R.

Shrubby, erect. *Leaves* opposite to each other or to a peduncle, lanceolar, bullate. *Heads* solitary. *Flowers* numerous. *Authers* concealed deep within the tube; *stigma* exsert. *Berries* distinct, on a glomerate receptacle, succulent, four-seeded.

An erect, thinly branched shrub, was found at Chittagong by Dr. Buchanan, and from thence sent to the Botanic garden at Calcutta in 1798, where it blossoms in March, and the seeds ripen in May.

Trunk straight, with a few erect branches. *Bark* light ash-coloured; height of the whole plant about four or five feet. *Leaves* opposite, or single when a peduncle occupies the place of the other, sub-sessile, recurved, lanceolate, bullate, smooth, entire, about six inches long and less than two wide. *Stipules* opposite, sub-cordate, interfoliaceous, united into a ring and remaining long after their respective leaves drop. *Peduncles* solitary, short, seemingly terminal when they begin to blossom, but soon after the branchlet shoots out from between each peduncle and its respective opposite leaf, which marks their proper situation to be oppositifolius. *Heads* solitary, globular, many, viz. from fifty to a hundred-flowered. *Flowers* pure white, in size and shape like those of the common *Jasmine*. *Calyx* merely an almost entire, marginal ring round the base of the tube of the corol. *Corol* funnel-shaped. *Filaments* short, inserted rather below the middle of the tube of the corol. *Authers* linear, hid in the middle of the tube. *Stigma* exsert, two-lobed. *Berries* in general distinct, but a small proportion of them only comes to perfection, sessile, the size of a large pea, succulent, deep shining black, with very dark-coloured pulp. *Seeds* four; each two-celled, with the inner cell large and empty.

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Obs. The root of this shrub is also used in dyeing by the natives of India where the plant is in plenty.

7. *N. scandens*. R.*

Shrubby, scandent; *leaves* oblong, lanceolate. *Umbels* terminal, simple, berries round, three or six-seeded.

A stont scandent shrub of several fathoms in extent, found common in the hills which from the east side of Point de Galle Bay or harbour. In flower and fruit in March, (1813.)

LORANTHIUS.† Schreb. gen. N. 600.

Calyx uncertain. *Corol* generally one-petalled, and often irregular. *Germ* inferior, one-celled, one-seeded; *attachment* superior. *Berry* one-seeded. *Embryo* inverse, and furnished with a perisperm.

1. *L. bicolor*. Roxb. Corom. ii. 19 tab. 139.

Leaves opposite; oblong, smooth. *Racemes* axillary. *Corols* irregular, five-cleft. *Stamens* five. *Berry* oblong.

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Sans. Vanda.‡ Vrikshadance, Vrikshabhuksha, and Vrikshurooha.

Hind. and *Beng.* Bara-manda.

Yellinga-wadinika of the Telingas; (wadinika means parasitical.)

Is always found growing upon the branches of various kinds of trees, and is very ramous. *Flowers* during the greatest part of the year, and is highly ornamental.

Trunk scarcely any. *Branches* numerous, ascending, woody; *bark* gray. *Leaves* nearly opposite, sessile, or very short-petioled, from oval to linear-lanceolate, waved, entire, reclined, veins scarcely any; from three to five inches long, and from half an inch to an inch and a half broad. *Racemes* axillary, single, simple, sub-erect, many-flowered. *Flowers* in size and appearance very much like those of the honey-suckle. *Bractes*, a small, concave, cordate one, pressing on the base of the germ on one side. *Calyx*, there is no other *perianth* of the fruit than the above-mentioned bracte; that of the flower is cup-shaped, entire, permanent. *Corol* one-petalled. *Tube* long, a little curved, swelling from the bottom to within a third of the mouth, then contracting a little; *border* five-parted, upper fissures much the deepest; *segments* linear, reflexed towards one side. *Filaments* five, from the base of the segments of the corol, short. *Authers* linear. *Germ* inferior, naked. *Style* length of the corol. *Stigma*

* This plant was discovered by Dr. Roxburgh on his last voyage to England, and the accompanying short description was sent to me from Ceylon.—W. C.

† This genus is usually placed in Hexandria Monogynia, but as Dr. Roxburgh in the last copy he made of the Flora Indica, before he left this country, removed it to Pentandria, it is printed where he then placed it. W. C.

‡ Sir William Jones thought Vanda to be the general term for all parasitic plants. It is probable that all the names here cited are so.—W. C.

cubbed. *Berry* inferior, crowned with the remaining calyx, oblong, smooth, pulpy, one-celled. *Seeds* single. Page Carey Ed

Obs. This a handsome looking parasite, bearing a great number of very beautiful flowers; its foliage also looks very well. All the part of the branch of the tree above where it grows, becomes sickly and soon perishes.

It should be compared with *L. cordiflorus*. It differs from Gartner's *Lonicera zeylanica* in not having the calyx of the fruit, and in having only five parts in the corol; but in the racemes they agree. I cannot reconcile it with *L. falcatus* of Linnaeus's *supplementum*, nor with *L. longicarpus*, Lam. For a nearer resemblance there is no resemblance to an involucrated umbel. Neither can it be *L. pentandrus*, as there the leaves are alternate, with petioles nearly as long as the racemes; in some I should well reconcile it to any of the hitherto described species. It unites the two genera of *L. longus* and *L. cordatus*. In Bengal I have found it with leaves from two to six inches long, and four or five broad.

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2. *L. serratus*. *W. & A. spec. 232. Bot. Charac. 1. 19. tab. 140.*
Leaves opposite, ovate, undulate, lowly. *Flowers* axillary, fasciated. *Corol* irregular, four-lobed; *stamens* four. *Berries* single.

The *Berries* have more than twice the size of *W. & A.*

It is also a parasitical shrub, but considerably smaller than the last and much more scarce; grows upon branches of trees in the same manner. Flowers during the wet season.

Leaves opposite, petioled, elliptical, entire, sessile, covered with soft, white down underneath; about two inches long, and one at a half broad. *Petioles* numerous, clustered in the axilla, one or more flowered. *Leaves* considerably smaller than in the last species, of a rusty gray color, and covered with grey ferrugineous dust. *Flowers* sessile, pressing on the stem as in the last. *Calyx* of the fruit smaller than the lobes of the flower, as in the former. *Corol* one-petalled; *tube* swollen toward the base. *Berries* four parted, upper fissure deepest; *divisions* linear, reflexed; *stamens* four, the *filaments* in the last species. *Berry* tapershaped, one seeded.

3. *L. quadratus*. *R.*

Leaves opposite, oblong, smooth; *apices* axillary. *Corols* regular, six-lobed. *Berries* round, ovd.

Kanli-Ati-kanni Rhe. Mal. x. 9. tab. 5.

Beng. Chhotamunda.

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A ramous shrubby parasite, like the two species already described; grows common on trees throughout Bengal. Flowers all the year.

Leaves generally opposite, though sometimes alternate, and also three-fold, short-petioled, oblong, smooth, entire, of a thick leathery texture almost veinless; from two or three inches long. *Racemes*, or rather spikes axillary, or between the leaves, or from the old axilla, generally solitary, though sometimes there are two, or even three together, much shorter than the leaves. *Flowers* opposite, from three to six pairs on the spike, sessile, small, greenish orange colour. *Berries* no other than the perianth of the fruit. *Calyx* *Pentandrus* fruit inferior, two-lobed, the under end exterior, complete, the inner two-toothed; that of the flower no other than the circular margin of the petal which remains to the flower. *Corol* one-petalled; *tube* gibbous, six-sided. *Berries* six-parted, divisions five, and one equally deep, rounded. *Filaments* six, erect, inserted into the base of the divisions of the corol. *Germens* ovate. *Style* the length of the *stamens*. *Stigma* large, glandular, navelled. *Berry* inferior, round, seed size of a pea, smooth, when ripe the pulp is yellow, clammy, and elastic, which makes them adhere to the branches of trees when they germinate, resting on three permanent calyciform bractes and crowned with a ring where the corol sits, round the permanent base of the style, one-celled. *Seeds* solitary, conform to the berry. *Endosperm* single, white, tough, and clammy, marked with twelve whitish striae. *Piliperna* conform to the seed, six-grooved, green. *Embryo* central, linear, straight, pale green, nearly as long as the perisperm. *Cotyledons* two, linear-oblong. *Pericarpium* linear. *Raceme* sub-cylindric, length of the cotyledons, superior.

4. *L. falcatus*. *R.*

Young shoots as well as the under side of the oval *leaves* long, slender, tetrandrous, regular, *flowers*, *fruit*, and *petioles* clothed with much ferruginous pubescence.

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Found by Mr. W. Roxburgh growing on trees in the forests of Pulo Pinang.

5. *L. cordatus*. *R.*

Leaves opposite, ovate-cordate, smooth. *Umbellules* axillary. *Involucres* four-lobed, four-flowered; *flowers* regular, pentandrous.

A stout parasitical shrub, found on trees in the forests on the eastern border of Bengal, where it blossoms great part of the year.

Berries while young clothed with smooth, shining, dark brown bark. *Leaves* opposite, short-petioled, ovate and ovate-cordate, sides often unequal as in most of the plants of this genus, entire, smooth on both sides; from three to four inches long. *Umbellules* axillary, crowded, subsessile, much shorter than the leaves. *Involucres* four-lobed, four-flowered; *lobes* ovate-lanceolate, smooth, entire. *Flowers* sessile, pretty large, equal to the involucres. *Calyx* superior, short, five-toothed, villous. *Corol*; *tube* widening toward the mouth, villous. *Berries* regular, five-parted; *segments* linear, revolute. *Filaments* pulling the segments of the corol, and inserted on them below their middle. *Others* oval. *Germ* oval, sericeous. *Style* rather longer than the corol. *Stigma* two-lobed.

6. *L. anpullarens*. *R.*

Leaves opposite, oblong, polished. *Racemes* axillary, simple. *Flowers* calycelated, regular, hexandrous; *tube* of the corol gibbous. *Berries* long, oval.

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Found on trees in the forests of Silhet, but seems to prefer the mango tree to all others. Flowers in the dry season, probably the whole year round.

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Stems as in our other Indian species, the size and shape very uncertain, but numerous, bitid, tritid, or quadrifid, smooth; *branches* and *branchlets* spread in all directions. *Leaves* opposite, short-petioled, oblong, entire, smooth, from three to four inches long, and generally less than two in breadth. *Racemes* axillary, pretty large, greenish yellow. *Bractes* oval, one at the base of each pedicel, and two pressing the base of the germ like an inferior, bilobate, calyx. *Calyx* superior, entire, rotate. *Corol* regular; *tube* gibbous; *border* six-cleft; *divisions* revolute, somewhat spatulate. *Filaments* six, from the mouth of the tube of the corol, length of its segments. *Antthers* ovate. *Germ* inferior, one-celled, and containing one ovule attached to the top of the cell. *Style* longer than the corol. *Stigma* large. *Berry* inferior, long-oval, smooth, yellow, size of a currant, one-celled. *Pulp* pale yellow, very clammy. *Seeds* solitary, ovate. *Integuments* two; *exterior* marked with six longitudinal fibres; *inner* membranaceous. *Perisperm* conform to the seed, six-grooved, green. *Embryo* cylindric, inverse. *Cotyledons* short, semi-cylindric. *Radicule* cylindric, with a turbinate apex rising above the perisperm, inverse.

7. *H. claratus. R.*

Leaves opposite, broad-lanceolate. *Flowers* axillary, few together, tetrandrous; *corols* irregular, four-cleft; *berries* clavate.

A delicate, shrubby parasite; found in the Silhet district growing on *Acerrhoa Carambola*.

8. *H. pentapetalus. R.*

Leaves opposite, from lanceolate to oval-cordate, and obliquely attenuate, smooth. *Racemes* axillary. *Flowers* pentandrous; *petals* five, with enlarged, three-sided base.

A large, very ramous, shrubby plant, found growing on various trees in the forests of Silhet. Flowers appearing about the beginning of the rains in June.

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Branches and *branchlets* columnar and quite smooth. *Leaves* opposite, petioled, from lanceolate to ovate-cordate, obliquely attenuate from the middle to the apex, entire, smooth, from three to four inches long, and about two broad. *Racemes* axillary, solitary, or paired, straight, simple, often as long as the leaves, smooth. *Flowers* very numerous, short-pedicelled, small, scattered, red. *Bractes*, an oval one embraces the base of the germ on the outside. *Calyx* superior, rather small, sub-entire, smooth. *Petals* five, the base of each swelled out into a fleshy, three-sided body, giving to the bottom of the corol a globular form and meeting in the centre, leaving only a small aperture for the style; above tongue-shaped, and recurved. *Filaments* five, inserted on the petals; *antthers* obovate. *Germ* oblong, one-celled, and containing one ovule, pendulous from the top of the cell. *Style* four-sided, jointed, or appearing so near the middle. *Stigma* a little enlarged. *Berries* oblong, smooth, greenish-yellow, one-seeded.

HAMILTONIA. Roxb.

Calyx five-cleft. *Corol* infundibuliform. *Germ* one-celled, five-seeded; *attachment* of the ovula inferior. *Stigma* five-cleft. *Capsules* inferior, one-celled, five-valved. *Seeds* five, lattice-arilled. *Embryo* erect, and furnished with a perisperm.

1. *H. suaveolens. R.*

Shrubby. *Leaves* opposite, broad-lanceolar. *Flowers* in terminal, umbelliform heads.

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This charming, fragrant-flowered shrub was found wild on the Rajmahal hills by Mr. William Roxburgh, jun. and by him introduced into the Botanic garden at Calcutta, where it blossoms during the cold season. It is named after Mr. William Hamilton of the Woodlands near Philadelphia in North America, an eminent botanist, and the first who was at the expense of erecting a conservatory in that country for the preservation of the plants of a hot climate. To this gentleman the Botanic garden at Calcutta is under the greatest obligation for having enriching it with many of the choicest plants of the New World.

Stem stout, shrubby; *branches* opposite, cross-armed, ascending. *Bark* of the ligneous parts ash-coloured, with dark purple specks; general height from six to ten feet. *Leaves* opposite, short-petioled, broad-lanceolate, smooth, entire, from three to six inches long. *Stipules* or rather connecting membranes broad, ensiform. *Flowers* sessile, in terminal corymbiform heads, on short, trichotomous branchlets, numerous, pure white, and delightfully fragrant. *Bractes* ensiform, villous; several surrounding each fascicle or head of flowers, as well as intermixed amongst them. *Calyx* superior, five-cleft, permanent; *divisions* subulate. *Corol* one-petalled, funnel-shaped. *Tube* slender, widening a little towards the mouth. *Border* consisting of five, spreading, oblong divisions. *Filaments* five, very short, inserted into the tube of the corol a little within its mouth. *Antthers* half-erect, linear. *Germ* inferior, one-celled, and containing five distinct chambers attached to the bottom of the cell, which now, thick and succulent, become the net-like aril of the ripe seed; each chamber contains one ovulum attached to its bottom. *Capsules* the size of a pea, oblong, crowned with the calyx, one-celled, five-valved, opening from the apex. *Seeds* five when all come to maturity, which is very seldom the case, their shape differing according to the number attached to the bottom of the cell, each enveloped in a beautiful, dry net-like aril. *Integument* single, dark blackish-brown, friable. *Perisperm* in very small quantity, indeed it may be called an *inner integument*. *Embryo* conform to the seed, erect; *cotyledons* two, cordate, foliaceous, with a doubling down the middle. *Plumula* minute. *Radicule* oblong, inferior, pointing to the umbilicus. Compare with *Psathura*, Geert. carp. iii. 83. t. 194.

2. *H. pilosa*, R.

Shrubby, straight, exceedingly hairy. *Leaves* opposite, short-petioled, lanceolate, entire. *Flowers* in axillary fascicles, mixed amongst many long, very hairy bractes. A native of the Moluccas. 556

MUSSAENDA, Schreb. *gen.* N. 326.

Calyx five-cleft. *Corol* funnel-shaped. *Stamina* within the tube. *Germ* inferior, two-celled: *ovules* many-seeded; *attachment* of the ovula two jugiform receptacles, inserted on the partition. *Stigma* two cleft. *Capsules* two-celled, three-valved. *Seeds* numerous.

1. *M. corymbosa*, Roxb.

Shrubby, erect. *Corymb* terminal. *Leaves* oblong, smooth. Native of Ceylon, Malabar, &c. In the Botanic garden at Calcutta it grows to be a stout, rigidly erect, ramous shrub, and is in blossom during the rains, at which time the plants surpass it in beauty.

Trunk straight; *branches* many, decussate. *Bark* smooth. *Leaves* opposite, short-petioled, oblong, pointed, entire, smooth on both sides, from six to nine inches long, and from three to four broad. *Floral leaves* long-petioled, generally one to each primary division of the corymb, of an oval form, acute, pure white, smooth on both sides, five or seven-nerved. *Petioles* of the floral leaves long, slender, drooping, inserted on the apex of the germ, forming one of the divisions of the calyx. *Stipules* within the leaves, from a broad cordate base, tapering to an acute point. *Corymb* terminal, compound and decoumpound, smooth. *Bractes* ovate lanceolate. *Flowers* numerous, and uncommonly beautiful. *Calyx* five-parted; *divisions* erect, bristle-shaped, smooth. *Corol* funnel-shaped. *Tube* slender, more than twice the length of the calyx, swelled a little about the middle, where the stamens are lodged; *mouth* closed with orange-coloured hair. *Border* of five ovate, fleshy, pointed, spreading divisions, on the upper side convex, villous, of a deep but bright orange colour, and greenish underneath. *Filaments* five, short, inserted into the middle of the tube. *Anthers* linear, hid in the tube. *Germ* inferior, two-celled; *ovules* numerous, on a pedicelled jugiform receptacle, projecting above the insertion and far below it. *Style* half the length of the tube of the corol. *Stigma* two, (the ovules) oval, two-celled, two-valved. *Seeds* numerous.

Obs. In some parts of India the white floral leaves are brought to table as an esculent herb.

2. *M. frondosa*, Willd. *sp. pl.* 1, 497.

Shrubby, erect. *Leaves* oblong, acuminate, villous. *Panicles* terminal, dichotomous villous.

M. Zeylanica, Bur. *et* Zyl. 165. t. 76.

Belilla, Rhed. *Mal.* ii. 27. tab. 17.

A native of various parts of India; in the Botanic garden at Calcutta it grows to be a pretty large shrub, but with few branches, at least when compared to the preceding species, but the flowers, which appear about the end of the rains and beginning of the cool season, are larger and of a brighter colour.

BAEBOBOTRYS, Schreb. *gen.* N. 318.

Calyx five-parted. *Corol* tubular. *Germ* semi inferior, one-celled, many-seeded, attached to a free, inferior, central receptacle. *Berry* inferior, many-seeded.

1. *B. indica*, R.

Shrubby. *Leaves* alternate, ventricose-oblong, grossly serrate. *Racemes* axillary, and terminal; the terminal ones more generally compound.

A large shrub, a native of Chittagong; in the Botanic garden at Calcutta it flowers in February, March and April, but rarely perfects its seeds there.

It appears to differ from *Lahl's B. lanceolata*, *Symb.* i. p. 19. t. 6. in the leaves being shorter-petioled, and more grossly serrate; as well as in the inflorescence.

Trunk erect, in plants eight or ten years old as thick as a man's leg. *Branches* numerous, extending down to the ground, straight and nearly erect. *Bark* smooth, dark brown, general height of the whole plant from eight to twelve feet. *Leaves* alternate, rather short petioled, ventricose-oblong, tapering to an acute point, remotely and deeply repund, serrate, pretty smooth on both sides, and glossy on the upper surface, veins large and parallel, from three to six inches long, and from one to two and a half broad. *Stipules* none. *Racemes* axillary, and terminal, often several together, some of them ramous, much shorter than the leaves; the terminal one generally panicle. *Flowers* numerous, diverging, short-pedicelled, small, pure white. *Bractes* one at the base of each pedicel, and two pressing on the calyx. *Calyx* single, semi-spherical, permanent, five-parted, divisions obtuse. *Corol* one-petalled. *Tube* short, somewhat gibbous. *Border* of five equal, roundish, expanded segments. *Filaments* short, inserted into the tube of the corol, immediately below the middle of the segments of the border, innervated, smooth. *Anthers* cordate, converging in form of a dome over the apex of the pistillum. *Germ* semi-inferior, broad ovate, one-celled, containing numerous ovula from the bottom of the cell. *Style* short. *Stigma* tending to be lobate. *Berry* inferior, crowned with the permanent calyx, round, smooth, dry, size of a grain of black pepper, one-celled, euvular. *Receptacle* round-cordate, free, attached to the bottom of the cell, as in *Primula*, &c. *Art.* *sem.* i. 233. t. 50. *Seeds* numerous, angular.

2. *B. ramentacea*, R.

Shrubby. *Leaves* alternate, lanceolate, acuminate, entire, smooth. *Panicles* terminal,

axillary, and lateral, rameticeous. *Berries* minute, white, succulent.

Mulmooriya is the vernacular name at Silhet, where it is indigenous. It grows to be a pretty large shrub, blossoms in March and April, and the seeds ripen in October and November.

Leaves alternate, short-petioled, lanceolate, acuminate, entire, smooth, from two to six inches long. *Panicles* terminal, axillary, and lateral, numerous, small, crowded with small, abortive, ferruginous, rametaceous branchlets. *Flowers* small, greenish-yellow. *Bractes* ferruginous, small, subulate. *Calyx* five-parted, almost five-leaved. *Corol*; tube very small. *Border* of five orbicular, veined segments. *Filaments* five, short, inserted into the tube of the corol. *Anthers* two-lobed, broad-ovate. The *germ* may be called superior, ovate, smooth, one-celled; *ovula* numerous, on a sub-cylindric receptacle, rising from the base of the cell. *Style* short. *Stigma* two or three-lobed. *Berries* completely inferior, size of a grain of black pepper, white, smooth, succulent, one-celled. *Cell* formed by a white, pretty hard, but thin, uniform integument. *Seeds* several, minute, angular, black, pitted, attached to the free, central receptacle, as in the germ. *Integuments* uncertain, on account of the diminutive size of the seed. *Perisperm* soft, juicy, dark-coloured. *Embryo* sub-cylindric, transverse.

3. *B. nemoralis*, Willd. spec. i. 992.

Shrubby. *Leaves* alternate, ovate-oblong, repand-dentate, smooth. *Racemes* axillary, short, and crowded.

Mulmooriya is the vernacular name in Silhet, where it is indigenous and grows to the size of a pretty large, very ramous, upright shrub. It flowers in March, and the seeds ripen in May.

Branches and *branchlets* numerous, nearly erect, round and pretty smooth. *Bark* of the old woody parts brown, of the young shoots green. *Leaves* alternate, petioled, ovate-oblong, margins repand, serrate-dentate, (for there is a mixture of the whole,) in some acuminate, both sides smooth, texture firm, three or four inches long, by two broad. *Racemes* axillary, about twice the length of the petioles, ramous, and crowded with minute white flowers. *Bractes* subulate, one-flowered, besides one or two broader on the short petioles, or pressing the calyx. *Calyx* campanulate, five parted. *Corol* with a very short tube, and a border of five oval segments. *Filaments* five, inserted into the tube, under the middle of the segments of the border, short, incurved. *Germ* superior, one-celled, containing numerous ovula, attached to a free receptacle, rising from the bottom of the cell. *Style* short. *Stigma* three-lobed.

4. *B. glabra*, R.

Arboreous. *Leaves* alternate, ovate-lanceolate, entire, smooth. *Panicles* axillary, smooth.

A slender tree, with straight, smooth branches, and leaves; a native of Chittagong, where it flowers in March.

5. *B. tetrandra*, R.

Leaves alternate, oblong, entire. *Racemes* axillary. *Flowers* tetrandrous.

A native of the Moluccas.

VERBASCUM. Schreb. gen. N. 331.

Corol rotate, somewhat unequal. *Capsules* superior, two-celled, two-valved.

1. *V. Thapsus*, Willd. spec. i. 1001.

Leaves decurrent, downy on both sides. *Stem* simple.

Found by Captain Hardwicke amongst the mountains on his tour to Shreenagura. In the Botanic garden at Calcutta it grows to the height of from six to eight feet, the stem still perfectly straight, but often ramous; it blossoms during the cold season.

DATURA. Schreb. gen. N. 332.

Corol infundibuliform, plaited. *Calyx* tubular, angular, deciduous. *Capsule* four-valved.

1. *D. fastuosa*, Willd. spec. i. 1008. *Fleming* in *Asiat. Res.* xi.

Annual, coloured. *Leaves* with the two sides unequally ovate, margins repand, lobate.

Flowers double. *Fruit* round, echinate, drooping.

Benq. Kala-Dhootoora.

Stramonium indica terlia, seu *Datura rubra*, Rumph. Amb. x. 243. t. 87. f. 2.

A native of various parts of India. It flowers during the rainy and cool season. The dry root smoked is said to relieve spasmodic asthma.

2. *D. Metel*, Willd. spec. 1009. *Fleming*, *Ibid.* 165.

Annual. *Leaves* with the two sides unequally ovate, margins repand-lobate. *Fruit* round, spinous.

Benq. Dhootoora.

Stramonium indica prima, seu *Datura alba*, Rumph. Amb. v. 242. t. 87. f. 1.

Hummata, Rhecl. Med. ii. 47. t. 28.

Very common every where over India; produces flowers and seed the whole year.

PHYSALIS. Schreb. gen. N. 336.

Calyx gibbous, five-toothed. *Corol* rotate. *Berry* superior, within the inflated calyx, two-celled, many-seeded.

1. *P. flexuosa*, Willd. spec. i. 1020.

Shrubby; branches flexuose. Leaves oblong, often paired. Flowers axillary, crowded, sessile.

Pavetti. Rheed. Mal. iv. 113. t. 55.

Beng. Ushwa-gaudha.

Teling. Pemmeroo.

This perennial species is to be found in almost every soil and situation. Flowers all the year round.

Stems very rare, erect, shrubby, flexuose, two-forked, round, downy. Leaves double, short-petioled, ovate, a little sessile, downy, from two to four inches long. Flowers axillary, subsessile, crowded, small, greenish. Corolla campanulate. Anthers split at the base. Berry red, smooth, sessile.

The Teling physicians reckon the roots as a poison; indeed they are all much addicted to the belief of fatal poisons being present in a great variety of their simples; hence the name *Naga*, i. e. the head of a snake. *Cholera Naga* of Linnaeus being so often annexed to that of various plants. They are indeed of the order of antivenoms as the Greek or Roman physicians were, when writing of the Indians, saying if we consider the great number of poisonous animals and plants which abound in the warm or part of Asia, to the dreadful effects of which a very few only are whimsical. It is therefore very natural for them to attend much more to this branch of medicine than is done in cool climates, where there is scarcely an animal at which the bite or sting can be said to be mortal.

2. *P. Alatum*, Willd. spec. i. 1022.

Herbaceous; branches angulose. Leaves in pairs, entire, and even what is regular.

A native of India. In the Botanic garden at Calcutta it flowers during the cool season, but does not thrive in Bengal.

3. *P. purpurea*, Willd. spec. i. 1022.

Biennial or perennial, very much branched, diffuse, red-stem. Leaves double, or single, and then with a branchlet; ovate, dentate. Flowers axillary, drooping. Stipules two-lobed.

P. alata, Sims' Bot. Mag. 1008. I concur with the author, in referring *P. pubescens* to the same species.

Beng. Tepariya.

I have only found this in a cultivated state and that on account of its large, yellowish, palatable berries; although naturally perennial yet the plants are raised annually from seed, as they are not fruitful after the first year. The same is the case with the *Capsicum* and the many varieties of *Solanum Melongena*.

4. *P. melongena*, Willd. spec. i. 1024.

Annual, ramose, downy. Leaves double or single, and then with a branchlet, ovate, irregularly dentate. Flowers solitary, erect. Stigmata entire. Fruit pendulous.

India Indica. Rheed. Mal. x. cen. Moeloe 139. t. 70.

Beng. Ben Tepariya.

Hind. Toolati pati.

A small ramose annual, common on cultivated ground, both in Bengal and on the coast of Coromandel.

Stems short, but distinct; branches many, two-forked, striated, a little downy. Leaves double, except at the divisions of the branchlets, where they are single, the smaller branchlets occupying the place of the odd one; angust, petioled, cordate, irregularly toothed, downy on both sides; from two to four inches long. Pedicels solitary, axillary, erect, one-flowered. Flowers small, campanulate, unilamin, pale yellow, and smooth. Fruit is a little hairy, yellow.

SOLANUM. *Solanum* L. N. 537.

Calyx five parted. Corolla rotate. Anthers cohering, gaping at the top with a double pore. Berry superior, two-celled, many-seeded.

SECT. I. *Uncirced*.

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1. *S. pubescens*, Willd. spec. i. 1026.

Subarborescens, unarborescens. Leaves alternate, oblong, pointed, entire, downy. Cymes dichotomous.

Gaudra the Sanscrit name, see Asiat. Res. iv. 258.

Beng. Cera.

Teling. Rana Gaudha.

Amongst the numerous plants of the Teling country this grows to be a small or middle-sized tree, with a very thick sturdy trunk. It flowers during the hot season.

Leaves alternate, short petioled, oblong, entire, downy, from six to ten inches long. Cymes terminal or leaf-opposed, two-celled; ramifications recurved. Flowers small, white, very numerous. Berry the size of a cherry.

2. *S. acuminatum*, Willd. spec. i. 1025.

Subarborescens, very pale downy. Leaves broad lanceolate, entire. Stipules axillary, obliquely ovate cordate. Cymes in the forks of the branchlets, dichotomous.

* *P. pubescens* and *P. melongena*; see other species in W. C.

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A native of Mauritius, and introduced by Captain Teunant, into the Botanic garden at Calcutta; where it blossoms during the rainy and cold seasons, and continues to ripen its fruit from December till May.

Stem nearly erect, in six years as thick as a man's leg, and about eight feet high. *Bark* smooth, ash-coloured. *Branches* dichotomous, spreading much. *Branchlets* and all the tender parts most completely clothed with sessile and pelicelled, hoary, stellate pubescence. *Leaves* alternate, petioled, broad-lanceolar, tapering to a rather obtuse point, entire; clothed underneath like the branchlets; upper surface a little hairy; from four to eight inches long, and two or three broad. *Petioles* channelled, downy like the branchlets. *Stipules* in sessile, axillary pairs, obliquely ovate-cordate, large, and recurvate round the branchlets, looking more like small common leaves than stipules. *Cymes* in the forks of the branchlets long-peduncled, dichotomous. *Ramifications* recurvate, sub-scand. *Flowers* numerous, sub-sessile, small, lively blue-purple. *Berry* spherical, size of a small cherry, when ripe of a dull yellow.

Obs. Independently of the colour of the flowers, the stipulae or axillary leaves render this species readily known; in all other respects it almost exactly resembles the preceding; in that plant there are no stipulae, and the flowers are white.

3. *S. Lycopersicum*. Willd. sp. i. 1033.

Annual. *Leaves* pinnate, gashed. *Racemes* bipartite, leafless. *Fruit* smooth, vertically compressed, tornlose.

Pomum amoris. *Rumph. Amb.* v. t. 154. f. 1.

Although this is now very common in India, I suspect it is as little a native as the common potatoe, which is now very generally cultivated over India, even by the natives for their own use.

4. *S. rubrum*. Willd. sp. i. 1034.

Annual, erect, unarmed. *Branches* somewhat angular. *Leaves* ovate, dentate, lobate. *Umbels* short-peduncled. *Flowers* and *berries* drooping.

Beng. Goorkhi.

Nelen tsjunda. *Rheed. Mal.* x. t. 73.

A common weed in gardens all over India, with flowers and ripe seed the whole year round.

Seeds received from the Mauritius under the name of *Solanum nodiflorum*, (Willd. sp. i. 1035.) produced this very plant. On that Island it is called *Brede*, and very generally cultivated as a pot herb.

5. *S. decedentatum*. R.

Annual, erect, ramous, hairy. *Leaves* in pairs or solitary with a branchlet, ovate. *Peduncles* axillary, from two to six together, one-flowered. *Calyx* ten-toothed.

A native of China; from thence introduced into the Botanic garden at Calcutta, where it blossoms and ripens its berries most part of the year.

It has the habit of a robust, pubescent variety of *Solanum nigrum*.

Stems annual, nearly erect, with alternate, flexuose, pubescent, round branches and branchlets; general height two or three feet. *Leaves* in pairs or single, and accompanied with a branchlet, petioled, ovate-cordate, somewhat acute, villous. *Peduncles* axillary, from two to six together, one-flowered, drooping when in blossoms. *Calyx* ten-toothed, pubescent. *Berries* the size of a pen, smooth, bright red, when ripe.

6. *S. spirale*. R.

Shrubby, void of pubescence. *Leaves* paired, lanceolar, entire. *Racemes* lateral, the unexpanded part spirally revolute. *Segments* of the calyx glandular.

Bagua is the vernacular name in Silhet, where it is indigenous, and in flower and fruit at various times of the year. Though rather foetid it is an ornamental species on account of its smooth, deep green leaves; spiral racemes of pretty white flowers; and numerous small, round yellow berries.

SECT. II. Armed.

7. *S. Melongena*. Willd. sp. i. 1036.

Perennial. *Leaves* obliquely-ovate, downy, scallop-lobed. Fertile *flowers* solitary, long peduncled, drooping; the barren ones on small racemes. *Fruit* oval, smooth.

Beng. Begoon.

Hind. Bagan.

Teling. Wangkai.

Nila-Barndena. *Rheed. Mal.* x 147. t. 74.

Trongum hortense. *Rumph. Amb.* v. 238. t. 85.

Of this very universally useful, esculent species, there are many varieties cultivated in India. The plants are annually renewed from seed, though all the varieties are perennial; but like the *Capsicums* not so productive after the first year. They continue to blossom and bear fruit the whole year, but chiefly during the cold season. In Bengal, in a rich soil, they have very few prickles, but in a poor one many.

8. *S. longum*. R.

Perennial. *Leaves* irregularly ovate, scalloped. *Fruit* cylindrical, smooth. *Calyx* sometimes armed.

Sans. Koolce.

Beng. Kooli-begoon.

Neer Wanga is the Telinga name of the plant, and Neer Wangkai the fruit.

Long Brinjal of Europeans.

I consider this to be a species clearly distinct from *melongena*, for the fruit is always cylindrical, never changing by culture into any other form. The plant is biennial, and in every respect like *Melungena*, the fruit excepted. I have only met with it in gardens, where it is cultivated for the table, and I have seen it nine years in vain without producing any change in it. The cold season is the proper time for rearing it.

The plants will exist several years, but are either dug up or neglected after the first.

Stem short, erect, somewhat woody. *Branches* numerous, spreading, two-forked, downy, sometimes prickly; the whole plant is from two to three feet high. *Leaves* alternate petioled, oblong, scolloped, or sub-lobate, downy; from six to ten inches long; sometimes the principal nerve is prickly on the under side. *Flowers* bowing, large, of a beautiful, bright bluish-purple, they are of two kinds, abortive with a minute pistil on a small raceme or umbellet; and a single fertile one upon its own proper petiole, which generally stands immediately below or close by the peduncle of the racemes. *Calyx* and *petioles* sometimes prickly. *Berry* pendulous, cylindrical, generally a little curved, but never in the least clubbed, smooth, yellow; from nine to eighteen inches long, and from one and a half to two and a half in diameter, it is generally three-lobed.

9. *S. insanum*, Willd. sp. i. 1037.

Perennial, (in a poor soil) armed. *Leaves* ovate, sinuate, downy. *Peduncles* from one to four-flowered. *Calyx* often armed. *Fruit* from oval to spherical, polished.

A native of Abyssinia, yet I doubt whether Rumphius's *Trogon hortensis* can be any other than the real Indian *melongena*. From the same island, the seeds of a variety of the above *Cassanina*, were brought to the Botanic garden at Calcutta. Their plants are more spinous, and the fruit perfectly round, white, and smooth, almost the size of a small crab-apple. This I take to be Rumphius's *Trogon aegyptiaca*, vol. v. p. 240. t. 86. f. 1. and so far as my observation extends, it is not cultivated on the continent of India.

10. *S. atropurpureum*, Willd. sp. i. 1038.

Annual, scarcely armed. *Leaves* oval, repand, downy. *Peduncles* one-flowered. *Berries* red, smooth, depressed, five-lobed.

From the Marathas, where it is said to be indigenous, it has been introduced into the Botanic garden at Calcutta, where it grows to the height of about two feet, with many spreading branches, clothed with short stellate pubescence, and here and there a small straight prickle; flowers white, and appear at all seasons.

11. *S. diffusum*, R.

Diffuse, perennial, prickly. *Leaves* oval, deeply scolloped, downy and prickly on both sides. *Peduncles* and *calyx* prickly. *Berries* one-lobed.

Solanum hircinum, Chinese. Plenk. Act. 62. f. 1.

Sax. Scapularia, Kalmukia, Potuandola, Pootrupada, Bohozphela, Godhuna, Kupateshwara, Kanna, Katoovartakes, Kshetrāja.

Telug. Nella Melunga.

This is by far the most common species I know; every soil and situation seems to suit it equally well; it is in flower all the year round, and often perennial.

Stems more or less numerous, irregular, woody, diffuse, two-forked branches spread on the ground, or near it; *young shoots* covered with stellate down; all the branches thickly armed with strong, sharp, compressed, somewhat recurved prickles. *Leaves* alternate, petioled, oval, much scolloped, or slightly lobate; both sides covered with stellate down, and the veins armed with straight prickles. *Flowers* as in *S. laevis*, except that here the raceme is sometimes wanting. *Berry* perfectly globular, smooth, about an inch in diameter, colour varying according as they have been exposed to the sun, or to shade; in the former case they are yellow, in the latter white; the Telinga people give the name of *nella melunga* to the former, and *tella mollauga* to the latter.

Obs. The fruits are much esteemed by the natives; all tribes eat them freely in their curries, for which reason the plant is often found cultivated in the Circars.

There is another sort, so exceedingly like this in almost every respect, that it was long before I discovered they were distinct: the chief distinguishing marks are, the leaves in this are longer, smoother, and deeply lobated, with the lobes sometimes scolloped, or sub-lobate, and the prickles much more numerous, longer, sharper and all perfectly straight.

12. *S. Jacquinii*, Willd. sp. i. 1041.

Biennial, armed, angular, creeping. *Leaves* oblong-lanceolate, armed on the sides with straight spines. *Calyx* armed. *Berries* globular, smooth, variegated.

Beng. Kanthakaree.

A native of Bengal, where it is generally found on road sides near villages. It is in blossom, and produces ripe fruit most part of the year.

Root at least biennial. *Stem* more, but several, flexuose, ramous branches, spreading close on the ground, for an extent of some feet, of an striking root at the insertion of the leaves; angular, nearly void of pubescence. *Leaves* frequently in pairs, oblong, pinnatifid, or lacinate, smooth, but armed on both sides with long, strong, straight spines. *Racemes* between the leaves, and almost as long, bearing four, five, or six alternate, pedicelled, large, bright blue flowers. *Calyx* armed with straight spines. *Berries* spherical, size of a large gooseberry, very smooth, drooping, while immature variegated with green and white, when ripe with different shades of yellow only.

13. *S. latifolium*, Willd. sp. i. 1042.

Shrubby, annual, very ramous. *Leaves* ovate, lobate, downy, armed on both sides.

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Racemes leaf-opposed. *Calyx* armed. *Berries* erect, round, smooth.

Rang Vyakool, Vyakoor, Goorkama.

Cheru-chunda. *Rheed*, *Mal.* ii. t. 36.

Solanum frutescens, &c. *Burm.* *Zegl.* p. 220. t. 102, is a pretty good representation of this plant, but I think Dillenius's *S. indicum spinosum flore boraginaceo*, t. 270. f. 349, must have been taken from a very different species, the flowers being much too large, and the leaves too deeply divided for our East Indian plant.

Trunk trifling, but the branches are numerous, ligneous, and perennial, forming a large, very ramous shrub of several feet in height, armed with numerous very acute, somewhat recurved spines; the young parts are downy. *Leaves* solitary, or in pairs, petioled, ovate-lobate, downy, and armed with a few straight spines on both sides, from two to four inches long. *Racemes* between or opposite to the leaves, supporting several large-petioled, middle-size l. pile blue flowers. *Calyx* deeply five-cleft, armed. *Berries* erect, round, smooth, size of a marrowfat pea; white immature, variegated with deeper and lighter green, when ripe with deep orange-yellow.

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11. *S. trilobatum*, Willd. *sp.* i. 1049.

Shrubby, scandent, armed with recurved, acute prickles. *Leaves* ovate, three, four, or five-lobed, smooth. *Racemes* terminal, or between the leaves. *Berries* drooping, round, smooth.

Teling. Oochinta-kura; kura means esculent, the leaves being one of their favourite pot herbs.

Solanum trilobatum, *Burm.* *Fed.* 55. t. 22. f. 2.

Compare with Linnaeus's *S. a. fusiforme*.

A native of the coast of Coromandel, particularly the Northern Circars, where it is found in abundance on the road sides, running over bushes, upon low trees, or whatever support it meets; for it is by far too long and slender to support itself. In flower and seed the whole year.

Stems and larger *branches* ligneous, scandent; armed with numerous, very sharp, recurved prickles, otherwise perfectly smooth; general extent from one to two fathoms, and often very ramous. *Leaves* scattered, remote, petioled, sub-ovate, three, four, or five-lobed, smooth, of a shining green on both sides. *Petioles* and *veins* armed. *Peduncles* leaf-opposite, solitary, or accompanied with a single, one-flowered pedicel; armed, few-flowered. *Flowers* large, bluish-purple. *Germ* two-celled. *Berries* of the size and appearance of a red currant, smooth, drooping.

15. *S. hirsutum*, R.

Annual or biennial, ramous, prickly, and hairy. *Leaves* double, one of the pair smaller, ovate-cordate, angle-lobed. *Calyx* unarmed. *Berry* round, very hairy, four-celled.

Ana-Chunda, *Rheed*, *Mal.* ii. 65. tab. 35.

Beng. Ram-begoon.

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Is a scarce plant, grows in the country about Calcutta, and is found in flower and fruit in August.

Root perennial. *Stem* scarcely any, but many sub-ligneous branches covered with much down, and armed with innumerable, small, erect spines. *Leaves* double, as in several of the *Physalis*: petioled, one of the pair always much larger than the other, but it is from the axils of the smallest that the branchlets issue; they are obovate, irregularly angle-lobed; the upper surface is thickly covered with much erect, soft hair, on the under side it is more distinctly stellate, and whitish; *nerve* and larger *veins* armed on both sides with strong straight prickles, the largest from six to nine inches long, and from four to six broad, the smaller about half the size. *Petioles* round, hairy, prickly; those of the large leaves half their length, and coloured on the upper side; those of the smaller ones about one-fourth part of their length. *Label* generally opposite, and below the leaves, simple, few-flowered. *Peduncles* and *pedicels* short and hairy, but not prickly. *Flowers* white, pretty large. *Calyx* hairy, otherwise unarmed. *Corol* very hairy on the outside. *Anthers* sessile, conical. *Germ* hairy. *Berries* the size of a nutmeg, round, very hairy, four-celled, as in *Datura*.

16. *S. stramonifolium*, Jacq.

Shrubby erect. *Branches*, *petioles* and *leaves* sparingly beset with strong, flattened prickles. *Leaves* alternate or geminate, ovate, unequally cordate, deeply sinuate-lobate, with stellate pubescence on both sides. *Corymbs* lateral, bifid, unarmed, with glandular, slightly viscous pubescence. *Corolla* flat, with undulate laciniae. *Berry* round, smooth; on thickened, clavate *peduncles*.

Beng. Gota begoon.

This is an exceedingly common plant in Bengal, where it grows near the habitations of men; in blossom and fruit the whole year.

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CAPSICUM. Schreb. *gen.* N. 338.

Corol wheel-shaped. *Anthers* converging. *Berry* superior, juiceless, from two to three-celled.

1. *C. purpureum*, R.

Shrubby. *Leaves* ovate-lanceolate. *Peduncles* solitary in the divisions of the branchlets; after the blossom drops erect. *Berry* erect, ovate, dark purple.

In 1796, I found a single plant of this species in the garden, but from whence it came I could never learn; most likely from the Molucca Islands. The seeds have for these thirteen years continued to produce, in all situations, plants exactly the same as the original one;

this circumstance, with the general colour and erect ovate fruit, leaves little room to doubt its being a distinct species.

Sp. short, branches numerous, dichotomous; *young shoots* almost four-sided, and deeply tinged with dark purple; whole height from two to four feet. *Leaves* solitary at the divisions of the branches, or in pairs where the branches do not divide, petioled, ovate-lanceolate, they are also tinged with the prevailing dark purple colour of the whole plant, particularly the nerves and veins. *Peduncles* solitary in the divisions of the branches, as long as the petioles. *Flowers* a beautiful purple, drooping. *Berry* ovate, erect, of a dark-purple till ripe, then of a dull reddish colour, generally three-celled, but the partitions are often discontinued towards the apex.

The envelope of the seed is rather less acrid than that of the other sorts in use at our tables.

2. *C. nigrum*, Willd. *sp. i.* 1050.

Shrubby. *Leaves* ovate-lanceolate. *Peduncles* solitary. *Flowers* drooping. *Fruit* oblong, reflex.

This does not appear to be a native of India, as the Hindoos have no name for it, nor is it even found in their gardens. In India the *Capsicums* are all shrubby, but produce so badly after the first year, and begin to look so scrappy, that they are seldom suffered to remain longer than one season.

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3. *C. grossum*, Willd. *sp. i.* 1051.

Shrubby. *Leaves* ovate-oblong. *Peduncles* solitary, one-flowered, drooping. *Fruit* reflex, swelled into various shapes.

Berg. K. f. f. m. m. m. m.

Caffee-chilly is the name by which this sort is generally known among Europeans; the plant does not appear to me to be a native of India. The thick fleshy skin of this species is but triflingly acrid, and a palatable condiment is made of them.

4. *C. frutescens*, Willd. *sp. i.* 1051.

Shrubby. *Leaves* ovate-lanceolate. *Peduncles* solitary. *Flowers* drooping. *Fruit* tapering, curved, reflex.

Berg. Lal gachh Lakka murchi, or Lal Lakka murchi.

Hind. Lal gachh murchi.

There is a pointed variety, with the fruit yellow, or of a bright orange colour when ripe, which the Hindoos call simply *chilly*, it is the sort most used; particularly when dried, in which state it is to be found in every market.

5. *C. micondium*, L.

Shrubby. *Leaves* ovate-ovate. *Peduncles* in pairs. *Flowers* drooping. *Calyx* with imbricate spreading teeth. *Fruit* sub-cylindric, erect.

Berg. Dian Lakka murchi.

East Indian Bird-chilly or *Capsicum-pepper capicum*.

6. *C. coccineum*, Willd. *sp. i.* 1051.

Shrubby, fruit globose.

I doubt much whether this be a native of India, for I have only found it in the gardens of the curious.

STRYCHNOS, Schreb. *gener. N.* 339

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Calyx five parted. *Coral* funnel shaped. *Germ* two-celled: *ovula* many, attached to the middle of the partition. *Berry* superior, one-celled. *Seeds* numerous in soft pulp. *Embryo* furnished with a perisperm, and the radicle pointing to the receptacle (near obliterated centripetal).

1. *S. Nux-vomica*, Willd. *sp. i.* 1052. *Roth. Chron.* i. 4.

Leaves opposite, three and five-nerved, oval, lucid. *Berries* many-seeded.

Caribam. *Rheed. Mal.* i. t. 37.

Berg. Kuchela.

Tel. g. Musadi.

A middling-sized tree, common on almost every part of the coast of Coromandel: in flower during the cold season.

Trunk short, often crooked, but pretty thick. *Branches* irregular, both are covered with smooth, ash-coloured bark; *young shoots* highly polished, deep green. Wood white, hard, close-grained, and bitter. *Leaves* opposite, short-petioled, oval, shining, smooth on both sides, entire, from three to five-nerved, or rather between that and triple, or quadruple, differing in size from one and a half to four inches long, and from one to three broad. *Stipules* none. *Flowers* small, greenish-white, collected on small terminal corymbs. *Calyx* five-toothed, persistent. *Coral* infundibuliform, as in the genus. *Eduncles* scarcely any, or exceedingly short, inserted over the bottom of the divisions of the coral. *Stamens* a long, half with in the tube, and half out. *Germ* two-celled, with many ovules in each, attached to the thickened centre of the partition. *Style* the length of the tube of the coral. *Stigma* capitate. *Berry* round, smooth, size of a pretty large apple, covered with a smooth, somewhat hard shell, of a rich, beautiful orange colour when ripe; filled with a white, soft, gelatinous pulp. *Seeds* several, immersed in the pulp of the berry.

The wood of this tree being hard and durable is used for many purposes by the natives. It is exceedingly bitter, particularly that of the root, which is used to cure intermittent fever, and the bites of venomous snake; when that of *Naga murchi* cannot be had. The

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seeds are employed in the distillation of country spirits, to render them more intoxicating. The pulp of the fruit seems perfectly innocent, as it is greedily eaten by many sorts of birds.

2. *S. polatorum*. Willd. sp. i. 1052. *Coccoloba* pl. 1. 5. 5.

Leaves opposite, from ovate to oval, smooth, pointed. *Bark* deeply cracked. *Berries* one-seeded.

Beng. and Hind. Narm-deo.

S. polatorum. Asiatic Res. xi. p. 178.

Teling. Indoga.

Tam. Tettan-kotta.

Eng. Clearing-nut.

This species grows to be a larger tree than *Nuc-ranica*. It is much scarcer, being only found among mountains and woods of great extent. It flowers during the hot season.

Dr. König's description of this tree in the *Asiatick plantarum* of Linnaeus, page 148, is so perfect, as to leave me little to add; the only observation I have to make is, that the leaves cannot be said to be either three or five-nerved.

Stipules entire, connecting. *Corymb* from the extremities of the last year's shoots, round the base of this year's, small, bearing in ternary order, many small, erect, fragrant, greenish-yellow flowers. *Filaments* rather longer than in *Nuc-ranica*. *Gera* and contents as in *S. Nuc-ranica*. *Berry* shining, black when ripe.

The wood of this, like that of the former, is hard and durable, and is used for various economical purposes.

The pulp of the fruit, when ripe, is eaten by the natives; to me the taste is rather disagreeable.

The ripe seeds are dried, and sold in every market to clear muddy water. The natives never drink clear well water if they can get pond or river water, which is always more or less impure according to circumstances. One of the seeds is well rubbed for a minute or two round the inside of the vessel containing the water, generally an unglazed earthen one, which is then left to settle; in a very short time the impurities fall to the bottom, leaving the water clear and, so far as I have been able to learn, perfectly wholesome. These seeds are constantly carried about by the more provident part of our officers and soldiers, in time of war, to enable them to purify their water. They are easier to be obtained than alum, and are probably less hurtful to the constitution.

3. *S. colubrina*. Willd. sp. i. 1052.

Scandent; *tendrils* simple. *Leaves* from oval to oblong, obtusely acuminate, triple-nerved, polished. *Berries* many-seeded.

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Madira Cameram. Rheed. Mal. 8. t. 24.

Beng. Koochila-luta.

Found by Mr. M. R. Smith, indigenous on the hills near Silhet, where it blossoms in April, and the seeds ripen in September and October.

Stem of great size, often from eight to twelve inches in diameter; the wood hard, intensely bitter and of a light gray colour; this with its numerous ramifications climbs over the highest trees. *Bark* ash-coloured, more or less scabrous, according to the age and size of the part of the young shoots, smooth and green. *Tendrils* lateral, simple, becoming thick and lignous. *Leaves* opposite, short-petioled, from oval to oblong, entire, obtusely acuminate, triple-nerved; *acres* extending to the apex, texture rather thin; glossy; from three to six inches long, by two or three broad. *Stipules* none. *Corymb* terminal, small; composed of two or three pairs of opposite, few-flowered, short, villous branches. *Flowers* small, greenish-yellow, in a sub-ternary order. *Bracts* one under each division and sub-division of the corymb, tapering, villous. *Calyx* five-parted, clammy, with glandular pubescence. *Corol* infundibuliform smooth. *Tube* cylindric. *Borley* five-parted; *seg-ments* linear-oblong, spreading. *Filaments* five, short, inserted into the mouth of the tube of the corol under the fissures of its border. *Athers* sub-sagittate. *Gera* superior, ovate, smooth, two-celled, with many *ovula* in each, attached to a fleshy ridge down the middle of the partition. *Styl* the length of the corol. *Stigma* capitate. *Berry* often as large as an orange, round, in the advanced state one cell only can be detected. *Cartea* rather hard and brittle; colour from a bright yellow to a dirty looking mixture of yellow and rough brown. *Pulp* gelatinous and yellow. *Seeds* from two to twelve, orbicular, much flattened as in the *Nuc-ranica*, peltate, nearly an inch broad. *Integuments* two; the *exterior* one thin, but tough, and most densely clothed with soft, short hair, like the softest velvet; the *interior* one a very thin brown membrane.

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The following note was written by Dr. Roxburgh several years before this species was discovered in Bengal, and attached to *S. Nuc-ranica*. I have therefore thought it best to insert it here. — W. C.

There is a tree, but exceedingly rare on this coast, which the Telugu call *Yog-mara* (Yoga, or *Tec-sapara* in the Telugu language), means the *Colubrid* *Colubrid* or *Colubrid* of Linnaeus. *Tec-sapara* means a serpent, and *para* a serpent; this, or being famous for creating the head and moving it from side to side (the sound of music) I have only once met with this tree, and then it was pointed out to me by a Telugu doctor. The tree had been cut down, and carried away, from the only remaining one that I could find some shoot had sprung up. The leaves near the top were on long, short petioled, oblong, and so, three-nerved, about two, or two and a half inches long, by three-fourths of an inch broad. The petioles were very short, and connected at their extremities by a membrane. I took up this root with the greatest care, cut off the upper part from whence the shoot grew, and planted it in my garden, but it soon perished. From the above circumstances I am inclined to think there is a species different from the third, ascending species called *Colubrina*, as well as from the *Nuc-ranica* tree, which yields the root or at least another sort of the *Ligustrum catharticum*. The wood of the root of this sort is esteemed by the Telugu Physicians as an infallible remedy for the bite of the *Naga*, as well as for that of every other venomous snake. It is applied externally, and at the same time given internally. It is also given in substance for the cure of intermitting fevers. — Roxb. Mss.

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4. *A. umbellata*, R.

Shrubby, erect. *Leaves* short-petioled, oblong, smooth, veinless, entire. *Umbels* axillary, drooping. *Calyx* five-parted. *Berries* vertically compressed.

A native of Sumatra, from thence Dr. Charles Campbell sent the seeds to this garden, where the plants thrive luxuriantly, and blossom most part of the year.

Stem shrubby, erect, with alternate, ascending branches; all are covered with a smooth bark; general height of the full grown shrubs about eight feet. *Leaves* alternate, short-petioled, oblong, entire, polished on both sides, deep green, and almost destitute of veins; length from three to four inches, and about two broad. *Peduncles* axillary, solitary, shorter than the leaves, bearing in a simple umbellet, many pretty large, drooping, rose-coloured flowers. *Calyx* five-parted; *divisions* short, and rounded. *Corol.* Tube very short; divisions of the border lanceolate, first recurved, then revolute. *Filaments* short, inserted on the mouth of the tube of the corol. *Anthers* united by their heads into a cone. *Germ* superior, round. *Style* tapering. *Stigma* simple, appearing without the points of the anthers. *Berry* depressed, smooth, shining black, size of a large pea, succulent; the pulp being in considerable proportion, and replete with purple juice. *Seed* solitary, round. *Perisperm* and *embryo* as in the other species.

5. *A. villosa*, R.

Shrubby, erect, with spreading, villous branchlets. *Leaves* lanceolate, crenulate, villous underneath. *Umbellets* terminal, compound, hairy.

A native of the forests of Pulo Pinang, where Mr. R. found it in blossom in July. Compare with *Pyrgus racemosa*, Lourier. *Cochin Ch.* 149.

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6. *A. lanceolata*, R.

Shrubby, with diverging branches. *Leaves* broad-lanceolar, polished. *Panicles* terminal, axillary, composed of a few simple racemes.

A native of the forests of Pulo Pinang, where Mr. W. Roxburgh found it in blossom in July.

Leaves alternate, short-petioled, broad-lanceolar, acuminate, smooth, entire; from six to nine inches long, and two or three broad. *Panicles* terminal and axillary, shorter than the leaves, composed of a few diverging branches. *Flowers* numerous, pedicelled, of a middling size, diverging. *Bractes* solitary, under each pedicel, lanceolate. *Calyx* deeply divided into five ovate segments. *Corol* rotate; *segments* five, ovate-acuminate. *Anthers* sub-sessile, sagittate, open near the acute apex on the inside. *Germ* ovate, one-celled, containing one *ovulum* attached to the bottom of the cell. *Style* length of the stamina. *Stigma* simple, acute.

7. *A. divergens*, R.

Shrubby, with diverging branchlets. *Leaves* sub-sessile, lanceolate, smooth, entire. *Umbellets* terminal, sessile.

A native of the Moluccas.

8. *A. crenata*, R.

Leaves lanceolate, crenate. *Racemes* terminal, often compound. *Flowers* drooping.

From Pulo Pinang, where it is a native.

Shrubby, erect. *Leaves* short-petioled, alternate, lanceolate, margins smooth, somewhat obtuse, crenate. *Racemes* generally solitary, from the extremities of the corymbiform lateral branchlets, and always accompanied with a leaf or two, sometimes they are proliferous. *Flowers* numerous, small, drooping. *Calyx*, *corol*, *stamens* and *pistillum* as in *A. solanacea*. *Berry* globular, smooth, size of a pea, one-seeded.

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9. *A. glandulosa*, R.

Shrubby. *Leaves* lanceolar, margins coloured and glandular. *Umbellets* sub-terminal, numerous, long-pedicelled, globular.

Ban-nurukalee the vernacular name in Silhet, where the shrub is indigenous, flowering in the rainy season.

Leaves alternate, short-petioled, lanceolar, smooth, margins coloured, somewhat repand, and strongly marked with little, elevated, dark-coloured glands on and rather under the margin; from four to six inches long, and an inch or an inch and half broad. *Umbellets* generally from four to eight, alternate at and round the extremities of the numerous smooth branchlets, long-pedicelled, few-flowered, and globular. *Flowers* small, white, short-pedicelled. *Calyx* five-parted, marked with ferruginous spots. *Corol* alternate, the tube being very short; segments of the border five, round, emarginate; imbricated in the bud. *Filaments* inserted on the base of the tube. *Anthers* large, sub-sagittate, sides firmly united, forming a little dome over the mouth of the tube. *Germ* ovate, one-celled, and containing one *ovulum*, attached to the bottom of the cell. *Style* slender. *Stigma* rather enlarged, and even with the top of the anthers.

CHIRONIA. Schreb. gen. N. 349.

Corol rotate. *Pistil* declined. *Stamina* inserted on the tube of the corol. *Anthers* at last spiral. *Pericarp* two-valved, one-celled. *Seeds* numerous.

1. *C. centaurioides*, R.

Annual, erect, four-sided, first brachiata, afterwards dichotomous. *Leaflets* of the calyx keeled and acute. *Leaves* sessile, from oblong to linear, sub-tri-nerved. *Stigma* two-lobed.

Chironia variantha, Herb. Banks.

Bong, Girui.

A native of Bengal, appears during the end of the cold, and beginning of the hot season.

Stems erect, four-sided, often very ramous, smooth, from three to twelve inches high; below brachiate, dichotomous, with a flower in the fork. *Leaves* opposite, sessile; the lowermost from oval to oblong, and three-nerved, the superior linear, and half-stem-clasping; all are smooth, and entire; about an inch long. *Flowers* long-peduncled, solitary in the divisions of the branches and two or three-fold at their terminations. *Calyx* nearly as long as the tube of the corol, five-cleft to the base; *divisions* keel and acute. *Corol* and *stamens* as in the genus, the anthers becoming much twisted. *Germ* oblong. *Stigma* of two large, round plates, each surrounded with a thick, glandular, pubescent, horse-shoe-like margin. *Capsules* oblong, one-celled, two-valved. *Seeds* numerous, affixed to two longitudinal receptacles as in *Gentiana*.

Obs. I attend to the spirally twisted anthers, otherwise I should from the structure of the capsules and two-lobed stigma have considered it a *gentiana*. The fresh plant is considerably bitter, consequently when dry much more so. In the *Banksian Herbarium* I found specimens both of this and *C. carinata* under my name.

ERYTHRAEA Rob.

Calyx five-toothed. *Corol* one-petalled; *border* ten-parted. *Germ* superior, one-celled, from three to four-seeded, attached to the bottom of the cell. *Berry* one-seeded.

1. *E. paniculata*, Roeb. *Corom.* ii. 159.

Erinidia Fali. *Rheed. Mal.* vii. 73. t. 59.

A very large, climbing shrub; a native of the mountain forests, the Circars, and the eastern border of Bengal; *young shoots* covered with much rust-coloured farina. *Leaves* alternate, short petioled, reflexed, linear, oblong, pointed, entire, smooth, from four to five inches long, and about two broad. *Panicles* terminal, large, oblong, covered with some rust-coloured farina. *Flowers* numerous, small, rust coloured; border yellow. The ten divisions of the border of the corol unequal and orbicular. *Filaments* from the base of the tube of the corol, short. *Anthers* ovate, pointed. *Germ* superior, round, smooth, one-celled, containing three, four, or five *ovules*, attached to the bottom of the cell. *Style* scarcely any. *Stigma* large, five-grooved. *Berry* the size of a small cherry, black, pulpy, one-seeded.

EMBELLIA Jus.

Calyx five-parted. *Corol* five-petalled, on which the stamina are inserted. *Germ* superior, one-seeded; *attaches* inferior. *Drupa* one-seeded. *Embryo* transversely serpentine, and furnished with a perisperm.

1. *E. Ribes*, Burm. *Ind.* 62. t. 23.

Shrubby, scandent. *Leaves* alternate, petioled, oblong, entire, smooth. *Panicles* terminal, hairy.

Ribesoides, Linn. *fl. zyl.* N. 403.

Bibru g., the vernacular name in the Silhet district.

An immense climber, a native of the forests on the east border of Bengal, where it blossoms in February and March, and the seeds ripen towards the close of the rainy season.

Trunk when full grown about two feet in circumference, covered with scabrous, light brown bark. *Branches* and *branchlets* very numerous, and of great extent, the tender shoots hoary. *Leaves* alternate, petioled, oblong and elliptic, obtuse, finely veined, smooth; from two to three inches long, and one or one and half broad. *Petals* a-fifth or one-sixth the length of the leaves, margins somewhat winged. *Stipules* none. *Panicle* terminal, large, open, and hairy. *Branches* cymiform, villous, one-flowered. *Flowers* numerous, very small, hoary, of a greenish yellow colour. *Calyx* five-parted, clothed with short, white hairs. *Petals* five, oblong, emarginate, spreading, hoary with short, soft, white hairs. *Filaments* five, very short, and inserted into the middle of the petals. *Anthers* subsagittate, resting on the exterior half of the petals. *Germ* round, one-celled, containing a single *ovule* attached to the bottom of the cell. *Style* short. *Stigma* loaded, sub-truncate. *Drupa* the size of a grain of black-pepper, round, crowned with a small point, smooth, greenish, when ripe black, when dry wrinkled and very much like foot-spice, one-celled. *Nut* brittle, rugose, one-celled. *Seeds* solitary, reniform, with a cavity at the base. *Integuments* two. *Perisperm* conform to the seed. *Embryo* curved transversely, with the convexity up. *Cotyledons* two, minute, oval, lodged on the side of the base of the perisperm. *Reticule* filiform, of a curved, serpentine form, with its apex near the margin of the perisperm considerably above its base, on the side opposite to where the cotyledons are lodged, nearly as in Gartner's *Anguillaria*, and in *Arctia*.

The natives of the hills in the vicinity of Silhet, where the plants grow abundantly, gather the little drupes, and when dry sell them to the small traders in black pepper, who fraudulently mix them with that spice, which they so resemble as to render it almost impossible to distinguish them by sight, and they are somewhat species withal.

2. *E. robusta* R.

Arboreous. *Leaves* from oblong to oval, smooth. *Racemes* axillary and terminal, solitary.

Found by Mr. Roxburgh on the Rajmahal hills; from thence he sent the seeds to this garden, where in six years the plant produced from them were about ten feet high, with an erect stem, many nearly erect, and spreading branches, covered with smooth, ash-coloured bark. The young shoots are somewhat angular and downy.

Leaves alternate, short-petioled, oval, smooth, entire, from two to three inches long, by one and half or two broad. *Racemes* axillary, solitary, simple, much shorter than the leaves. *Bractes* solitary, subulate, one-flowered. *Flowers* small, short-pedicelled, greenish white, rather inconspicuous. *Calyx* five-leaved, or deeply five-cleft, ovate, villous. *Corol* five-petalled, ovate, first spreading, afterwards revolute; thrice the length of the calyx, villous. *Filaments* five, short; inserted on the petals. *Anthers* cordate. *Germ* superior, ovate, one-celled, containing one *ovulum*, attached to the bottom of the cell. *Style* short. *Stigma* rather enlarged, but simple. *Berry* dry, spherical, size of a grain of pepper, one-celled, one-seeded. *Seed*, *perisperm* and *embryo* as in the former species, viz. copious *perisperm*, with transverse, serpentine embryo, as in Gertner's *Anguillaria*, i. 372. t. 77.

3. *E. castila*, Roeb.

Shrubby, scandent, very ramous. *Leaves* oblong-lanceolate, attenuate, sub-serrulate. *Racemes* axillary.

Oavor Baberung, the vernacular name in Silhet, where it is indigenous in the forests, climbing over trees and shrubs for support. It is uncommonly well furnished with branchlets and foliage. The flowers are particularly small and delicate, collected in little oblong, sessile, axillary racemes. They appear in January.

CORDIA, Schreb. gen. N. 350.

Calyx one-leaved. *Corol* sub-campanulate, five-parted. *Germ* four-celled; *cells* one-seeded; *attachment* lateral. *Drupe* superior, with a four-celled nut, one or two of which only are fertile. *Embryo* inverse, without *perisperm*.

1. *C. latifolia*, R.

Polygamous. *Leaves* round-cordate, entire and repand, three-nerved. *Panicles* terminal and lateral. *Drupe*s oblate-globose, on a smooth calyx. Nut from one to four-seeded.

Hind. Baya-lesoora.

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A native of Hindoosthan and introduced by the late General Martin, into the Botanic garden at Calcutta, where it blossoms during the cold season; and the fruits ripen in June and July. They are much larger than those of *C. Myra*, smooth, and of a beautiful pale straw colour covered with a whitish bloom.

Trunk short and generally crooked, as in *Myra*; the bark also scabrous and crooked. *Branches* numerous, spreading, and drooping; *young shoots* angular and smooth; the general height of trees ten or twelve years old is about twenty feet. *Leaves* alternate, petioled, from round to cordate and ovate, often slightly repand, three-nerved; texture hard, smooth above, scabrous and pale underneath, from three to seven, or even eight inches long, and rather less in breadth. *Petioles* nearly round, and smooth. *Stipules* none. *Panicles* short, terminal and lateral, roundish; *ramifications* alternate, diverging, and once or more dichotomous. *Flowers* numerous, small, white. *Bractes* minute, villous. *Calyx* villous, campanulate, leathery; *mouth* inequally dentate. *Corol* short, campanulate; *segments* five, linear-oblong. *Filaments* as long as the segments of the corol, and inserted immediately under their fissures. *Anthers* incumbent. *Germ* ovate, four-celled; with one *ovulum* in each attached to the upper end of the axis. *Style* short. *Stigma* four-cleft; *segments* four-cleft, long, rugose, and recurvate. *Drupe* oblate-spheroidal, about an inch or an inch and a quarter in diameter, smooth, when ripe yellow. *Pulp* in large quantity, soft, clear, and very clammy; (the natives eat it freely,) one-celled. Nut nearly circular, laterally compressed, rugose on the outside, with a cavity at each end, the lower one deeper than the other, exceedingly hard, four-celled, though rarely all fertile. *Seed* solitary, ovate-oblong. *Integument* single, white, soft and oily. *Plumula* very small. *Radicle* conic, superior.

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Mr. Henry Colebrooke, who is intimately acquainted with Hindoo literature, informs me that the writers on Indian *Materia Medica* notice two sorts of *Sepistan*. The first as large as a prune, with its nut immersed in mucilaginous pulp, and separable from it. The second smaller, with its nut adhering to the pulp (as described by our writers on *Materia Medica* in Europe), but with less mucilage, and sweeter than the large one. The rest of the descriptions, he observes, is common to both kinds, viz. The leaf round, the fruit growing in clusters, when ripe yellow, but afterwards turning black, &c.

The first, or large sort, is no doubt, the fruit of the tree just now described; and the small sort that of *Cordia Myra*, which has hitherto, I believe, been considered in Europe, as the only tree which produces this drug; but from the information furnished by Mr. Colebrooke we have reason to believe there are two sorts used in medicine by the Asiatics, which are the produce of two trees of the same genus, and that the Arabic and Persian names *Sepistan* and *Pistan*, are applicable to both sorts.

It might be well to give the trivial or specific appellation *Sepistana* to this broad-leaved tree, which for the present I have called *latifolia*; and the scarlet-flowered West India tree, now called *Sebestena*, I would term *coccinea*. *Noralla nigra*, Rumph. Amb. 2. p. 226. t. 75. is no doubt a distinct species, which I have seen and examined, and call *Cordia campanulata*.

2. *C. Myra*, Willd. i. 1072.

Polygamous. *Leaves* oval, repand. *Panicles* terminal, and lateral.

Vida-marum. Bleed. Mal. 1. t. 37.

Sebestena officinalis Gaert. sem. 1. p. 363. t. 76.

Beng. Bohoori.

Hind. Lisoora, or Lesoora.

Teling. Nekra.

The first fruit of this tree is the *Sabotera* of the *Matou Medea*.

It is a pretty large, but low tree, growing in most parts of the Circars, but chiefly in gumms, hills, &c. near villages. Flowers about the end of the temperate, (or cold) season, and the fruit is ripe in May and June.

Tree generally crooked, from eight to twelve feet high, and as thick or thicker than a man's leg. *Bark* gray, cracked in various directions. *Branches* numerous, spreading, and bent in every possible direction, forming a dense, impenetrable thicket. *Leaves* scattered, petioled, ovate, oval, or cloveate, exterior half slightly serrated, or toothed, smooth above, below a little serrated when old; from two to three inches long, and from one and a half to two broad. *Petioles* about an third the length of the leaves. *Stipules* none. *Panicles* terminal, and also lateral, globose, dichotomous. *Bracts* none. *Flowers* numerous, small, white, a very large proportion of them in sterile, and they all pass with the *style*. *Calyx* tubular, widening towards the mouth, and there torn as if into three or five divisions, smooth, not in the least serrated. *Coral* diskish, with the border ovate. *Style* in the fertile flowers as in the genus, in the *sterile* flowers wanting. *Disk* globose, smooth, the size of a cherry, sitting in the enlarged calyx, when ripe yellow, the pulp is almost transparent, very tough and solid. *Arcularia* at both ends bilobed, and perforated, ragged, somewhat four-sided, four-toothed, but it rarely happens that all four are perfect. *Stamens* stamary.

The smell of the nut when cut, is heavy and disagreeable, the taste of the kernel is like that of fresh filberts. The fruits are not used in this part of India (the Northern Circars), for any medicinal purpose. When ripe they are eaten by the natives and also most greedily, by several sorts of birds being of a sweetish taste.

The wood is soft, and of little use except for fuel. It is a valuable one of the best kinds for kindling fire by friction.

3. *C. scandens*, R.

Arise from a slender upright stem, *Leaves* ovate-oblong, serrate, connate. *Corymbis* lateral. *Flowers* subspherical; with from seven to fifteen petals.

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A native of Travancore, from thence the same was sent by Dr. A. B. Ruy to the Botanic garden at Calcutta, where the plants raised from them blossomed in August, when four years old.

Tree in our young trees from a half to ten feet high, and about as thick as a man's thigh. *Branches* very numerous, spreading in every direction. *Bark* of the old woody parts smooth, olive-colored, that of the young shoots green, and hairy. *Leaves* alternate, rather long-petioled, ovate, cordate, serrate, acuminate, a little harsh, with few hairs, from four to six inches long, and from two to four broad. *Stipules* none. *Corymbis* lateral, and about the fork of the branches, long petioled, dichotomous. *Flowers* white, of a middling size. *Calyx* subcylindrical, much more than twice as thick as wide, with the lobes hairy. *Coral* with a cylindrical tube, the length of the calyx, four-toothed at the top; *perianth* alone, removed. *Pilaments* about eight, lobed, inserted on the tube of the coral below its middle. *Athers* ovate, small. *Germ* superior, cordate, four-toothed, with one ovule on each, attached to the axis. *Style* two parted, as in the two genera.

4. *C. indica*, Willd. l. 1072. R. C. 158.

Leaves ovate, three-nerved, serrate. *Corymbis* axillary and terminal, with many undeveloped flowers. Not four-toothed.

5. *C. Paganii*.

H. B. 133.

A small, irregular, poor looking tree, with gray bark, chiefly a native of the Circars, where it bears small pale flowers. *Leaves* deciduous during the cold season. The *flowers* are produced during the rainy season.

Leaves alternate, petioled, ovate, three-nerved, very numerous, about three inches long, and two broad. *Petioles* round, numerous, about an inch and a half long. *Panicles* from the divisions of the branches, or terminal, small, two-toothed, composed of short, recurved or curled spikes. *Flowers* white. There is a very large clump of male or barren flowers which grow on the exterior part of the corymb, and frequently the whole. *Hermaprodite* flowers in the family. *Disk* the size of a cherry, pale yellow, pulpy, pulp glutinous, as in *Morus*. Not four-toothed at the apex, four-toothed. The *style* flowers want the style entirely, but have the rudiment of a germ.

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6. *C. grandis*, R.

Leaves round cordate, long, entire, serrate, sub-triple-nerved. *Panicles* terminal, drooping. *Perianth* tubular. A large, quick growing tree, native of Chittagong; in the Hon. Company's Bencoolen colony has been raised from seed long; its leaves are very large, dichotomous, very much serrated nearly as much; the calyx has an even surface and four-toothed mouth.

7. *C. coriacea*, R.

Leaves long-petioled, ovate-cordate, repand, entire. *Panicles* lateral. *Coral* campanulate. *Disk* globose, oval, but in the pistillate ovary.

No. 14. *gemma*. *Rosap. Arb. 2. 70.* is not both the plant, though it has hitherto been quoted for *C. coriacea* which it is not, having been introduced from the West Indies, in full blossom in the Botanic garden at Calcutta, and differs from *Nerium* in the following respects.

1. In having longer calyx, almost entire, dense, woody leaves; whereas in *C. coriacea* they are smaller, long-petioled, more ovate; repand and very leathery.

2. In having corymbiform *terminal* panicles, with innumerable small corals; on the other hand in *C. coriacea* the panicles are lateral, and the corals *repandate*. In both, the *calyx*, *stamens*, and *petals* are very alike.

Drupe (in *campanulata*) ovate, pointed with the permanent base of the style, and completely covered with the thin dry permanent calyx; instead of pulp, as in the other species, there is a thick coat of a dry, firm, friable texture, scarcely differing in colour from the nut. *Nut* five-ribbed, with as many fluted grooves between, very hard, light brown, adhering firmly to its friable covering, four-celled, though it is rare to find all fertile, perforated up through the centre. *Seed* solitary, ovate, pointed. *Integument* single, pure white, thick, soft, and tender. *Perisperm* none. *Embryo* inverse, pure white. *Cotyledons* deeply grooved, as in *Sebestina officinalis*, *Gært. sem. 1. 364. t. 76. p. 1.* *Plumula* small, two-lobed. *Radicle* roundish, superior.

7. *C. anluccana*. R.

Leaves long-petioled, ovate-cordate, obtuse, entire, smooth. *Panicles* axillary and terminal, shorter than the leaves; *calyx* gibbous, inside hairy. *Style* twice two-cleft. *Drupe* pointed, and nearly hid in the calyx; *nut* four-celled.

A native of the Moluccas. This species is often tetrandrous. The filaments are short, and very hairy; as is also a rim round the mouth of the gibbous tube of the corol, where they are inserted.

8. *C. polygama*. R.

Polygamous. *Leaves* ovate-cordate, entire, scabrous. *Panicle* terminal. *Male* generally tetrandrous, *hermaphrodite* often pentandrous.

A tree, a native of the mountains of Coromandel. Flowers about the month of May, and the seeds ripen in August.

Trunk tolerably straight, but short. *Bark* pretty smooth, of a dark olive colour. *Branches* spreading; *young shoots* round and scabrous. *Leaves* alternate, petioled, from ovate to cordate, entire, or slightly scalloped-toothed; when young soft and villous, when old scabrous, from one to six inches long, and about three-fourths of that broad. *Stipules* none. *Panicles* terminal, in the male more divided, pubescent. *Flowers* small, white.

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HERMAPHRODITE FLOWERS on a separate tree. *Calyx* narrow-campanulate; *mouth* irregularly four or five-toothed, villous on the outside. *Corol* funnel-shaped. *Border* four or five-cleft; divisions linear, revolute. *Filaments* four, or five, shorter than the segments of the border of the corol. *Anthers* incumbent. *Germ* superior, ovate, four-celled, with one *ovulum* in each, attached to the axis. *Style* twice two-cleft. *Stigma* rather small, but rounded. *Drupe* oval, the size of a black currant, smooth, when ripe yellow. *Palp* mucilaginous, as in the officinal fruit of *C. myxa*, one-celled. *Nut* very hard, ovate, longitudinally perforated through the centre, four-celled. *Seed* solitary, ovate, &c. &c. almost exactly as in *Sebestina officinalis*, *Gært. sem. 1. p. 364. t. 76. p. 1.*

MALE FLOWERS on a different plant. *Calyx* and *corol* as in the hermaphrodite, but more generally divided into four. *Filaments* generally four, as long as the corol. *Germ* a spherical, abortive body, without style or stigma.

Obs. In the early part of my botanical career, a very short description and drawing of the male plant were sent with my other dispatches of the same nature, to the Honourable the Court of Directors under the name *Callicarpa alternifolia*. *Roxb. N. 165.*

9. *C. angustifolia*. R.

Leaves sub-opposite, lanceolate, scabrous. *Panicles* terminal. *Flowers* tetrandrous. *Style* twice two-cleft. *Nut* four-celled.

A native of Mysore, from thence Dr. Buchanan sent the seeds to the Botanic garden at Calcutta, in 1800, and in May 1803, the trees were in blossom for the first time.

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Trunk short. *Branches* numerous, spreading in every direction, with their long, slender extremities often drooping. *Bark* ash-coloured and pretty smooth. *Leaves* sub-opposite, petioled, lanceolate, generally entire, obtuse, scabrous, particularly when dry; about four inches long, by one broad. *Petioles* short, channelled. *Stipules* none. *Panicles* terminal, corymbiform. *Flowers* numerous, small, white. *Calyx* cylindric; *mouth* obscurely four-toothed. *Corol*; *tube* longer than the calyx. *Border* of four linear, revolute divisions. *Filaments* four, inserted just below the divisions of the border. *Style* two-cleft, with two-cleft divisions. *Drupe* the size of a large pea, round, smooth, yellow, when ripe the pulp is yellow, gelatinous, and pellucid. *Nut* four-celled, though seldom more than one seed comes to maturity.

EHRETIA. Schreb. gen. N. 352.

Calyx five-parted. *Corol* one-petalled, five-parted. *Stigma* two-cleft. *Drupe* superior, with a four-partible nut, or with one or two from two to six-celled nuts.

1. *E. serrata*. R.

Leaves broad-lanceolate, serrate, five-pointed, smooth. *Flowers* panicled. *Style* half two-cleft. *Drupe* with two two-celled nuts.

This tree has been introduced from Bhotan, and is now growing and bearing fruit in Dr. Glass's garden at Bhagelpoora. It is also a native of the eastern part of Bengal. Flowering time the beginning of the hot season.

Leaves alternate, petioled, oblong, and broad-lanceolate, acutely serrate, smooth on both sides; from two to five inches long, and from one to two and a half broad. *Petioles* short, slender, and smooth. *Stipules* none. *Panicles* terminal, and from the exterior axils, ovate-oblong, with numerous, short, spreading, compound, and simple ramifications. *Flowers* small, numerous, collected into small, somewhat remote, sub-sessile fascicles; some of them hexandrous. *Bractes* ovate, small, pressing on the calyx. *Calyx* five-cleft. *Corol*; *tube* as long as the calyx; divisions of the border oblong and spreading. *Filaments* in the mouth of the

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tube of the corol, and rather shorter than the border. *Anthecis* ovate. *Germ* roundish. *Style* as long as the stamens, half two-cleft. *Stigma* obtuse. *Drupes* round, pulpy, when ripe red, and about the size of a pea. *Nuts* two-celled, they are flat on one side, and convex on the other. The above description is taken from trees sent to the Botanic garden by Dr. Glass, who says the fruit is delicious. Plants of the same have also been received from Dr. Buchanan, but with him, about *Lakshmi-poota* where the tree is indigenous the fruit is not esculent, indeed they have little or no pulp on them. The others have but little, what they have is, however, of date. Both now have been twelve years in the Botanic garden. The trees are about thirty feet high, ramous, and stout in proportion.

2. *E. Lieris*, Willd. i. 1077. *Roeb. Corom.* 1. 50.

Arboreous. *Leaves* ovate, smooth. *Corymb* lateral, composed of dichotomous, recurved, secund spikes. *Drupes* with a four-partible nut.

Telug. Seragala.

The species grows to be a pretty large tree. It is a native of the Circar mountains.

Trunk erect. *Bark* ash-colour'd. *Branches* numerous, nearly erect. *Leaves* alternate, short-petioled, oval, serrated, smooth, from three to four inches long, and two or three broad. *Corymb* lateral or axillary, two-forked, composed of thin, recurved, one-ranked spikes. *Flowers* white, small.

The parts of fructification as in the last, except that here the seeds or nuts are wrinkled on the outside. The chief difference is in the corymbs, there they are terminal, here lateral or axillary.

The wood of this tree is used by the Hill people for many purposes.

3. *E. aspera*, Willd. spec. i. 1077. *Roeb. Corom.* 1. 50.

Shrubby. *Leaves* ovate, above scabrous, below downy. *Corymb* terminal, dichotomous. *Drupes* with a four-celled nut.

Telug. Telajuvu.

A small bushy tree, a native of dry rocky barren places. Flowers during the wet season.

Trunk and larger *branches* covered with dark, rust-coloured bark; *young shoots* downy. *Leaves* alternate, petioled, ovate, above smooth, below and beneath, from two to three inches long, and from one to two broad. *Petioles* channelled, about an inch long. *Corymb* terminal, globular, composed of dense, recurved, one-ranked spikes; *flowers* always two-ranked. *Flowers* very small, white. *Corymb* downy, outside downy. *Corol*; *lobes* 5-lobed. *Style* two-cleft. *Stigma* simple. *Being* the size of a grain of pepper, red, marked with four angular elevations corresponding with the angles of the four-celled nut. *Nut* four-celled, or by exposure four-partible, smooth.

4. *E. uglia*, R.

Shrubby, twiggy. *Leaves* crowded, sub-sessile, oblong, entire, hairy. *Flowers* solitary sub-sessile. *Drupes* with four one-celled nuts.

A native of the Malacca.

5. *E. setosa*, R.

Tender part bristly. *Leaves* ovate-oblong, acuminate. *Panicle* terminal, composed of dichotomous, secund, recurved spikes. *Drupes* with four one-celled nuts.

A native of the Island of Hamaa.

6. *E. laeefolia*, Willd. i. 1079. *R. Corom. pl.* 1. N. 57.

Shrubby. *Leaves* wedge-shaped, apex tridentate, scabrous. *Peduncles* from two to six-flowered. *Nuts* five or six-celled.

Cordia retusa, Vahl. *sydh.* ii. p. 12.

Telug. Bapana-booree.

A milking-sized, ramous shrub or small tree, very common on barren lands and in forests. Flowering time the wet season.

Leaves on the young shoots alternate, on the former branchlets fascicled sessile, reflexed, wedge-form'd, very serrated, very hard above, shining, from half an inch to an inch long, and a quarter or half an inch broad. *Petioles* from amongst the leaves on the young branchlets, from two to six-flowered. *Peduncles* very short. *Flowers* small, white. *Calys* five-parted; *divisions* lanceolate, as long as the corol. *Corol* campanulate. *Recept* five or six-cleft. *Stamens* five or six shorter than the corol. *Style* two-cleft. *Stigma* simple. *Being* the size of a pea, succulent, red. *Nut* five or six-celled.

7. *E. intermixta*, Willd. i. 1077.

Arboreous. *Leaves* oblong, entire, smooth. *Panicles* terminal and lateral.

Found indigenous at the Malaccas by Colonel Hardwicke.

CHRYSOPHYLLUM. Schreb. gen. N. 355.

Calyx five-leaved. *Corol* campanulate, five-parted, (ten, Linn.) *Germ* five-celled; *cells* one-seeded; *attachment* internal. *Recept* superior, five-seeded, (ten, Linn. one or ten, Gaert.) *Embryo* erect, and furnished with a perisperm.

1. *C. acuminatum*, R.

Leaves lanceolate, smooth. *Flowers* axillary. *Fruit* globose, five-seeded.

Pinkava is the vernacular name about Sillit, where the tree is indigenous, and blossoms in April. The fruit ripens in October, and is greedily eaten by the natives; though to me the taste is by no means agreeable, the pulp being almost insipid, and though tolerably firm, uncommonly clammy, adhering to the lip or knife, with great tenacity.

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A middling-sized tree, with numerous slender, smooth, round branchlets. *Leaves* alternate, short-petioled, lanceolate, entire, acuminate, polished on both sides, except while young, then clothed with ferruginous down; *veins* small, simple and parallel; from three to four inches long, and one and a quarter broad. *Peduncles* axillary, several together, recurved, one-flowered. *Flowers* minute, pale yellow. *Calyx* five-leaved, leaflets oval. *Corol* one-petalled. *Tube* the length of the calyx, border five-parted, segments oval. *Filaments* five, inserted into the tube of the corol near the base. *Anthers* in the mouth of the tube. *Germ* inferior, ovate, very hairy, five-celled, with one ovulum in each, attached to the middle of the axis. *Style* short. *Stigma* five-lobed. *Berries* spherical, size of a small crab-apple, smooth, when ripe yellow. *Pulp* in considerable quantity, five-celled. *Seeds* solitary, attached to the axis by the greater part of the length of the thin inner edge, smooth, polished, of a shining brown colour. *Perisperm* conform to the seed, yellowish. *Embryo* extended through the whole perisperm, erect. *Cotyledons* obliquely ovate, thin, three-nerved. *Radicke* curved, sub-cylindric, inferior.

TECTONA. Schreb. gen. N. 356.

Calyx five-toothed, becoming inflated over the growing pericarp. *Corol* one-petalled. *Germ* four-celled; *cell* one-seeded; *attachment* central. *Drupe* superior, dry, hid in the calyx. *Nut* four-seeded. *Seed* solitary. *Embryo* erect, without perisperm.

1. *T. grandis. Willd. sp. i. 1088. Roxb. Corom. 1. N. 6.*

Tekka. *Rheed. Mal. iv. p. 57. t. 27.*

Jatus. *Rumph. Amb. iii. p. 34. t. 18.*

Teling. Teek.

Can. Jundh.

Beng. Sagoon, or Segoon.

This most useful tree is a native of various parts of India, viz. the mountainous parts of the Malabar and Coromandel coasts, of the mountains bordering on the banks of the Godavaree above Rajamandri, and of Pegu. Lord Cornwallis and Colonel Kyd have sometime since begun to introduce it into Bengal, where it thrives well. On this coast it flowers in June and July. The seeds ripen in September and October. In Bengal, the leaves are deciduous during the cool season; and the new foliage appears in May, a few weeks before the flowers.

Trunk erect, growing to an immense size. *Bark* ash-coloured and scaly. *Branches* numerous, spreading; *young shoots* four-sided, sides channelled. *Leaves* opposite-petioled, spreading, oval, a little scalloped, above scabrous, below covered with whitish, rather soft down, they are larger at a distance from the flowers and on young trees, viz. from twelve to twenty-four inches long, and from eight to sixteen broad. *Petioles* short, thick, laterally compressed. *Panicles* terminal, very large, cross-armed; *divisions* dichotomous, with a sessile fertile flower in each cleft; the whole covered with a hoary coloured, farinaceous substance. *Peduncles* common, quadrangular; sides deeply channelled, angles obtuse. *Bractes* opposite, lanceolate, two at each sub-division. *Flowers* small, white, very numerous. *Calyx* and *corol* as described by König, only oftener six than five-cleft. *Nectary* very small, frequently wanting. *Stamens* often six. *Germ* superior, round, hairy, four-celled, with one ovulum in each attached to the axis. *Stigma* two-cleft, divided, obtuse, spreading. *Drupe* within the enlarged, inflated, dry calyx, obtusely four-sided, woolly, spongy, dry. *Nut* exceedingly hard, four-celled, &c. as accurately described by Gärtner, *carp. i. 257. t. 7.*

The wood of this tree, the only useful part of it, has from long experience been found to be by far the most useful timber in Asia; it is light, easily worked, and at the same time both strong and durable. That which grows on the mountains on the banks of the Godavaree, is beautifully veined, and considerably closer in the grain, and heavier than any other I have seen. It is therefore particularly fit for furniture, gun-carriages, &c. For ship-building it is reckoned superior to every other sort of wood; being light, strong, and very durable, either in or out of the water.

Pegu produces the largest quantity, and their large rivers enable the natives to bring it down to the sea-ports from the interior mountainous parts of the country, where it grows, at a cheap rate; which enables them to sell it lower than in any other part of India.

SIDEROXYLON. Schreb. gen. N. 357.

Calyx five-cleft. *Corol* rotate, five-cleft. *Nectary* five-leaved, inserted on the fissures of the corol, alternate with the stamina. *Stigma* simple. *Berry* superior, five-seeded. *Embryo* erect.

1. *S. tomentosum. Willd. i. p. 1090. R. Corom. pl. 1. N. 23.*

Unarmed. *Leaves* alternate, oblong, waved, downy. *Flowers* axillary, fascicled. *Berry* with from one to five seeds.

A small tree, a native of the tops of mountains chiefly. Flowering during the hot season. *Trunk* erect. *Bark* ash-coloured. *Branches* erect, very numerous. *Leaves* alternate, short-petioled, oval, a little scalloped, when full grown smooth; when young covered with much rust-coloured down; from three to five inches long, and one and a half broad. *Peduncles* axillary, numerous, short, downy, bowing, undivided, one-flowered. *Flowers* small, dull white. *Calyx* below, five-leaved; *leaflets* imbricated, downy, permanent. *Corol* one-petalled. *Tube* short, inside downy, margin simple, five-parted; *segments* spreading, half lanceolate, acute, waved. *Nectary* leaflets five, alternate, with the filaments, waved, length

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of the stamens. *Stamens* five. *Germ* ovate, hid in the tube of the corol. *Berry* ovate, size of an olive. *Seeds* generally one or two, though there are the rudiments of five in the germ. Page
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RHAMNUS. Schreb. gen. N. 358

Calyx five-parted. *Corol* five-petalled. *Germ* sunk in the saucer-shaped nectary; from two to three-celled; *cells* one-seeded; *attachment* inferior. *Berry* superior, from one to three-seeded. *Embryo* erect; perisperm scanty.

1. *R. inermis*. R.

Unarmed, odorless. *Leaves* ovate-lanceolate, entire, smooth above, hoary underneath. *Stipules* filiform. *Corymbs* on small axillary branchlets. *Style* three-cleft.

Reared in the Botanic garden at Calcutta from seed received from the Moluccas. Flowering time the cold season.

Trunk straight. *Branches* numerous, nearly horizontal. *Branchlets* alternate, bifarious. *Bark* smooth; that of the woody parts ash-coloured, that of the young shoots green. *Leaves* alternate, bifarious, petioled, ovate-lanceolate, entire, smooth above, very white underneath; length from two to twelve inches, and from one to five broad. *Stipules* filiform. *Corymbs* alternate, on small, sub-erect, axillary branchlets. *Flowers* very numerous, small, greenish yellow. *Calyx* villous on the outside, and keeled on the inside. *Corol* petals (seeds; Linn.) emarginate, concave. *Style* three-cleft. *Berry* round, smooth, united to, and resting on the remaining calyx, the size of a small cherry, when ripe black, and filled round the seeds with a dry mealy substance. *Seeds* three when all come to perfection, which is seldom the case, slightly united.

2. *R. circumscissus*, Willd. sp. i. 1001.

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Shrubby, armed with sub-opposite recurved prickles. *Leaves* sub-opposite, round-obcordate, dentate, polished. *Umbellules* axillary.

A native of the forests of India, where its long straggling branches armed with the most acute, strong, recurved thorns give the most painful travellers infinite pain and trouble. Flowering season the months of January, February, and March; the seeds take nearly a year to ripen.

Trunk short, soon dividing into many, long, straggling, scandent branches; with numerous, diverging, alternate, round, smooth, axillary branchlets. *Stipules* on the lateral branches axillary, solitary, rather longer than the petioles, recurved, very sharp, and a little recurved; the leading shoots are unarmed. *Leaves* sub-opposite, short-petioled, round-cordate, dentate, firm and polished on both sides; about three quarters of an inch each way. *Stipules* small, caducous. *Umbellules* axillary, solitary, very small, from ten to twelve-flowered, the floriferous axils bear no thorns. *Calyx* gibberous-pinnate, five-toothed. *Petals* or *sepals* crescent-shaped. *Germ* ovate. *Style* scarcely any. *Stigma* somewhat two-lobed. *Berry* a little depressed and umbilicate, smooth, the size of a marrowfat pea, having the base covered by the remaining calyx. *Seeds* live when all come to maturity.

3. *R. virgata*. R.

Shrubby, erect, spines terminal. *Leaves* oblong-ventricose, serrate. *Flowers* round the base of the young shoots and axillary, tern; *corol* four-cleft. *Stigma* two or three-cleft.

A native of Nepal, whence Dr. Buchanan sent seeds to the Botanic garden at Calcutta in 1802, where the plants grow freely to the size of a very large shrub; they blossom in March, and ripen their seed in October and November.

Trunk not very short, distinct from the branches, all are erect, dividing and sub-dividing into long, terminal, straight, unarmed twigs, and short, rigid, lateral spinous pointed branchlets, bark of the old woody parts beautifully variegated with ash-colour and brown, that of the young shoots smooth and green. *Leaves* alternate, rarely sub-opposite, short-petioled, reclinate, oblong ventricose, serrate, pretty smooth on both sides; from one to three inches long, and from half an inch to an inch broad. *Stipules* petiolar, ensiform, ciliate, base permanent. *Peduncles* from the scales which embrace the base of the young shoots, and axillary, generally tern, slender, one-flowered. *Flowers* very small, yellow. *Calyx* campanulate, more generally four than five-cleft. *Corol* no other than the little scales of the genus, which are here very imperfect. *Edaments* four or five, as there are divisions in the border of the calyx, small. *Anthers* often imperfect. *Germ* two or three-lobed, ovate, smooth, from two to three-celled, with one ovulum in each, attached to the lower and inner angle of its cell. *Style* short. *Stigma* two or three-cleft; *segments* recurved.

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It differs from *R. catharticus*; the only species known to me which it approaches in having a two or three-cleft stigma, with just as many lobes, cells, and seeds as in the germ, consequently the number of seeds in the berry can never exceed the contents of the germ, it cannot therefore be *catharticus*, which has a four-cleft stigma, and four-seeded berry.

4. *R. lucida*. R.

Sub-arboreous, armed with short, opposite and solitary, recurved aculei. *Leaves* opposite, from round to oblong, emarginate, entire, polished and firm. *Peduncles* axillary, short, from two to four-flowered. *Berries* globose, generally two-seeded.

A small, very ramous tree, with far spreading and straggling, somewhat scandent branches; a native of Mauritius. It is very nearly allied to *R. circumscissus*, the chief difference is in the leaves being entire and retuse, or emarginate in this species.

ZIZIPHUS. L. & C.

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Calyx five-parted. *Corol* five-petalled. *Germ* hid in a crenulate, flat nectary, from two

to three-celled; *cells* one-seeded; *attachment* inferior. *Drupe* superior, nut from one to three, or more, one-seeded. *Embryo* erect, with scanty perisperm, or none.

1. *Z. trinervia*. R.

Arboreous, unarmed. *Leaves* ovate-oblong, three-nerved, obtusely serrate, glossy. *Flowers* in axillary fascicles. *Stigma* two-cleft. *Drapes* spherical.

A native of Mysore; from whence Dr. Buchanan sent seed, to the Botanic garden at Calcutta in 1800, and in eight years the plants therefrom have grown to be beautiful small trees, of about twenty feet in height, with innumerable branches and branchlets spreading in every direction, with extremities often pendulous, and crowded with beautiful, dark green, glossy foliage. Flowering time in the Botanic garden March and April, the fruit ripens in September, October, and November.

Leaves alternate, bifarious, short-petioled, broad-lanceolate, or ovate-oblong, obtuse, strongly marked with three nerves, smooth, firm and glossy, obtusely serrulate, from one to five inches long, and from one to two and a half broad. *Stipules* filiform, caducous. *Flowers* numerous, small, greenish yellow, collected in little axillary fascicles. *Scales* of the corol small, and shorter than the recurved stamens. *Germ* ovate, immersed in the large, convex, fleshy receptacle, two-celled, with one *ovulum* in each, attached from the base to the bottom of the partition. *Style* scarcely any. *Stigma* two-cleft, divisions short and recurved. *Drapes* spherical, the size of a cherry, polished, of a lively yellow, one-celled. *Pulp* soft, gelatinous and sweet. *Nut* obovate, considerably flattened, a little rugose, one or two-celled. *Seed* conform to the cell, of a brownish colour, and rather soft. *Embryo* nearly as long, and broad as the perisperm, and of the same colour, erect. *Cotyledons* two, nearly orbicular. *Radicls* obovate, inferior.

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2. *Z. albens*. R.

Arboreous. *Prickles* solitary, recurved. *Leaves* obliquely oval, serrulate, downy underneath. *Corymbs* axillary, long-peduncled. *Corol* none. *Style* two cleft. *Drapes* drooping, smooth, white.

Found by Dr. Hunter in Col. Palmer's garden, near Calcutta, in full flower, and with ripe fruit in April 1803. It was originally brought from China.

Trunk arboreous, with spreading branches. *Prickles* solitary on the under side, short, recurved, being nothing more than the inflated stipules. *Leaves* alternate, bifarious, short-petioled, three-nerved, obliquely oval, most slightly serrulate, downy underneath. *Stipules* subulate, the lower one hardens into a prickle, the other is caducous. *Peduncles* axillary, solitary, three or four times longer than the petioles, many-flowered. *Calyx* five-cleft. *Corol* none, nor any thing like the usual scales of the genus. *Style* two-cleft. *Drupe* round, the size of a small cherry, smooth, when ripe white, and pendulous. The pulp rather mealy and sweet. *Nut* turbinate, thin, two-celled, with a single seed in each.

3. *Z. latifolia*. R.

Arboreous, prickles stipulary, short and recurved. *Leaves* oval, serrate, three-nerved, downy underneath. *Panicles* terminal. *Petals* wanting. *Drupe* turbinate. *Nut* one-celled.

This species is very rare. It is a native of mountainous tracts in the Circars and grows to be a small tree.

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Prickles solitary, very thick, but short, recurved, a rigid pointed thorn-like stipule occupies the other side of the insertion of the petiole. *Leaves* alternate, short-petioled, bifarious, oval, serrate, three-nerved, smooth, from four to six inches long. *Corymbs* terminal, and from the exterior axills, forming a large oblong panicle. *Corol* none. *Nectary* as in the other species. *Anthers* three-lobed. *Germ* two-celled, one *ovulum* in each, attached to the bottom of the cell. *Drupe* turbinate, size of a cherry, yellow. *Nut* generally one-celled.

4. *Z. Jujuba*, Willd. sp. i. 1104.

Arboreous. *Leaves* obliquely-ovate, serrate. *Peduncles* axillary, many-flowered. *Thorns* stipulary, one recurved, the other straight. *Nuts* two-celled.

Perim Toddali. *Rheed. Mal.* iv. 85. t. 41.

Malum indicum. *Rumph. Amb.* ii. 117. t. 36.

Beag. Kool.

Hind. Bier.

Teling. Rongha.

On the coast of Coromandel this grows to be a small tree. Flowering time the rainy season; the fruit ripens after the rains.

Trunk seldom straight, yet not much bent. *Bark* scabrous, much and deeply cracked. *Branches* spreading in every direction; *branchlets* bifarious, flexuose; young parts a little downy. *Thorns* stipulary, very sharp; the under one recurved, the upper one straight. *Leaves* short-petioled, alternate, bifarious, obliquely-oval, serrate, with the apex often three-toothed, above smooth, below downy; from one to two inches long. *Flowers* axillary, crowded on sub-sessile umbellules. *Calyx* one-leaved, spreading, five-parted, *divisions* acute. *Petals* (scales of Linn.) five, wedge-shaped, apex large, concave, spoon like, with its margin slightly crenulate; they are inserted on the inside of the divisions of the calyx. *Nectary* saucer-shaped, perforated for the pistillum, margin ten-notched. *Filaments* five, rather shorter than the petals, and inserted immediately over them, so that the small oval anthers rest in their concave apices. *Germ* above. *Style* two-cleft, *divisions* recurved. *Drupe* globular, size of a large cherry, smooth, yellow when ripe. *Nut* rough, two-celled. *Seed* solitary, affixed at the base.

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The fruit is eaten by all classes of persons.

5. *Z. vulgaris*. Willd. sp. i. 1105.

Leaves obliquely oval, serrulate, three nerved, hoary underneath. *Thorns* stipulary, one

straight, the other recurved. *Drupe* oblong. *Nut* sharp-pointed, two-celled.

Z. salina, *Geert.* i. p. 202. t. 43. f. 4.

A pretty large tree, often as large as a full-grown apple tree in England, a native of Persia and Hindostan; only found in gardens in Bengal, where it blossoms in August, and the fruit ripens in January.

6. *Z. nuda*, *R.*

Arboreous. *Thorns* stipulary, one projecting, one recurved. *Leaves* obliquely ovate-oblong, three-nerved, obtusely serrate, smooth. *Fruits* subcylindric; *nuts* two-celled.

Introduced from the Calcutta Botanic garden at Calcutta, where it grows to be a small tree. Flowering time the hot season.

Root superficial, sending up many suckers for some yards round the tree. *Trunk* generally cracked. *Bark* brown, pretty smooth; branches few, flexuose, and thin of leaves. *Spines* stipulary, the upper one straight, long, and pointing much forward, the other shorter and recurved. *Leaves* alternate, short-petioled, obliquely oblong, emarginate, three-nerved, serrate, smooth, of a shining green on both sides, from one to two inches long. *Flowers* axillary, few, collected in short racemes in panicles; they are small, yellow, semi-dizyous. *Drupe* oblong, pendulous and smooth, about an inch long, when ripe pale-yellow. *Nut* lanceolate, pointed at both ends, a little enlarged, rugose, two-celled.

The fruits are eaten, but to my taste they are rather insipid. Innumerable suckers constantly rise from the root, which run to a great distance from the parent tree, and make it a troublesome plant in a garden, but at the same time they render it easily propagated, if necessary.

7. *Z. Lotus*, *Linnæus* *Encyclop.* iii. 301. *Plur.* i. 185. f. 2.

Arboreous; *spines* stipulary, one long, slender, and straight, the other recurved. *Leaves* oval, three-nerved, most slightly crenulate serrate, smooth on both sides. *Flowers* axillary; *style* two-cleft.

Z. Lotus, *Willd.* i. 1103.

A native of Persia, &c.; blossoms in the last season in the Botanic garden at Calcutta. It is readily known from its Indian originals by the whiteness of its bark, and the pale yellow tinge of its long and very slender prickles.

8. *Z. indica*, *R.*

Arboreous. *Thorns* paired, the upper one rather incurved, the under one recurved. *Leaves* elliptically oval, serrate, three-nerved, pale underneath. *Corymbs* axillary, dichotomous. *Fruits* semi-trizyous.

A short straight tree, a native of Travancore, from thence introduced by Dr. A. Berry, into the Botanic garden at Calcutta, where it blossoms in May and June.

Trunk straight, but slightly bent to one side, covered with pretty smooth, brown bark. *Branches* and *leaves* determinate, spreading in the young, and divaricated when old. *Young shoots* lightly villous, and flexuose. *Trunks* paired and stipulary; the upper one straighter and directed forward; the under one much recurved. *Leaves* alternate, bitarais, short-petioled, elliptically oval with the base obliquely crenate, finely serrulate, three-nerved, smooth above, and indurated underneath, from one to two inches long. *Stipules* subulate, soon becoming the same form as above described. *Corymbs* axillary, much shorter than the leaves, several times branched, villous, many-flowered. *Capsule*, erect and many-seeded, as in the genus. *Germ* oval, immured in the receptacle, three-celled, with one *ovule* in each, attached to the bottom of the cell. *Style* short, three-cleft.

9. *Z. Oenocarpa*, *Willd.* *spec.* i. 1105.

Shrubby. *Thorns* solitary, recurved. *Leaves* unequally ovate-cordate, entire, acute; three-nerved, downy underneath. *Fruits* minute, crowded in the axilla.

Native of various parts of India. Flowering time the close of the rains.

10. *Z. turkestan*, *R.*

Shrubby. *Thorns* solitary, scarcely curved. *Leaves* unequally ovate-cordate, three-nerved, obtusely minutely serrulate, hairy above and tomentose underneath. *Panicles* lateral.

A short, very rather shrub, a native of Chitagan, and there used for fences.

11. *Z. ephyra*, *Willd.* *spec.* i. 1104.

Arboreous. *Leaves* obliquely cordate, three-nerved, serrate, downy. *Thorns* when present stipulary, one recurved, the other straight. *Nuts* three-celled, three-valved.

Rhinous *Xylopyrex*, *Retz.* *Obs.* ii. 11.

Plur. i. 185.

Common in every forest on the coast of Coromandel.

In a good soil it grows to be a pretty large tree, with a tolerably erect trunk, but in general it is found in the state of a large straggling shrub. *Bark* light ash-coloured, much cracked, corky; young parts covered with soft white down. The *prickles* in a poor soil are very perfect and stipulary, the under one recurved, the upper one erect and straight. *Leaves* alternate, short-petioled, bifurcous, obliquely-cordate, serrate, three-nerved, downy, particularly on the under side about two inches long. *Corymbs* axillary, small, many-flowered. *Flowers* as in the genus. *Style* three-cleft. *Drupe* the size of a large cherry, greenish and downy, marked round the base with the remains of the receptacle. *Nut* three-celled, three-valved, the valves separating when the nut has been sometime exposed to the weather, leaving a central three-sided receptacle. *Seeds* one in each cell, orbicular, compressed, affixed at the base to the receptacle.

Cattle eat the leaves, young shoots, and fruit. The kernels taste like filberts, and are eaten by the natives.

The wood of the largest trees is much esteemed by the natives, being yellowish or orange-

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coloured, very hard and durable, and at the same time not very heavy.

12. *Z. Caracutta*. Buch.

Arboreous. *Thorns* in pairs; the under one recurved, the upper one straight. *Leaves* round, serrulate, three-nerved. *Peduncles* axillary, very short, many-flowered. *Style* three-cleft. *Drupe* oval, with a three-celled nut.

A native of the southern parts of Mysore, and there known to the natives by the name *Karakutta*. Seeds sent from thence by Dr. Buchanan to the Botanic garden at Calcutta produced plants, which in four years were about ten feet high, with a tolerably erect, stout trunk, and many spreading crooked branches; covered with smooth, dark ash-coloured bark. The young shoots are round, and villous. They blossom in April, and the fruit ripens in December.

Thorns in stipulary pairs, the lower one recurved, the upper one straight, both are hard, smooth, and acute; where the flowers are, the thorns are generally deficient. *Leaves* short-petioled, obliquely round-cordate, or nearly round, obtuse, or retuse, serrulate, three-nerved; while young somewhat villous; from one to two inches long, and nearly as broad. *Peduncles* axillary, very short, bearing many small, short-pediceled, greenish-yellow flowers. *Style* three-cleft. *Drupe* the size of a large cherry, oval, depressed a little at both ends, smooth, dark-brown; fleshy part tough, firm, and yellowish. *Nut* roundish, a little uneven on the outside, very hard and thick, three-celled. *Seeds* solitary, attached to the bottom of the cell, nearly round, compressed, convex on the inside. *Integuments* two; the exterior firm, light, brown, and polished; the inner thin and softer. *Perisperm*: when the seed is ripe, there is only on each side of the embryo a white, fleshy lamina; but at this period not connected round its margins, as before maturity. *Embryo* erect; *cotyledons* two, nearly five-nerved. *Radicels* inferior, oval, just within the umbilicus.

13. *Z. microphylla*. R.

Shrubby; *branchlets* bifarious, flexuose. *Thorns* stipulary, one straight, the other recurved. *Leaves* ovate, three-nerved, serrulate, woolly underneath. *Flowers* fasciated. *Stigma* two-cleft.

Jujubus zizyphus zeylanica. Pluck. Alm. 199. t. 197. f. 2.

Rhamnus nummularia. Burm. Ind. 61.

Common on barren uncultivated lands on the Coromandel coast. Flowering time the beginning of the rainy season.

Stem scarcely any, but many slender, rigid, bifarious, flexuose branches spreading in all directions, and forming a small bush. *Bark* covered with a light-coloured, almost white pellicle. *Thorns* stipulary, the upper one straight, slender, but very sharp, and as long as the leaves. The under one shorter, and much recurved. *Leaves* alternate, bifarious, very short-petioled, ovate and oval, serrulate, above pretty smooth, woolly underneath; about half an inch long. *Flowers* collected in the axils of the leaves, short-peduncled. *Calyx* tomentose on the outside. *Petals* short-clawed, oval. *Stigma* two-cleft.

14. *Z. Napaea*. Willd. spec. i. 1104.

Shrubby, climbing. *Leaves* obliquely cordate, serrate, three-nerved, downy underneath.

Thorns stipulary. *Nuts* two-celled.

Sans, Sookshmaphula, Bahookantaka, Sookshmuputraka, Doasparsha, Mudhoora, Shurarahara, Shikhipriya, Kurkundhoo, Shrigalakoli.

Beng, Shea-kool.

Telinga, Paramie.

This is the most common species of the genus; it is to be found in every hedge throughout India, and always with scarcely any thing that can be called a trunk, but many large, straggling, climbing branches, which are too weak to support themselves. *Bark* dark, rust-coloured, pretty smooth; *young shoots* downy. *Prickles* always present, stipulary, large, and exceedingly sharp; the lower one is much recurved, the upper one straight. *Leaves* alternate, short-petioled, bifarious, very obliquely ovate, serrate, three-nerved; downy underneath, from one to two inches long. *Corymbs* axillary, many-flowered. *Style* two-cleft. *Drupe* the size of a pea, smooth, shining black, marked round the base with a circular scar. *Nut* rugose, obcordate, two-celled; generally one of the cells is obliterated, or abortive. *Seed* solitary, adixed to the bottom of the cell.

The fruit is eaten by the natives; the taste a very pleasant acid. A decoction of the bark of the fresh root is said to promote the healing of fresh wounds.

15. *Z. glabra*. R.

Shrubby, scandent, smooth. *Thorns* solitary, recurved. *Leaves* ovate-cordate, long, obtuse, pointed, serrulate, smooth, strongly marked with three nerves. *Drupe* oval.

A native of Chittagong, where it flowers in the cool season, and the fruit, which is about the size of a gooseberry, ripens in May.

16. *Z. incurva*. R.

Arboreous. *Thorns* paired, one straight and patent, the other incurved. *Leaves* ovate-oblong, polished, three-nerved, serrulate; obtusely acuminate. *Peduncles* axillary, few or many-flowered; *flowers* semi-digynous.

A native of Nepal, from thence introduced by Dr. Buchanan into the Botanic garden at Calcutta, in 1802, where in ten years they had grown to be slender trees, of about fifteen feet in height, with innumerable well armed branches, and smooth branchlets spreading in every direction. Flowering time the rainy season.

CEANOTHUS. Linn.

Petals five, vaulted, opposite to the stamens. *Berry* dry, three-celled, three-seeded.

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1. *C. asiatica*. Linn.

Erect, smooth. *Leaves* ovate, serrulate, glossy, tri-nerved at the base; *peduncles* axillary, ramous, many-flowered, shorter than the leaves.

Grossularia spinis vidua, baccis in racemo congestis spuliceis, foliis crenatis ovato-acuminatis. *Burm. Zool.* 111. t. 48.

Rhamnus acuminata. Colebr. Mss. ticle. ic. pict. in horto bot. Cale. asservata.

I have found this small tree in flower and fruit in October at Singapore. In the Honourable Company's Botanic garden, where it was introduced from the garden at Redute in the Mauritius in 1813, it blossoms in April and May, and ripens its fruit in June.

A small branchy tree or large shrub: the largest of those that were reared from the seeds measure at the present time (1823), about sixteen feet in height, with a stem scarcely more than four inches in diameter. *Branches* long, slender, round, with green bark, slightly flexuose, perfectly smooth; while young a little pubescent. *Leaves* irregularly scattered, ovate, or ovate-lanceolate, tapering into a blunt acumen; serrulate, serratures small, gibbous, incurved, cuspidate, slightly undulate, base rounded or retuse, from two or three inches long; perfectly smooth, very glossy and hard, of a dark green colour above; pallid and shining underneath, with a whitish slender rib and a few thick nerves, the lowermost pair of which are opposite; the base rising a little above the rib, in consequence of which the leaf appears triple-nerved; veins capillary, transversal, reticulate. *Petiole* slender, a little compressed, channelled, slightly pubescent, about an inch long. *Stipules* minute, withering, adpressed, lanceolate, with a broad fleshy base and glandular apex. *Flowers* small, yellowish-green, fragrant, collected in rounded, axillary, ramous fascicles which are shorter than the petals. *Peduncles* pubescent; *bracts* very small; *pedicels* capillary, two or three times longer than the flower, yellowish. *Calyx* cup-shaped, with five broad, cuspidate, somewhat unequal, deciduous *lobes*, equalling in length the emarginate, fornicate, narrow petals. Vertex of the ovary covered with a broad rugose yellow disc. *Style* short, deeply three-lobed, deciduous. *Stigma* convex, subrous. *Capsules* round-ovate, about the size of a small gooseberry, pale-brown, its vertex retuse, its base supported by the persistent circularly-truncate bottom of the calyx, three-furrowed, three-celled, three-valved. *Seed* triangular, with sides of black, ash-coloured. The rest as in *C. circumscissa* (*Rhamnus* Linn.) *Gert. carp.* ii. 119. t. 106.

I.
616*SCOPOLIA*. Smith.

Calyx five-toothed. *Corol* five-petalled. *Green* superior, five-celled; *cells* two-seeded; *attaching* interior. *Berry* five-celled, with usually one seed in each cell.

1. *S. aculeata*. Smith. *in* *lindl.* ii. 34. *Widd.* *sp.* i. 1115.

Scandent, a scand. *Leaves* ternate; *leaflets* crenulate.

Paullinia aculeata. Linn. *sp. pl.* 524.

Kaka-todoli. *Rheed. Mal.* v. 81. t. 41.

Chamaelaea trifolia, aculeata, floribus spicatis. *Burm. Zool.* 58. t. 24.

Toldalia. *Juss. gen.* 371; and *Linnaea Illustr.* ii. 116. 2757. *Engelm. Bot.* vii. 692.

Crantia. *Schreb. gen.* N. 362.

Telinga. Conda Castinda.

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Is one of the most common bushes on the coast of Cornwall and grows in a rich soil, such as old hedges, under old trees, &c. is in general found in the state of a very ramous bushy shrub, but in less frequented places, where it meets with support and no enemies, it runs over the highest trees.

Stem irregular. *Bark* corky. *Branches* exceedingly numerous, scandent. *Prickles* innumerable, sent red over every part of the young branches, tender shoots, petioles, and nerves of the leaflets, removed, very acute. *Leaves* alternate, ternate, armed. *Leaflets* oblong, or broad-lanceolate, notched, emarginate smooth; about an inch and a half long, and half or three-fourths broad. *Petioles* channelled, armed like the branchlets. *Racemes* axillary, generally compound, length of the leaves. *Flowers* small, white. *Calyx* inferior, small, glandular, five-toothed. *Petals* five, oblong, spreading. *Filaments* five, nearly as long as the petals, spreading. *Anther* oblong, in number. *Green* ovate, five-celled, with two ovules in each, attached to the middle of the axis. *Style* short, thick. *Stigma* five-lobed. *Berry* the size of a small cherry, compressed, five-grooved, orange-coloured, five-celled. *Seed* one in each cell.

Every part of this shrub has a strong pungent taste. The roots when fresh cut smell particularly so. The fresh leaves are eaten raw for pains in the bowels; the ripe berries are fully as pungent as black pepper, and with nearly the same kind of pungency; they are pickled by the natives, and a most excellent one they make.

The fresh bark of the root is administered by the Telinga physicians for the cure of that sort of remittent, commonly called the hill fever. I have used every part of this plant to be possessed of strong, stimulating powers, and have no doubt but under proper management it might prove a valuable medicine where stimulants are required.

I.
618*BÜTTNERIA*. Schreb. *gen.* N. 366.

Calyx five-leaved. *Corol* five-petalled. *Neclary* stamiferous, surrounding the five-celled superior germiniferous. *Anther* double. *Capsules* quinquecocceae. *Embryo* inverse; perisperm scanty.

1. *B. pilosa*. R.

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Shrubby, twining, hairy. *Leaves* from three to five, acute-angled, dentate. *Umbels* axillary, proliferous.

A most extensive, twining shrub; a native of Chittagong. The flowering time in the Botanic garden at Calcutta is September. The seeds are ripe in April. I have also had specimens from Silhet.

Stem woody, twining, in five years old plants as thick as a man's wrist, and irregularly obtuse-sulcate. *Branches* numerous, twining up and over large trees, to a very great extent; the younger ones very hairy, and irregularly obtuse-sulcate. *Leaves* alternate, petioled, having from three to five acute angles, dentate, posterior lobes large and rounded; about seven-nerved, with a large, long gland on the middle one near the base, from four to six inches each way. *Petioles* round, often as long as the leaves, hairy. *Stipules* subulate, hairy. *Umbels* axillary, generally one large, and super-decompound; and two or more smaller, all are clothed with short, harsh pubescence, and are much shorter than the leaves. *Bracts* subulate. *Flowers* numerous, small. *Calyx* of five, spreading, pale-coloured, lanceolate leaflets. *Petals* five; the lower third part of their length linear, yellow on the outside, and red within; much incurved so as to form a circular dome over the pistil and nectary, open at the five sides, and in the vertex, the other two-thirds filiform, below slightly incurved, above recurved; colour a bright orange. *Nectary* five-cleft, yellowish, divisions fleshy, truncate, shorter than the lower portion of the petals. *Filaments* short, inserted into the fissures of the nectary, recurvate. *Anthers* two-lobed. *Germ* round, hairy. *Style* short, five-grooved, *Stigma* minutely quinquidentate. *Capsules* the size of a filbert, round, armed with long, rigid bristles; texture hard, approaching to that of a nut, five-celled, ten-valved. *Seeds* solitary, small in proportion to its cell, and attached to its inner angle, ovate-oblong, rather pointed at the apex, and obliquely truncate at the base. *Integuments* three; the exterior and interior membranaceous; the middle one hard and thick. *Perisperm* none, or very thin. *Embryo* inverse, yellow. *Cotyledons* large, two-lobed; and rolled spirally up. *Plumula* two-lobed. *Radicke* cylindric, nearly as long as the seed, superior.

2. *B. hebaeca*, Roxb. *Corom.* i. N. 29.

B. cordata, Willd. *spec.* i. 1119

Unarmed, herbaceous, erect. *Leaves* cordate, serrate, downy. *Nectary* one-leaved, five-toothed.

An erect herbaceous plant, a native of the tops of the Circar mountains.

Leaves alternate, petioled, cordate, serrate, downy, two inches and a half long, and one and a half broad. *Stipules* reflexed, small, acute. *Peduncles* axillary, one or more, three-flowered. *Leaflets* of the calyx large, reflexed. *Nectary* one-leaved, five-toothed; teeth converging over the pistillum. *Filaments* five, very short, from the fissures of the nectary, reflexed. *Anthers* double; singly oval.

CELASTRUS. Schreb. *gen.* N. 372.

I. 620 *Calyx* five-cleft. *Corol* five-petalled. *Germ* three-celled, with two or more ovula in each cell; attachment inferior. *Capsule* superior, from one to three-celled, from two to three-valved; seeds few covered with a coloured aril. *Embryo* erect, and furnished with a perisperm.

1. *C. emarginata*, Willd. *sp.* i. 1128.

Shrubby, armed. *Leaves* obovate, entire, smooth. *Flowers* numerous, axillary. *Capsules* inflated; cells two-seeded.

Telinga, Cheunee Chintoo.

Is one of the most common, rather poor looking shrubs in these parts of India, it grows every where and in every soil. Flowers during the cold season.

Stem nothing deserving the name, but branches innumerable, bent in every direction, and armed with exceedingly strong, large, straight, very sharp thorns. *Leaves* alternate on the young shoots, on the old wood or thorns fascicled, very short-petioled, obovate, emarginate, smooth, shining; about an inch long. *Stipules* small, withering. *Umbellules* very short-peduncled, many-flowered, one or two from the centre of the fascicles of leaves. *Pedicels* many times longer than the peduncle, one-flowered. *Flowers* small, whitish, yellow. *Petals* twice the length of the calyx. *Nectary*, a saucer-formed, crenulate body surrounding the base of the germ. *Germ* conical, three-celled, two ovula in each, attached to the bottom of their cell. *Style* single, half three-parted. *Stigmata* emarginate. *Capsule* inflated, turbinate, three-sided, three-celled, valved. *Seeds* two in each cell, small, shining, red, resting on a white fleshy receptacle.

It makes good fences, and fuel.

2. *C. montana*, R.

Arboreous, thorny. *Leaves* obovate, serrulate, smooth. *Panicles* axillary, small, dichotomous. *Capsules* with cells two-seeded.

Telinga, Pedda-chintoo.

I. 621 A small tree, a native of mountains. Flowering time the cold season.

Trunk erect, though generally a little crooked. *Branches* numerous, armed with the same large, sharp leaf and flower bearing thorns as in the last. *Leaves* alternate, short-petioled, obovate, slightly serrate, smooth, shining; about two inches long. *Panicles* axillary, dichotomous, many-flowered. *Flowers* small, white. *Petals* many times longer than the calyx. *Nectary* as in *C. emarginatus*. *Germ* round, three-celled; cells with two ovula in each, attached to the bottom of the cell. *Styles* three, short, clubbed. *Stigmata* emarginate. *Capsules* small, not inflated, in other respects like the last. *Seeds* one or two in each

cell, small, nearly round, attached as in the germ. *Atel* white, sebaceous, embracing the lower half of the seed. *Integument* single, polished brown. *Perisperm* conform to the seed, dull white, and hard. *Embryo* nearly as long as the perisperm, erect. *Cotyledons* roundish. *Rachis* ovate, interior.

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The wood of this tree is hard, and durable.

3. *C. prunellata*, Willd. sp. i. 1125.

Unarmed, shrubby, scandent. *Leaves* round, oval serrate. *Panicle* terminal. *Stamens* inserted into a nectarial ring.

A large, climbing shrub; a native of the Circar mountains. Flowering time March and April.

Branches twiggly. *Bark* covered with gray, scabrous specks. *Leaves* alternate, petiolated, broad-oval, serrate, pretty smooth, about two inches long, and one and a half broad. *Petioles* round, and one-third the length of the leaves. *Panicle* terminal, erect, thin, oblong. *Bractes* small, fleshy. *Flowers* small, yellow, numerous. *Calyx* interior, five-toothed, *stigma* five-creased, unguinate. *Petal* five, inserted between the nectary and calyx, spreading. *Nectary* cup-shaped; border five-toothed. *Filaments* five, which are a continuation of the teeth of the nectary rather shorter than the petals. *Anthers* ovate. *Germ* round. *Style* short. *Stigma* three. *Capitate* round, size of a pea, once-celled, three-valved, opening from the apex. *Seeds* five or three to six, surrounded with a yellow pulpy mucus, and always separating into three lobes, whatever the number be.

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4. *C. reticulata*, R.

Shrubby, scandent, unarmed. *Leaves* alternate, oblong, acuminate, serrate. *Panicles* terminal. *Stamens* alternate, with an equal number of scabrous nectarial glands.

A native of Nepal, from thence Dr. Buchanan sent the seed to the Botanic garden at Calcutta, in 1802. In July 1805, the plants therein blossomed for the first time and ripened their seed seven months afterwards.

Trunk erect, about a foot as a rule, smooth. *Bark* brown, soft and spongy. *Branches* numerous, spreading much and moving their extremities when twining, but the scandent habit prevails in it. *Leaves* alternate, serrate, spreading, oblong, acuminate, serrate, smooth on both sides; above six inches long, and from two to three broad. *Stigma* minute, soon withering and drooping. *Panicle* terminal, erect, oblong, composed of many, simple, diverging, short, smooth racemes. *Flowers* numerous, small, pale greenish white. *Bractes* very small, caducous. *Calyx* deeply five-toothed. *Petal* oblong inserted on the calyx, alternate with the stamens, and shorter than removed. *Filaments* shorter than the petals, alternate, with six minute nectarial glands. *Germ* superior, ovate, three-celled, with two ovules in each attached to the base of the cells. *Style* about as long as the stamens. *Stigma* of three rounded lobes. *Capitate* roundish, somewhat three-lobed, three-celled three-valved, and generally with a thin coat in each cell. *Seeds* oblong, entirely covered with a thin pulpy, red coat. *Integument* exclusive of the aril, large, tender, whitish and smooth. *Perisperm* of a soft cartilaginous texture. *Embryo* round. *Cotyledons* two, round, acute, and so large as to divide the perisperm. *Rachis* interior pointing obliquely to the umbilicus.

5. *C. tetra*, R.

Shrubby, scandent, unarmed. *Leaves* alternate, petiolated, broad-obovate, obtusely serrate, smooth. *Panicle* racemose, terminal. *Seeds* in seed in a complete aril.

A native of Abyssinia, from thence introduced by Dr. Buchanan into the Botanic garden at Calcutta, where it flowers in April. Scandent in August.

Stems branched, round, very smooth. *Bark* a little scabrous, light brown. *Branches* climbing and twining over the trunks of large trees, &c.; *young shoots* round, drooping, marked with white, rough down. *Leaves* alternate, short-petiolated, drooping, broad, obovate, entire, serrate, smooth on both sides; length from two to three inches, with five or six to three broad. *Panicle* branched, with an erect, thickly downy pedicel. *Stigma* five-creased, the downy *Rachis* exserted, terminal, drooping, sub-cylindrical, a little downy. *Bractes* single, ovate, very small, caducous, but at the base of each pedicel. *Calyx* deeply five-toothed, divaricate, rounded, slightly pubescent, several times shorter than the petals. *Petal* five, alternate with the divisions of the calyx, spreading; margins becoming recurved. *Nectary* a concave, five-sided receptacle, on which the germ rests. *Filaments* five, very short, inserted on the five angles of the nectary, alternate with the petals. *Anthers* sub-sagittate. *Germ* ovate, three-lobed, three-celled, with two ovules in each, attached to the base of the cells. *Style* scarcely any. *Stigma* three-lobed, lobes spreading, with beched margins. *Capitate* round, size of a pea, once-celled, three-valved. *Seeds* from three to six; three or four the most common number; shape conform to the number, each invested in a thick, complete, fleshy, orange-colored aril. *Integument* single. *Perisperm* conform to the seed, white and hard. *Rachis* straight, erect, green. *Cotyledons* oblong. *Rachis* cylindrical, inferior, with its apex pointing to the umbilicus.

6. These are five or six large plants of this in the Botanic garden, of the one which is here quadriflorous and fertile, all the rest are male, or male hermaphrodite, and barren.

6. *C. verticillata*, R.

Unarmed. *Leaves* alternate, short-petiolated, oblong, entire. *Flowers* on small axillary, dichotomous, round heads. *Nectary* of five scales, alternate in the stamens. *Style* three.

A native of the Moluccas.

7. *C. verticillata*, R.

Arboreous, unarmed. *Leaves* scattered, broad lanceolate, waved, entire, smooth. *Panicle*

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cles terminal, umbelliferous. Capsules one-celled, two-valved, few-seeded.

Reared in the Botanic garden at Calcutta from seeds sent from Nepal by Dr. Buchanan in 1802, under the vernacular name Tibliti. The young trees flowered for the first time, in the rainy season of 1805, when they were from twelve to fifteen feet high. The seeds ripen in January.

Trunk straight: the branches and branchlets have a strong tendency to be verticillate. Bark of the trunk, and larger branches greenish ash-coloured, dotted with some small, elevated, lighter-coloured specks. Leaves numerous, drooping, scattered, more crowded towards the ends of the branchlets, and like them having a tendency to be verticillate, petioled, broad-lanceolate, nente, entire; margins wavy, smooth, upper surface polished; about six inches long, by two broad. Petioles rounded on the under side, flattish above. Stipules none. Panicles terminal, with alternate, spreading, umbelliferous, simple ramifications. Peduncles and pedicels round, and smooth. Bractes lanceolate. Calyx five-leaved. Leaflets ovate-oblong, slightly ciliate. Petals five, alternate with, and three times longer than the leaflets of the calyx, linear-oblong, entire, obtuse, at first spreading, afterwards recurved, with the edges revolute. Germ ovate-oblong, a little compressed, two, rarely three-celled. Style erect, permanent. Stigmas two, rarely three-lobed, about even with the anthers. Capsules roundish, size of a large pea, dry, rugose, one-celled, two-valved, opening round the apex. Seeds from one to six, or even eight, attached to the centre of a ridge in the bottom of the cell, which crosses the opening of the valves; their shape varies according to the number of seeds. Integument single, and while fresh more like a thin, smooth, soft, moist, entire, scarlet rind, than a common skin. Perisperm conform to the seed, cartilaginous. Embryo erect, minute, lodged in the base of the perisperm, rather below the umbilicus. Cotyledons two, very small. Radicle inferior, oval.

8. *C. micrantha*. R.

Scandent, somewhat armed. Leaves unequally pinnate; leaflets from five to seven, opposite, oblong, entire, smooth, with simple parallel veins. Panicles axillary, filiform, ferruginous. Nectary saucer-shaped, bearing the stamina on its margins, style none.

A native of the Moluccas, a very doubtful species.

9. *C. obtusifolia*. R.

Arboreous, unarmed. Leaves petioled, lanceolar, obtusely serrulate, very obtuse, hard, smooth. Peduncles axillary, many-flowered.

A native of the Mauritius.

10. *C. monosperma*. R.

Shrubby, scandent. Leaves oblong, glossy, serrulate. Panicles thin, linear, axillary and terminal, longer than the leaves. Capsules three-valved, one-seeded.

Tiara the vernacular name in Silhet, where it is found wild in thin forests, climbing up and over trees, &c. to a great extent. Flowering time the month of April. Seeds ripe in October.

Young shoots smooth and brown, perfectly void of every kind of pubescence. Leaves alternate, short-petioled, from obovate-oblong to lanceolar, glossy on both sides, serrulate, obtusely pointed, from three to five inches long, and one or two broad. Panicles axillary and terminal, linear, thin of branches, two, three, or even four times longer than the leaves, smooth. Flowers numerous, small, pale greenish yellow. Bractes subulate, small, smooth. Calyx five-parted, segments short and rounded. Petals five, sub-orbicular, inserted, alternate with the stamens under the margin of the flat repand nectary, which embraces the base of the germ. Filaments five, short. Anthers oval. Germ obovate, oblong, three-celled, with two ovula in each attached to the bottom of the cell. Style short. Stigma trigonal. Capsule the size of a field bean, oblong, smooth, three-valved, but I never found more than one cell. Seed solitary, covered with an orange-coloured, pulpy tunic, under it a single, tender integument, of a light brown colour. Perisperm conform to the seed, pure white. Embryo erect, deep green. Cotyledons oblong. Radicle oval, inferior.

11. *C. robustus*. R.

Leaves alternate, lanceolar, entire, glossy. Racemes axillary, length of the leaves. Capsule one-celled, two-seeded.

Sheelkoil the vernacular name in Silhet, where it is indigenous and grows to be one of their largest timber trees. It blossoms in August, and the seeds ripen in March.

Young shoots straight, round, and smooth. Leaves alternate, petioled, lanceolate, entire, acuminate, firm, and even glossy; about six inches long, and one and a half or two broad. Stipules small, caducous. Racemes axillary, single, or paired, simple, cylindric, length of the leaves. Flowers numerous, and over every part of the raceme, small, greenish yellow. Bractes conical, one under each pedicel. Calyx five-parted; segments oblong. Petals five, oblong, spreading. Nectary, a fleshy, five-lobed ring round the base of the germ. Filaments five, rather longer than the petals. Anthers two-lobed. Germ superior, round, with a little long white wool on the apex, two-celled, with two ovula in each attached to the base of the cell. Styles two; slightly united at the base, recurved. Stigmas headed. Capsules ovate-oblong, size of a small olive, smooth, brown, one-celled, two-valved. Seeds generally two; when so lanceolate, and flat on the inner side, arilled. Integuments smooth, light chestnut-colour, pretty thick and may while recent be divided in two or three lamina; aril complete within half a line of the apex, thick and soft, colour a lively bright yellow. Perisperm conform to the seed, soft, white. Embryo erect. Cotyledons cordate. Radicle cylindric, as long as the cotyledons, inferior.

EUONYMUS. Schreb. gen. N. 373.

Corol from four to five-petalled. Germ from two to five-celled; cells two-seeded; attach

ment interior. Capsule superior, three or four-celled, three or four-valved. Seeds calyptred. Embryo erect, and furnished with a perisperm. Page
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1. *E. atropurpurea*. Willd. spec. i. 1132.

Shrubby, erect. Leaves opposite, lanceolar, smooth, serrulate. Peduncles few-flowered; flowers tetrandrous.

Found by Dr. Buchanan in Nepal, from whence he sent seed to this garden, where in eight years the plants are four or five feet high, thin of branches; and now beginning to blossom in March.

Trunk erect. Bark smooth, and ash-coloured. Branchlets spreading, round, and smooth. Leaves opposite, short-petioled, lanceolar, smooth on both sides, very finely serrulate, from four to six inches long, by one and a half broad. Stipules; while the shoots are quite tender a small soft bristle or two occupy their place. Peduncles below the leaves, opposite, expanding, dichotomous, each division three-flowered, with generally one in the fork. Flowers pedicelled, small, greenish white. Calyx four-leaved; leaflets round, concave and smooth. Petals four, cordate, lanceolate, expanding; margins revolute, white, and smooth. Nectary a deep green, four-lobed, fleshy body surrounding the base of the germ. Filaments four, rather longer than the pistillum, inserted on the four lobes of the nectary. Anthers two-lobed, dark brown. Germ superior, four-lobed, four-celled, with two ovula in each, attached to the middle of the axis. Style four-sided. Stigma obtuse.

2. *E. globosa*. R.

Arboreous. Leaves opposite, oblong, smooth, with the anterior margin serrate. Peduncles axillary and lateral, two or three times dichotomous, with a single flower in each fork; flowers pentandrous.

A small tree, a native of Chittagong, where it flowers in May

3. *E. garcinifolia*. R.

Sub-arboreous. Leaves opposite, lanceolar, entire, smooth. Peduncles between the leaves, three-flowered. Capsule two-valved, one-seeded.

Mori the vernacular name in Silhet, where it is indigenous; growing to the size of a small upright tree; flowers and ripe seed were found on the same trees in the month of January 1812, but whether it is in constant flower and fruit the whole year round, I cannot say.

Branchlets opposite, round, and covered with smooth brown bark. Leaves opposite, short-petioled, lanceolar, entire, smooth on both sides; from three to four inches long, by about one broad. Peduncles between the pairs of leaves, sometimes opposite, sometimes solitary, short, and three-flowered. Flowers short-pedicelled, small, pale yellow. Bractes subulate, callicious. Calyx five-leaved; leaflets roundish, smooth and induricated. Petals five, oblong, margins incurved, many times longer than the calyx; down the middle on the inside runs an elevated sharp rib. Filaments five, shorter than the germ, alternate with the petals. Anthers erect, long-cordate. Germ superior, ovate, two-celled; each cell containing two ovula, attached to the thickened middle of the partition. Style none, or very short. Stigma four toothed. Capsule oblong, size of a small field bean, smooth, one-celled, two-valved, opening from the base. Seeds solitary, at least I have not found more, oval, covered with a thin, succulent, veined, bright, scarlet aril. Perisperm conform to the seed, firm, and tough. Embryo erect. Cotyledons ovate-cordate. Radicle cylindric, inferior.

VENTILAGO. Gart.

Calyx five-parted. Corol five-petalled. Germ hid in the circumscribed flat nectary. Style two-cleft. Samara semi-supera, globose, long-winged, one-seeded. Embryo erect, with perisperm.

1. *V. Madraspatana*. Willd. sp. i. 1106. Gart. carp. i. 223. t. 49.

Funis viminalis. Ruaph. Amb. v. 3. t. 2.

Beng. Ruktupita.

Telinga. Yerra chietali.

A very large climbing shrub; a native of forests and other uncultivated places, amongst the mountains; flowering during the cold season.

Leaves alternate, short-petioled, bifarious, ovate-oblong, serrulate, smooth, except while young, then villous; from three to four inches long. Panicles terminal, composed of alternate, bifarious, ramous, villous branches. Flowers very numerous, small, greenish, smelling very strong and offensive. Calyx, corol, nectary, stamens, and pistillum as in *Rhois* *Jupha*. Capsule (Samara) globular, size of a pea, surrounded near the middle with the remaining nectary, terminating in a long, linear, membranaceous wing, one-celled, not opening of itself. Seed solitary, round.

Obs. This plant is generally dioicous. The smell of the flowers is very offensive, not unlike that of *Stereulia foetida*.

HOVENIA. Schreb. gen. N. 375.

Calyx five-parted. Corol five-petalled. Germ superior, three-celled; cells one-seeded; attachment inferior. Style three-cleft. Capsule trilocous. Embryo erect, with scanty perisperm.

1. *H. dulcis*. Thunb. japon. 101. Willd. spec. i. 1141

Sieku, vulgò Koa et Karpokana, Karpf. a noen p. 808. t. 809.

A tree, a native of Nepal; from thence introduced by Dr. Buchanan into the Botanic

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garden at Calcutta, where when eight years old, it began to blossom in April.

Trunk in our young trees straight and high, from ten to twelve feet to the branches; and twenty inches in circumferences, four feet above the earth. Total height about thirty feet. *Bark* smooth, dark-brown. *Branches* spreading much, branchlets bifarious, round; *young shoots* hairy. *Leaves* alternate, short-petioled, cordate, acutely serrate, acuminate, three-nerved, smooth above, a little hairy underneath; from four to six inches long, by from two to four broad. *Stipules* lanceolate, hairy, caducous. *Cymes* axillary, rarely terminal, dichotomous, villous; *divisions* clavate. *Flowers* numerous, small, white. *Calyx* one-leaved, acetabuliform, inside hairy. *Border* five-parted; *divisions* ovate, reflexed. *Petals* five, inserted within the fissures of the calyx, broad spatulate, sides incurved round the filaments. *Filaments* five, longer than the petals, recurved. *Anthers* ovate. *Germ* superior, ovate, three-celled, with one ovulum in each, attached to the bottom of its cell. *Style* cylindric, apex three-cleft. *Stipules* simple. *Capsules* superior, round, size of a pea, thin, smooth, and brown, three-celled. The ramifications of the cyme are now, when the seeds are ripe, much swollen, and variously bent, as represented by Kaempfer, but the taste is simply astringent. *Seed* solitary. *Integuments* two; *exterior* tough, thick, hard, and highly polished; *interior* membranaceous, and covered with a brown mealy substance. *Perisperm* in small quantity, tough, dull, livid-white. *Embryo* erect, yellowish. *Cotyledons* orbicular. *Radicle* oval, interior.

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Obs. By Dr. Buchanan, dated Katumaunda, 10th and 14th November, 1802. "Munkokoshee. A tree originally brought from China or some country subject to it. The fruit is a capsule, containing three seeds, and resting on an enlarged pedunculus, which is soft, and contains a sweet juice. This does not come to maturity till after the capsules are ripe. Part of the seed now sent in this parcel was brought from China, and part has ripened here. There can be no doubt, from the singular nature of the peduncle, that it is an *Itocaria*, *Thunb.* But whether or not his species, I know not. It has hairy leaves and is reckoned the largest tree in Nepal."

PITTOSPORUM, Schreb. gen. N. 379.

Calyx five-leaved, deciduous. *Petals* five; *germ* superior, three-celled; *cells* many-seeded; *attachment* interior. *Capsule* three-celled, three-valved. *Seeds* many. *Embryo* centripetal, and furnished with a perisperm.

1. *P. Tobira*, R.

Leaves sub-verticelled, obovate, ciliate, entire, and lucid, apex circular.

Tobira Kaempf. *amoenit.* 796. *tab.* 797.

From China this pretty shrub has been introduced into the Botanic garden at Calcutta.

GOUANIA, Schreb. gen. N. 1592.

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Calyx five-parted. *Corol* five-petalled. *Germ* three-celled, sunk in the saucer-shaped, five-horned nectary; *cells* one-seeded; *attachment* inferior. *Capsule* inferior, three-celled, with a single seed in each. *Embryo* erect, and furnished with a perisperm.

1. *G. tiliaefolia*, Willd. *sp.* iv. 1000. *Rorb. Corom.* 1. N. 98.

Shrubby, climbing. *Leaves* cordate, serrulate, smooth. *Racemes* terminal, and axillary. *Teliaga*, Penk-tiga.

A large, climbing, woody shrub, a native of the Circar mountains.

Tendrils simple, small, generally from the lower part of the racemes. *Leaves* alternate, petioled, cordate, slightly serrate, or crenulate, smooth, from two to four inches long. *Racemes* terminal, and from the exterior axills, long, filiform. *Flowers* numerous, small. *Bractes* minute. *Calyx* above, five-parted. *Corol* as in *Rhamnus*. *Nectary* the saucer-shaped part is here augmented by five emarginated, spreading horns. *Filaments* inserted in the margin of the nectary, alternate with its horns. *Germ* below, three-sided. *Style* three-cleft. *Capsule* dry, triangular, three-celled, three-valved. *Seeds* one in each cell.

ITEA, Schreb. gen. N. 381.

Calyx five-toothed. *Petals* five, (four of which, with the stamina are inserted on the receptacle.) *Capsule* one-celled, two-valved, many-seeded. *Receptacles* lateral.

1. *I. umbellata*, R.

Shrubby. *Leaves* alternate, petioled, broad-lanceolate. *Panicles* axillary, and terminal, composed of long-pedicelled, simple umbellules.

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A native of the Malay Islands.

Leaves alternate, petioled, broad-lanceolate, entire, smooth, from six to twelve inches long. *Petioles* from one to two inches long. *Stipules* one. *Panicles* axillary, terminal, and scattered amongst the leaves, composed of long-pedicelled umbellules, which are sometimes proliferous. *Flowers* numerous, pretty large. *Bractes* minute, villous. *Calyx* cup-shaped, five-toothed. *Petals* five, lanceolate, obtuse, inserted, with the stamina round the base of the germ. *Filaments* shorter than the corol, flat. *Anthers* sagittate. *Germ* oblong, pedicelled, containing many ovula, attached to two opposite, parietal receptacles. *Style* short and thick. *Stigma* slightly two-lobed. *Capsule* oblong, one-celled, two-valved. *Seeds* several, affixed to the two parietal receptacles.

DALRYMPLEA, Rob.

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Calyx five-leaved. *Petals* five, alternate, with the stamens. *Germ* superior, three-celled; *ovules* many-seeded; *allotricarpe*, the ovules inferior. *Berary* three-celled. *Seeds* few, mucilaginous. *Embryo* sub-inferior, and furnished with a perisperm.

In memory of the late Alexander Dalrymple, Esq. author of the *Oriental Repository*, &c.
L. D. *peruviana*, R.

It is called by the vernacular name in Sikkim where it is a native, and grows to be a large tree. Flowering in March, and the seed ripening in September and October.

Leaves sessile rather succulent, round, and perfectly smooth. *Leaves* opposite, unequally pinnate, with a thence ternate; fourteen to twenty inches long. *Leaves* three or four pairs, and a central one, the pairs opposite, all more or less petiolate, oblong, obtusely serrate, acuminate, smooth, from five to six inches long, by two or three broad. *Petioles* and *petiole-branches* all smooth. *Pinnules* terminal, spreading much, more broad than long, primary branches dichotomous; pinnules alternate with the small yellowish white flowers, which are crowded round their extremities; every part smooth. *Branches* to the primary branches of the pinnules cymose, in the *Rufifera*; the rest solitary under each division and subdivision. *Calyx* inferior, five-leaved, *lobes* interior unequal and oval. *Petals* five, oblong, close, spreading. *Nectary* none. *Filaments* five, alternate with the petals, and shorter than they, inserted under the nectary. *Anther* ovate. *Germ* superior, three-lobed, and almost equal, three-celled; *ovules* about eight in each cell, widely attached to the axis. *Seeds* length of the germ, three-grained. *Stigma* three-lobed. *Berary* drupeaceous, having the appearance of a pear, of three and six-lobed form, very fleshy when ripe yellow, and about one inch, five to six inches, three-celled. *Seeds* covered in each cell, shape variable, the most common roundish, rather rounded and considerably compressed, attached to the partition. *Embryo* small, thick, red at first, afterwards, in a perfect state, exterior surface brown and richly pitted. *Perisperm* confined to the seed. *Embryo* obliquely inferior. *Cotyledons* cordate, three-nerved. *Radicle* oval, deeply cordiform.

L.
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CEDELLIA, Schreb. gen. N. 383.

Calyx five-toothed. *Calyx* five-toothed. *Corolla* five-celled, five-valved. *Seeds* several in each cell, wings and lobes and a perisperm receptacle. *Petalogy* inverse, perisperm sessile.

This genus is very nearly related to *Santalum*, the chief marks of distinction appear to me to be the number of stamens, viz. in *Cedelia* five, inserted on five unequal glands, which embrace the base of the germ; in *Santalum* six, inserted into the mouth of a slightly cylindrical nectary, which embraces the whole of the pistil. In both the seed vessels and seeds are very exactly like.

L. C. *Thunbergii*, R.

Pinnules pinnate. *Leaves* from six to twelve pairs, lanceolate, entire, acute.

Stamens *Rufifera*. *Anther* oval, *lobes* *lobes*.

Berary from 1 to 10.

This most elegant, large timber tree is now found common in Bengal, probably brought into the country from the mountainous parts of the Himalayas, and first cultivated in *Assam* and *Bengal* in the collection, appearing again with the flowers in February. *Seeds* ripe in May and June.

Trunk young, growing to a great size and height, though I have only seen small trees about Calcutta. *Bark* smooth, gray. *Branches* young, growing to a great size, beautiful, deeply lobed. *Leaves* alternate, deeply pinnate, drooping, from twelve to eighteen inches long. *Leaves* from six to twelve pairs, opposite, ovate, serrate, short petiolate, obliquely lobed, and the upper half lobed, and extending further down the pinnule than the lower; margins wavy, smooth on both sides, appearing as if they were pinnate; from two to six inches long. *Petioles* and *petiole-branches* all smooth. *Seeds* five-celled. *Pinnules* terminal, nearly as long as the leaves, pinnate, composed of numerous small, rounded, and imbricated, smooth, every part. *Berary* minute, didymous. *Anther* very numerous, small, white, and possessing a fragrance like that of fresh honey. *Calyx* five-parted. *Petals* five, oblong, with the margins entire, the apices curved over the summit, and keeled on the inside near the base. *Nectary* consisting of five, large, hairy, orange coloured glands, sitting round the lower half of the germ. *Filaments* erect, inserted into the centre of the five nectary glands, rather shorter than the petals. *Anther* five, in twos, the stigma. *Germ* superior, oblong, internal structure and contents in the capsule. *Stigma* large of the cord. *Stigma* large, flat, composed of five lobes. *Embryo* long, rather larger than a field bean, smooth, five-celled, five-valved; valves spreading from the apex and falling off with the seed. *Seeds* numerous, imbricated, both the sides and the exterior side, when growing, adpressed to the upper end of the sharp ridges of the capsule, exactly as in *Santalum* *fruticosum* and *Madagascariense*. See *Gardner's* *explan.* p. 86. *Perisperm* in very small quantity, and more like a fleshy integument. *Embryo* inferior. *Cotyledons* oval, three-nerved. *Radicle* obliquely superior.

L.
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The wood of this tree is much like mahogany, but lighter, consequently not so close in the grain. It is much used for furniture and various other purposes. The bark is a powerful astringent, and though not bitter is a tolerably good substitute for *Peruvia Bark* in the cure of remitting and in continuing fevers; particularly when joined with a small portion of the powdered seed of *Cedelia* *peruviana* (Kothak *gen* of the Bengalee), which is a most

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Ed. powerful bitter.

CAMUNIUM. Rumph.

Calyx five-toothed. *Petals* five. *Nectary* globular, apex perforated, inside stamiferous. *Germ* superior, one-celled, from one to two-seeded; *attachment* of the ovula superior.

1. *C. chinens.* Rumph. *Amb.* v. 28. t. 18. f. 1.

An elegant shrub, most probably a native of China, at least it has been brought to the Botanic garden at Calcutta from Canton, under the name Sam-yeip-lan, where it blossoms during the hot season, and the early part of the rains in June and July, but has not yet shown any tendency to produce fruit.

I.
637

Stem in our young, small plant trifling, but many branches and branchlets rising and spreading in every direction. *Bark* of the old ligneous parts olive gray; of the young shoots green, with their very tender apices clothed with stellate ferruginous scales. *Leaves* alternate, petioled, terminate and unequally pinnate. *Leaflets* rarely more than five, the pairs opposite, and much smaller than the terminal one, all oblong, but tapering most toward the base, smooth, deep green, entire, obtuse; from an inch and a half to four inches long, and from half an inch to two inches broad. *Petioles* somewhat winged, and channelled. *Panicles*, sometimes only racemes, axillary, solitary, shorter than the leaves. *Flowers* minute, yellow, faintly fragrant. *Bractes* ovate, one embracing the insertion of each pedicel. *Calyx* flat, five-toothed; teeth semi-linear. *Petals* five, oval, concave, at all times pressing on the nectary, smooth, much longer than the calyx. *Nectary* sub-globular, mouth contracted, and slightly five-toothed. *Filaments* scarcely any. *Anthers* five, cordate, attached to the nectary near its base on the inside. *Germ* superior, oblong, hairy, one-celled, with one or two seeds, which are attached to the top of the cell. *Style* none. *Stigma* large, conical.

MILNEA. Roxb.

Calyx five-parted. *Petals* five. *Nectary* nreolute, with the five anthers round its inside. *Germ* three-celled; *cells* from one to two-seeded; *attachment* centripetal, no perisperm.

In honour of Colin Milne, LL. D. author of a *Botanical Dictionary*, *Institutes of Botany*, and other works.

1. *M. edulis.* R.

A tree of middling size, a native of the Garrow hills and of the Silhet district, where it is called *Gumi* by the natives, who eat the large succulent aril which surrounds the seed under the cortex of the berry. Flowering time June and July. The fruit ripens two or three months afterwards.

I.
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Young shoots densely clothed with dark brown down, when more advanced smooth. *Leaves* alternate, unequally pinnate, from six to twelve inches long. *Leaflets* from three to six pair, sub-opposite, petiolate, lanceolate, entire, smooth but not lucid, obtusely acuminate, from three to six inches long, by one or two broad. *Stipules* none. *Petioles* cylindric, somewhat villous. *Panicles* one from each of the lower axills, nearly as long as the leaves, very ramous and spreading; like the young shoots very downy. *Flowers* numerous, minute, caducous. *Bractes* very minute, caducous. *Calyx* five-parted, small, downy on the outside; segments rounded. *Petals* five, oval, concave. *Nectary* nreolute, rather shorter than the petals, mouth five-toothed. *Filaments* five, very short, inserted on the inside of the bottom of the belly of the nectary. *Anthers* sagittate, and completely hid in the nectary. *Germ* semi-superior, three-celled; *cells* with one or two ovula attached to the axis. *Style* short and thick. *Stigma* turbinate, truncate, six-grooved. *Berry* round-oval, rather more than an inch in diameter, three-celled, containing seldom more than one fertile seed, most of the ovula being in general abortive. *Cortex* firm, rather dry, covered with a rough, brownish gray meadiness. *Seed* solitary, oval, inserted in a complete thick, fleshy, lucid, edible aril, like that of the Lichee of China. *Integument* single, brown, adhering more firmly to the aril than the seed. *Perisperm* none. *Embryo* transverse. *Cotyledons* conform to the seed, equal with the surface, furrowed. *Corculum* transverse, hairy. *Radicle* short, pointing to the umbilicus.

ELLEODENDRUM. Schreb. gen. N. 385.

Corol five-petalled. *Germ* two-celled, two-seeded; *attachment* inferior. *Drupe* superior, oval. *Nut* two-celled. *Embryo* erect, without perisperm.

1. *E. glaucum.* Persoon. *Synops.* ii. 241. Roxb. *Corom.* ii. 2.

Leaves opposite, oblong, serrate. *Panicles* axillary, dichotomous. *Drupe*s spherical.

Schrebera albens. Willd. *spec.* i. 1092.

Celastrus glaucus. Vahl. *symb.* ii. 42.

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Mangifera glauca. Rottb. in. *Nor. Acl. Harn.* ii. 534. t. 4. f. 1.

A middle-sized, or rather small tree, native of various parts of India. From Ceylon it was received into the Botanic garden at Calcutta, under the name Ceylon tea; its leaves are like those of that plant but much longer; their taste slightly bitter and astringent. It flowers in May; the seeds ripen in September and October.

Trunk straight. *Bark* in young trees, smooth, and olive-coloured. *Branches* numerous, spreading in every direction, and forming a very dense, oval head; *young shoots* round, and smooth. *Leaves* opposite, short-petioled, oblong, and cuneate-oblong, sometimes very acutely,

and sometimes obtusely serrate, texture hard, with both surfaces polished, the upper shining; apex rather obtuse, and always bent down, from three to four inches long, and about two broad. *Stipules* a minute scale on each side of the inside of the base of each short, polished petiole. *Panicles* axillary, shorter than the leaves; all its divisions dichotomous and divaricate. *Flowers* pedicelled, small, greenish yellow. *Bractes* small, oblong, from one to three, at the base of each pedicel, and at the divisions of the panicle. *Calyx* of five, somewhat unequal, round, concave, caducous leaflets. *Petals* five, expanding, linear-oblong, sessile. *Nectary* a green, pentagonal, fleshy, scalloped gland, in which a great part of the germ is immersed. *Filaments* five, inserted on the nectary, scarcely half the length of the petals; at first nearly erect, but by age becoming so much revolute as to bring the roundish, two-lobed *anthers* under the calyx. *Germ* superior, immersed in the very large, green, fleshy nectary, two-celled, with two ovula in each, attached to the bottom of their cells. *Style* short, conic. *Stigma* single, obtuse. *Drupe* nearly round, size of a large cherry, smooth, pulpy, when ripe olive-coloured, one-celled. *Nut* oval, rather more acute at the apex than at the base, a little rugose, with two grooves on the opposite sides; uncommonly thick, and hard; two-celled, though one is often abortive. *Seed* solitary, very rarely two, oblong, more convex on the inside. *Integument*; there seem two, rather spongy. *Perisperm* none. *Embryo* erect. *Cotyledons* conform to the seed, myoglinine. *Plumula* minute, two-lobed. *Radicule* oval, inferior, and lodged close to the umbilicus.

2. *E. indicum*. *Gart. carp.* i. 274. t. 57.

Arborescens. *Leaves* opposite, obovate-oblong, obtuse, remotely serrulate. *Panicles* axillary, small, dichotomous. *Drupe* and *nut* oblong.

Rubentia. *Jussieu. Genera. plant.* 416.

A middling sized tree, a native of the Mauritius, where it is called *Bois d'Olive*. Flowers in May and June, and the seeds ripen in October.

MANGIFERA. *Scheeb. gen. N.* 387.

Calyx five-leaved, or five-parted. *Cord* from four to five-petalled. *Germ* one-celled, ovulum single; *attachment* lateral. *Drupe* superior, reniform. *Embryo* sub-erect, without perisperm.

1. *M. oppositifolia*. R.

Leaves opposite, lanceolar, acuminate. *Panicles* terminal. *Stamina* from four to five, all fertile.

Mariam, the vernacular name at Rangoon in Burma, where the tree is indigenous, and grows to the general size of a small apple tree in England. The wood is somewhat red, hard, close-grained, and said to be very durable. Flowering time the month of March, fruit ripe in June and July.

Branches and *branchlets* smooth and green. *Leaves* opposite, short-petioled, lanceolar, polished, obtusely acuminate; from four to six inches long, and from one to two broad. *Stipules* none, but the scales of the bud remain for some time at the base of the young shoots. *Panicles* generally terminal, shorter than the leaves, oblong, rather dense; *ramifications* opposite, smooth in every part. *Bractes* ovate, acute, caducous. *Flowers* numerous, minute, pale-yellow. *Calyx* from four to five-parted, segments rounded. *Petals* four or five, oblong, a keel down the middle on the inside. *Filaments* four or five, short, alternate with the petals. *Anthers* ovate with an obtuse point. *Germ* obliquely ovate, one-celled, and containing one ovulum attached to the side of the cell, under the perforation of the stigma. *Style* scarcely any. *Stigma* of three, very unequal lobes, one of which is much more elevated and much larger; between it and the lower and smaller lobes the channel may be traced. *Drupe* sub-ovate, a little compressed, smooth, pale-yellow, the size of a small pullet's egg, one-celled, like the mango; the pulp is yellow, and universally eaten in Burma. *Nut* oblong, &c. in every respect like that of the common mango, but much smaller, thin, and of a soft texture, easily cut, fibrous on the outside, smooth on the inside, chestnut-coloured, one-celled, exalyuiker. *Seed* solitary, conform to the nut. *Integument*, no other than the nut could be observed. *Perisperm* none. *Embryo* erect. *Cotyledons* conform to the seed, oblong, fleshy. *Plumula* pointed, curved up, two-lobed. *Radicule* inferior, conic, transverse.

2. *M. indica*. *Willd. spec.* i. 1150. *Fahl. en. pl.* i. 7. *Corom. pl.*

Leaves lanceolate. *Panicles* terminal. *Flowers* with one fertile stamen.

Mao, du. Mau, vel. Mangas. *Rheed. Mal.* iv. 1. t. 1. 2.

Manga domestica. *Rumph. Amb.* i. 93. t. 25.

Beng. Am.

English Mango.

Teluga, Manadi-ch'itoo.

Tem. Ma-ga-marm.

Of this tree, though one of the most common in India, I have not yet met with any description which deserves the name.

It is universally cultivated all over India, and all the warmer parts of Asia. Is generally raised from seed, though sometimes by layers, or grafting by approach, which are the only methods of certainly obtaining a good sort, probably of improving them. The stones must be sown soon after they are taken from the fruit, otherwise they do not vegetate, but there is no depending on the quality of the fruit so raised. The seed of a very superior sort will produce fruit of a bad kind; and vice versa, hence such an infinite variety. Colonel Kyd in Bengal, and Dr. Anderson at Madras, have lately begun to graft by approach; which

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will no doubt be a means of improving this excellent fruit. Flowering time January, February, and March; the fruit is ripe in May, June, and July.

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The tree grows to be of a very great size, with an erect trunk, covered with dark-coloured, scabrous, cracked bark; (large old trees of from ten to fifteen feet in circumference are meant. *) *Branches* very numerous, the lower ones spreading horizontally to a great extent, the upper ones gradually ascending till they become nearly erect in the centre. *Leaves* alternate, petioled, about the extremities of the young shoots, approximated, revolute, lanceolar, entire, often a little waved at the margins, firm, smooth, shining; generally from six to twelve inches long, and from two to three broad. *Petioles* round, smooth, from one to two inches long, thickish at the base. *Stipules* none. *Panicles* terminal, large, erect, or ascending, rigid, a little downy, often tinged with red. *Pedicels* short, thick, rigid. *Bracts* oval, concave, a little downy. *Flowers* small, yellow, with some stripes of red near the base of the petals, many perfect male flowers are often found mixed with the hermaphrodite ones throughout the panicle. *Calyx* five-leaved; *lobes* oblong, concave. *Pals* five, lanceolate, spreading, twice the length of the calyx. *Nectary* five, large, yellow, fleshy bodies surrounding the base of the germ, forming as it were an excavated, five-lobed receptacle for it to sit in, each of the lobes as large as the germ itself. *Filament* single, subulate, ascending, half the length of the petals, inserted between the lower lobe of the nectary and the germ. *Author* oval, purple. Besides these there are generally two, three, four, or more, very minute, sterile filament-like bodies, issuing from the apices of the lobes of the nectary. *Germ* obliquely oval, one-celled, and containing a single ovulum, attached to the side of the cell, opposite to the fertile stamen, and under the style. *Style* from the side of the germ, length of the stamen, subulate, declining, so as to bring the *stigma* which is small, and incurved nearly to touch the anther. *Drupe* oblong, or kidney-shaped, also a little compressed like a kidney, fleshy, smooth, when ripe yellow, size various, but in general about as large as a goose-egg. *Nut* conform to the *drupe*, but more compressed, woody, one-celled, two-valved, covered on the outside with many fibrous filaments, particularly on the woody sorts.

It is by no means necessary for me to mention that the ripe fruit of this tree, (when of a good sort,) is universally eaten, and esteemed the best fruit in India. Jellies, preserves, tarts, pickles, &c. are made of them before ripe.

The kernels are large, and seem to contain much nourishment, however they are made no use of, except during times of scarcity and famine; they are then boiled in the steam of water, and used as an article of diet.

The wood is of a dull gray colour, porous, yet pretty durable if kept dry, but soon decays if exposed to wet. In very large old trees it acquires a light chocolate colour towards the centre of the trunk, and larger branches. This is hard, close grained, and much more durable.

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From wounds made in the bark, there issues a soft, reddish, brown gum resin, which age hardens, and renders exceedingly like bdellium. Laid on the point of a knife and held in the flame of a candle, it readily melts, catches flame, and burns with a crackling noise; emitting a smell exceedingly like that of *Cashew nuts* when roasting. It softens in the mouth, and adheres to the teeth. Its taste is slightly bitter with some degree of pungency. It dissolves almost entirely in spirits, and in a great measure in water; both solutions are milky with a small tinge of brown.

3. *M. sylvatica*. R.

Leaves alternate, lanceolar, glossy. *Panicles* terminal. *Flowers* monandrous. *Drupe* obliquely conic, with the pointed apex turned one side.

Lakshmee am, the vernacular name in Silhet; on the mountains adjoining to that district it grows to be a tall tree of great size. Flowering time October; the fruit ripens in February and March, and is eaten by the natives, though by no means so palatable as even a bad domestic mango, they also dry them and keep them for medicinal purposes.

Leaves as in the common cultivated sorts, alternate, petioled, lanceolar, entire and smooth; from six to eight inches long, by one and a half or two broad. *Panicles* terminal, much larger than in the domestic sorts, and with the numerous ramifications more erect and slender. *Flowers* very numerous, small, white, with a faint shade of pink; they are more completely monandrous than any of the cultivated sorts. *Calyx* five-leaved, many times shorter than the corals. *Petals* five, linear, spreading, and finally becoming somewhat twisted and revolute. *Nectary* a short, solid, turbinate, slightly grooved, villous receptacle for the germ to rest on. In the domestic sorts it is composed of five distinct glands, which embrace the base of the germ. *Filament* single, inserted into the pot of the nectary, incurved, length of the pistillum. *Author* oval. *Germ* elevated on the above-mentioned nectary or receptacle, unequally oval, smooth, one-celled; *ovulum* single, attached to that side of the cell from whence the style rises, and most remote from the stamens. *Style* subulate, length of the filament, incurved, after fecundation recurved. *Stigma* simple, acute. *Drupe* ovate, obliquely acuminate, smooth, when ripe yellow, like the common mango and nearly as large, one-celled. *Nut* oblong, less fibrous than in the common sorts, and also less firm, with an even surface. *Seeds* solitary, conform to the nut. *Integument* single. *Perisperm* none. *Embryo* between erect and transverse. *Cotyledons* equal, conform to the seed. *Radiicle* lodged between the cotyledons on one side of their base, pointing out, and rather upwards.

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HARPULLIA. R.

Calyx five-leaved. *Corol* five-petalled, alternate with the stamens. *Germ* two celled;

* A grove of that size is before my door, and a most noble sight it is.

cells one-seeded; attachment of the ovula sub-superior. Capsules two-celled. Seed solitary, arilled. *E. hirsuta* with incumbent cotyledons, and lateral radicle without a perisperm. Page
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1. *H. eupatorioides*, R.

Harpull the vernacular name at Chittagong.

A small tree; a native of the hilly parts near Chittagong, it flowers in April; and the fruit ripens in July.

Trunk straight. *Branches* few, and tending to be erect also; *bark* ash-coloured; *young shoots* smooth. *Leaves* alternate, abruptly pinnate, from twelve to eighteen inches long. *Leaflets* from four to six pair, short petiolate, from alternate to opposite, from ovate below to lanceolar above; all are entire, and smooth on both sides; apex considerably pointed; from three to six inches long, by one or two broad. *Petioles* round and smooth. *Panicles* axillary, solitary, erect, thin or branched, and shorter than the leaves. *Flowers* small, pale yellow. *Bractes* subulate. *Calyx* inferior five-leaved, permanent; *leaflets* oval. *Petals* five, lanceolate, obtuse, spreading, becoming recurved. *Filaments* five, alternate with the petals, and much shorter. *Anthers* oblong. *Germ* ovate, hairy, somewhat two-lobed, two-celled, with one pendulous ovulum in each attached to the upper end of the partition. *Style* short. *Stigma* two-lobed; lobes reflex, subulate. *Capsules* pendulous, orbicular, two-lobed, considerably compressed, villous, two-celled, two-valved, opening all round. *Partition* opposed to the valves. The whole very exactly resembling the capsule of *Geloucan eupatorioides*, *Ger. et. corp.* ii, 271. t. 139. *Seed* solitary, semi-ovoid; the inner side being straight, the exterior rounded, arilled. *Integument* single, rather thin, smooth, chestnut colour. *Seed* deep orange, covering the whole seed from the base except the apex. *Perisperm* none. *Albumen* green. *Cotyledons* two, conform to the seed, inner about, their line of separation being nearly through the middle of the seed, which makes them equal. *Radicle* on the exterior or convex side of the seed, apex rather acute, and turned up into a small hollow in the uppermost cotyledons, so that it points to the apex of the seed. After it has lengthened a little by the progress of vegetation, the two-lobed *plumula* is very conspicuous.

NERIJSIA, R.

Calyx five-leaved. *Corol* five-petalled. *Style* simple. *Berry* superior, one or two-celled.

1. *N. dichotoma*, R.

Tiliaga, Nerijsa.

A middle sized tree, a native of the mountains of Ceramdel. Flowers about the beginning of the hot season.

Trunk erect. *Bark* rind oblong, scabrous. *Branches* numerous, spreading in every direction. *Branchlets* opposite, round and smooth. *Leaves* opposite and alternate, petiolate, oval and oblong, serrate-serrate smooth; about four inches long, and two broad; texture hard. *Petioles* round, three quarters of an inch long. *Panicles* axillary, globular, thin, throughout dichotomous, with the divisions standing at right angles. *Inflorescence* the entire length of the petioles, round, smooth. *Flowers* small, yellow, not very numerous. *Calyx* five-leaved, *leaflets* orbicular, unequal, callosous. *Petals* five, oblong, spreading. *Vegeta* a large, fleshy, pentagonal ring surrounding the base of the germ, into its angle the filaments are inserted. *Filaments* five, shorter than the petals, spreading. *Anthers* two-lobed. *Germ* superior, conical. *Style* shorter than the stamens, thick. *Stigma* simple. *Berry* oblong, succulent, red, smooth, one-celled. *Seeds* one, or two.

Is nearly allied to *Elaeocarpus glaucus* in habit, but in that the dome with a single, very thick, hard nut will alone be sufficient to distinguish them.

The fresh bark of the root, rubied with plain water, is by the natives applied externally to remove almost every sort of swelling. It is a very strong astringent possessing scarcely any other sensible quality.

VAREIA, Gert.

Calyx five-leaved, or five-parted. *Corol* five-petalled. *Germ* superior, one-celled; *ovula* numerous, their attachment parietal. *Berry* one-celled. *Seeds* a few, inserted on the three parietal receptacles.

1. *V. malaccana*, R.

Leaves alternate, lanceolar. *Panicles* axillary, many flowered. *Filaments* free.

A small tree, from fifteen to twenty feet in height, a native of the Molucca islands, and from thence introduced into the Botanic Garden at Calcutta, in 1798, where it blossoms in October and November, and again in March, April, and May; but has not yet, though now four or five in Bond, produced a well-formed fruit, so that the genus is still doubtful.

Trunk erect. *Branches* numerous, between erect and patent. *Bark* of the old parts smooth, and ash-coloured; of the young shoots with a little short, ferruginous pubescence. *Leaves* alternate, about the end of the branchlets, short-petioled, lanceolar, entire, waved, acute, smooth, and glossy above; from four to twelve inches long, and from one to four broad. *Stipules* none. *Panicles* axillary, solitary, about an inch long, many-flowered, villous. *Flowers* middle-sized, white, imbricary, pedicelled. *Bractes* small, caducous. *Calyx* one-leaved, five-toothed, villous, caducous. *Petals* five, linear-oblong, recurved, many times longer than the calyx. *Filaments* five, inserted on the receptacle, shorter than the germ, and pressing upon it. *Anthers* subulate. *Germ* superior, oblong, torulose, villous, one-celled, with many ovula, attached to two or three parietal receptacles. *Style* short. *Stigma*

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pretty large, two or three lobed.

2. *V. lanceolata*, R.

Leaves alternate, lanceolar. *Flowers* in axillary fascicles. An erect, shrubby plant, a native of Pulo Pinang.

Leaves alternate, bifarious, short-petioled, lanceolate; *veins* numerous, simple and parallel; smooth on both sides. *Stipules* within the leaves, lanceolate, charty. *Flowers* small, numerous, collected on short-petioled, axillary, compound corymb, pale yellow. *Calyx* five-leaved; *leaflets* oval, concave, permanent. *Petals* five, lanceolate, expanding, permanent. *Filaments* five, shorter than the petals, incurved, united at the base into a ring round the lower half of the germ. *Anthers* arrow-shaped, erect. *Germ* superior, ovate, hairy. *Style* longer than the stamens, hairy. *Stigma* simple. *Capsules* three-lobed, leathery, one-celled, evalvular. *Seeds* several, affixed to three, vertical, parietal receptacles, on the inside of the middle of the lobes of the capsules.

3. *V. heteroclita*, R.

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Shrubby. *Leaves* broad-lanceolar, crenate. *Flowers* axillary, crowded, sessile.

A small shrub, received into this garden from General Martin at Lucknow. Blossoms in October.

Stem short and slender; *bark* smooth, ash-coloured. *Branches* bifarious, slender, all spreading nearly horizontally. *Leaves* alternate, bifarious, sessile, emarginate lanceolar, crenate, smooth on both sides; in the axill of each vein on the under side is a remarkable hollow gland. *Stipules* ensiform. *Flowers* axillary, crowded, sessile, small, white. *Calyx* of five, unequal, imbricate, woolly, marginal leaflets. *Petals* five, lanceolate, confined at the base, by the rigid leaflets of the perianth, into a bell-shape; above they are revolute and smooth on both sides. *Filaments* five, long, and slender, projecting considerably beyond the mouth of the bell-shaped part of the corol, at the base each side is enlarged with one or more adjoined hornlets which are bearded at the base. *Germ* superior, ovate, somewhat three-angled. *Style* as long as the stamens, villous; *stigma* simple. In the germ are the rudiments of two, three, or four seeds.

VIOLA, Schreb. gen. N. 1364.

Calyx five-leaved. *Corol* five-petalled, irregular, exserted. *Anthers* united. *Capsules* superior, three-valved, one-celled. *Seeds* many, parietal. *Embryo* furnished with a perisperm; *radicle* centrifugal.

1. *V. suffruticosa*, Willd. spec. i. 1171.

Perennial, diffuse. *Leaves* decurrent, subulate, lanceolar. *Stipules* subulate. *Peduncles* axillary, with two bracts near the umbilic. *Corol* resupinate. *Capsule* round.

A native of the sandy lands near Madras. In the Botanic garden at Calcutta it continues in flower and seed most part of the year.

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Stem scarcely any, but a few stiff, green, and, in a smooth branch, often extending to a foot in length. *Leaves* alternate, decurrent, lanceolar, slightly serrate, pretty smooth, about an inch long, and a quarter of an inch broad. *Stipules* small, subulate. *Peduncles* axillary, solitary, one-flowered; shorter than the leaves, jointed above the middle, where there are two small bracts, one on each side. *Calyx* five-leaved. *Leaflets* nearly equal, lanceolate, acute. *Petals* five, rosy, the two upper ones smallest, linear-oblong, and pointed; the two lateral ones sub-ovate, with long, taper, recurved apices; the lower one (where the corol is resupinate) much larger than the others, broad-cordate, supported on a claw as long as the superior petals, which is protruded behind, between the two lower leaflets of the calyx, into a gibbous nectary. *Filaments*: the two lower ones have each a ciliate hornlet projecting back. *Anthers* with brown, ovate, scarious apices. *Capsules* nearly round, size of a pea, one-celled, three-valved. *Seeds* several in each cell, attached to a ridge which runs along the inside of each valve, obovate. *Integument* single, thin, striated. *Perisperm* conform to the seed, white. *Embryo* three-fourths the length of the perisperm, greenish. *Cotyledons* oval. *Radicle* sub-cylindric, pointing to the umbilicus, at the small end of the seed.

2. *V. canescens*, Willd. spec. i. 1171.

Perennial, rather diffuse. *Leaves* lanceolate. *Corol* with little or no horn behind.

Nelumb. parvula, Rheed. Mal. 9. t. 60, rather a bad figure.

3. *V. prunatifolia*, Willd. spec. i. 1162.

Annual, stemless. *Leaves* from triangular to lanceolar-cordate, serrate, decurrent. *Flowers* resupinate; in that position the lower petal is broader, and emarginate.

Native of the interior parts of Bengal; in the Botanic garden at Calcutta it blossoms and ripens its seeds more or less the whole year.

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4. *V. apicala*, R.

Annual, stemless. *Leaves* broad-cordate, sagittate, serrate lobes, and apex rounded, in luxuriant plants the scapes are many-flowered. *Flowers* diamorphous, and very generally without a corol.

Received from the Mauritius into the Botanic garden in Bengal, where it is in constant flower and seed the whole year.

IMPATIENS, Schreb. gen. N. 1365.

Calyx two-leaved. *Corol* five-petalled, irregular. *Nectary* cucullate. *Anthers* united. *Germ* five-celled; *cells* many-seeded; *attachment* central. *Capsules* superior, five-celled, five-

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simple, perforated, lodged about the middle of the inverted anthers. *Berry* much depressed, torose, size of a small cherry, obscurely six or more-lobed, smooth, black, and succulent when ripe, six or more-celled. *Seeds* solitary. *Integuments* two; the *exterior* one somewhat unequal-form, pretty thick, and brown; the *inner* one very thin, and lighter coloured, adhering to the perisperm. *Perisperm* conform to the seed, deeply intersected with brown, clammy fissures. *Embryo* small, scarcely half the length of the perisperm, subulate. *Cotyledons* subulate. *Radicls* inferior, pointing to the umbilicus.

Obs. The root promises to yield a colour fit for dyeing; its taste is astringent, and it is mucilaginous.

2. *L. crispa*. Willd. *spec.* i. 1177.

Herbaceous, stem and branches fringed at the angles. *Leaves* pinnate; *leaflets* oblong, serrate. *Anthers* free.

Nadagu. *Rheed. Mal.* ii. 43. t. 26.

Beng. Ban-chitta.

Grows wild among bushes near Calcutta. Flowering time the rainy season; and though the flowers are not conspicuous yet the uncommonly elegant curled wings give to the whole plant a great degree of beauty.

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Root perennial. *Stems* several, herbaceous, somewhat woody, from four to five feet high, jointed, swelled above the joints, the young shoots chiefly are ornamented with from six to eight, thin, short, much curled wings. *Leaves* alternate, petioled, generally quinate-pinnate, though in luxuriant plants the lower pair is sometimes compound. *Leaflets* petioled, ovate-oblong, pointed, deeply and acutely serrate; vein numerous, simple, parallel, large, running off at an angle of about forty-five degrees, corresponding in number with the serratures of the margin, and ending in their points, as in *Dillenia speciosa*. *Petioles* four or five-winged; wings curled, &c. as on the branches. *Stipules* falcate, not ciliate. *Cymes* terminal, small, a little hairy, five-flowered. *Bractes* minute, hairy, margins running down the next peduncle or pedicel immediately below, forming a deep groove thereon, with high winged margins. *Calyx* absolutely five-toothed, permanent. *Corol* as in the last species. *Nectary* also as in the last. *Anthers* lodged within the mouth of the nectary, but not adhering to one another. *Germ* conical, six-celled, with one *ovulum* in each, attached to the base of the axis. *Style* five-grooved. *Berry* round, size of a small cherry, when ripe smooth, black, and succulent, six-celled. *Seeds* one in each cell, all of which very frequently come to perfection, obliquely-obovate, inserted near the inner and lower angle to the lower part of a soft, central receptacle. *Integument* single, hard, and pretty smooth; a very thin membrane seems to cover and adhere to the perisperm. *Perisperm* conform to the seed, deeply intersected with brown, clammy fissures. *Embryo* small, lodged in the base of the perisperm near the umbilicus, a little incurvate. *Cotyledons* subulate. *Radicls* inferior, oblong.

3. *L. robusta*. R.

Shrubby, jointed, pubescent. *Leaves* bi- and tri-pinnate; *leaflets* ovate-lanceolate, serrate, cuspidate. *Nectary* sub-globular.

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A native of the northern Circars. In the Botanic garden at Calcutta, it flowers during the rains.

Stems in plants five years old erect, about five or six feet high, stout, simple, flexuous, jointed, round, the woody parts pretty smooth, the more tender parts rather harsh, with coarse, short pubescence. *Leaves* alternate, from pinnate to tripinnate, from one to three feet long, and often broader than long. *Leaflets* ovate-lanceolate, the lateral ones with a broad-cordate base, serrate, hairy underneath; from five to ten inches long, and from three to five broad. *Petioles* channelled on the upper edge. *Stipules* petiolar, large, semi-elliptic, villous, caducous. *Cymes* terminal, super-decompound, villous. *Flowers* very numerous, small. *Bractes* linear, villous, caducous. *Calyx* campanulate, five-toothed. *Corol* green, five-cleft. *Nectary* round, uncelled, pearl-coloured, inserted on the mouth of the small tube of the corol, and there contracted by a sharp vein on the inside, deeply five-parted; segments linear-oblong, fleshy, with a thin, rounded apex. *Filaments* inserted into the bottom of the fissures of the nectary, above the middle jointed, and there bent in and down. *Anthers* linear-oblong, inverted, and in that position their margins are firmly united into a ring round the stigma. *Germ* superior, ovate, six-celled, with one *ovulum* in each, attached to the base of the axis. *Style* short, but thin, and six-grooved. *Stigma* rather large, entire, convex. *Berry* much flattened, size of a small cherry, smooth, black, and somewhat succulent, six-lobed, six-celled. *Seed* solitary. *Perisperm* conform to the seed, intersected with some deep brown fissures, as in all the other species examined by me. *Embryo* small, a little curved. *Cotyledons* subulate. *Radicls* inferior, pointing to the umbilicus.

4. *L. hirta*. Herb. Banks.

Shrubby. *Leaves* pinnate, and bi-pinnate; *leaflets* lanceolate, serrate, hairy. *Anthers* connected.

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Beng. Kakajangha.

A native of the lower parts of Bengal. Flowering time the rainy season.

Stems several, somewhat woody, flexuose, jointed. *Bark* greenish, slightly scabrous; branches few, and like the stem. *Leaves* alternate, petioled, from simple to decompound. *Leaflets* opposite, oblong, serrate, scabrous and hairy on both sides, particularly on the under one, from two to eight inches long, and from one to three broad. *Petiole* and *petiolets* round, scabrous and hairy. *Stipules* petiolar. *Cymes* terminal, three-parted. *Nectary* inserted into the edge of the projecting ring which surrounds the mouth of the tube of the corol, the tube of which is erect, and five-parted; *divisions* oblong, emarginate. *Filaments*

five, the length of the nectary, and inserted into the bottom of its five fissures. *Anthers* oblong, three-fourths or more lodged within the mouth of the nectary, with their points downwards, and firmly coalescing at the sides into a tube. *Berry*: when ripe it has much the appearance of a black currant, a little flattened, generally six-seeded, when dry it appears with as many lobes, *(torose)*. *Seeds*, &c. exactly as in the former and following species.

5. *V. satolucina*, Willd. *spec.* i. 1177.

Shrubby. *Leaves* from simple to decomposed; *leaflets* ovate, oblong, serrate, smooth.

Cymæ super-decompound.

Pentex apicus, foemina. *Rumph. Amb.* iv. t. 45.

Aquilicia Stuckerm. *Lin. Mart.* 211. *Garl. carp.* 2. 127. t. 108.

A native of the Moluccas, from thence introduced into the Botanic garden at Calcutta, in 1798, where it blossoms during the rains, and ripens its seed in November, December, and January.

Stems erect, almost straight, ramous, height of the whole plant from eight to twelve feet. *Bark* slightly furrowed lengthways, in other respects smooth. In this species roots generally descend to the ground from the lower joints of the stems. *Leaves* from simple to decomposed. *Leaflets*, the single leaves, which are rarely present, from ovate to nearly round; those of the compound leaves from ovate-oblong to linear-oblong, serrate, smooth on both sides. *Corymbæ* terminal trichotomous. *Flowers* small, yellow; structure as in the former species. *Berries* round, pulpy, smooth, glaucous, black, size of a marrow-fat pea, six-seeded; when dry torose.

6. *V. Staphylea*, R.

Shrubby. *Leaves* compound and super-decompound; *leaflets* linear-oblong, finely taper-pointed, serrate, smooth on both sides. *Cymæ* thin.

Aquilicia Orellis (Ollia zealandica) *Garl. carp.* i. 275. t. 57.

Staphylea? indica, *Burm. Ind.* 75. t. 24. f. 2.

Beng. Kookoor-jihwa.

Telug. Anadlas.

Stems several, erect, stout, ligneous. *Berries* few: the young ones flexuose, smooth; round, articulated. *Leaves* alternate, compound, and decomposed, commonly about eighteen inches long; *pinnae* opposite, generally two pair, the lower pair is sometimes compound; all terminate with an odd one. *Leaflets* opposite, petiolated, linear-oblong, pointed, serrate, smooth on both sides; from four to seven inches long, and from two to three broad. *Petioles* and *petiolets* round, smooth. *Stipules* large, adjoined to the lower part of the petiole, cordate, leathery, falling. *Cymæ* terminal, 1-2, with frequently a smaller one accompanying the chief one. *Flowers* small, greenish white, very numerous. *Calyx* cup-shaped, five-toothed, permanent. *Corol* one-petalled. *Tube* a little larger than the calyx. *Border* five-parted; *divisions* oblong, emarginate, with an incurved point. *Nectary* a yellow, fleshy, five-lobed ring, inserted into the mouth of the tube of the corol, descending with a contracted rim considerably into it, and rising about it. *Filaments* emarginate. *Filaments* five, inserted into the inside of the nectary, just below, or rather in the lower sloping edge of its fissures. *Anthers* oblong, inserted within the nectary, their sides adorning to each other as in the plants of *Sagittaria*. *Germ* superior, globose. *Style* the length of the tube of the corol. *Stigma* simple. *Berry* dry, size of a small cherry, flattened, five or six-grooved, five or six-celled. *Seeds* one in each cell.

7. *V. rotundifolia*, R.

Sub-arborescent. *Leaves* super-decompound; *leaflets* lanceolar, entire, acuminate. *Corymbæ* super-decompound.

Telug. Boradipakai.

A native of the moist valleys among the Circar mountains. It is a large shrub, and flowers during the wet season.

Leaves alternate, super-decompound, about thirty inches long. *Pinnae* as in the last species; the lower pair always bipinnate. *Leaflets* opposite, sub-sessile, linear-lanceolate, and lanceolar, sometimes very slightly serrate; smooth above, a little downy underneath, from six to eight inches long, and from two to three broad. *Petioles* and *petiolets* smooth, with an elevated ridge running along the upper side; beyond the lower pair of *pinnae* the ridge has a groove in it. *Stipules* as in the former. *Corymbæ* terminal, &c. as in the last species, but larger. *Calyx* as in the other species. *Corol*: *tube* shorter than the calyx, in other respects as in the last species. *Nectary* composed of five erect, emarginate scales, issuing from the mouth of the tube of the corol. *Filaments* five, alternate with and longer than the nectarial bodies. *Anthers* oblong, pointed. *Pistil*, *pericarp*, and *seeds*, as in the last species; it is rather more common for the capsule to be six-seeded in this species than in the others.

VITIS. *Scheuch. gen.* N. 3306.

Calyx five-toothed. *Corol* five-petalled. *Germ* two-celled; *cells* two-seeded; *attachment* inferior. *Berry* superior, from one to four-seeded. *Embryo* erect, and furnished with a perisperm.

1. *V. vulpina*, Willd. *spec.* i. 1180.

Shrubby, scandent. *Leaves* round-cordate, often more or less angled, finely serrate, downy underneath. *Tendrils* panicle bearing. *Germ* embraced by a five-lobed cup. *Berries* round, from one to two-seeded.

Schembra-valli. *Hist. Nat.* vii. 11. t. 6.

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Beng. Amdhouka.

A native of various parts of India. Flowering time the month of April. The fruit ripens in July.

Root perennial. *Stem* and *branches* long and slender, climbing up and over trees, hedges, &c. to an extent of many fathoms; *young shoots* villous. *Tendrils* opposite to the leaves, floriferous, beyond the flowers bifid. *Leaves* alternate, petioled, round-cordate, more or less angular, finely serrate, more or less villous according to their age, particularly underneath, from three to six inches each way. *Petioles* rather shorter than the leaves. *Panicles* issuing solitarily from the middle of the tendrils, peduncled, ovate, dense. *Flowers* numerous, very minute, greenish purple. *Calyx* small, five-toothed. *Petals* five, ovate oblong, at first spreading, afterwards reflex, and not cohering at top as in some of the species. *Nectary* a five-toothed, saucer-shaped body, surrounding the base of the germ. *Filaments* five, nearly as long as the petals. *Germ* superior, nearly round, two-celled, with two ovula in each, attached to the bottom of the cell. *Style* none. *Stigma* five-lobed.

2. *V. lanata. R.*

Shrubby, climbing. *Leaves* cordate, serrate, woolly underneath. *Racemes* paniced, leaf-opposed. *Petals* cohering at top.

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A native of the forests amongst the Circar mountains. Flowering time the cold season.

Trunk woody, climbing over trees, &c.; *young shoots* very long, covered with a little rusty wool. *Tendrils* opposite, simple, or split. *Leaves* alternate, petioled, cordate, serrate; above a little woolly, below much so; four inches long, by three broad. *Petioles* round, woolly, two inches long. *Peduncles* opposite, composed of compound racemes, a little woolly. *Flowers* very numerous, small, green, fascicled. *Petals* cohering at the top; when they drop they seem to be a monopetalous corol, and what was the tip must then be considered as the bottom. *Berries* round, purple, succulent, size of a pea, one or two-seeded.

3. *V. latifolia. R.*

Herbaceous, climbing. *Leaves* cordate-lobate, crenate-serrate, smooth. *Tendrils* panicle-bearing. *Petals* oblong. *Germ* embraced by a nectarial cup.

Vallia-Pira-Pitea. *Rheed. Mal. vii. 13. t. 7.*

Beng. Govila.

A native of Bengal and of the warmer maritime parts of India, blooming about the beginning of the rainy season; and ripening its fruit in July.

Root tuberous. *Stem* and *branches* herbaceous, climbing, round, and smooth, very long, and slender, running over trees, &c. to a great extent. *Tendrils* leaf-opposed, or nearly two-parted, panicle-bearing. *Leaves* petioled, alternate, ovate-lanceolate, cordate, serrate, nearly of a round, cordate-lobate shape, with three, five, or seven rather long lobes; the lobes serrate-dentate, pretty smooth on both sides, but a little villous beneath. *Panicles* issuing solitarily from the middle of the tendrils, peduncled, ovate, dense. *Flowers* very numerous, small, white, dense, like a bunch. *Berries* large. *Calyx* small, obscurely five-toothed. *Petals* oblong, at first spreading, then reflex. *Germ* superior, nearly round, two-celled, with two ovula in each, attached to the bottom of the cell. *Style* none.

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Stigma a pit in the lower apex of the germ. *Young shoots* large, simple, and appearance of a black currant, rarely more than a year old. *Panicles* common to the seed. *Embryo* erect, in the lower half of the seed-piran. *Calyx* lobes nearly round. *Rachis* inferior.

4. *V. parvifolia. R.*

Leaves angulo-cordate, three-lobed, crenit-serrate, smooth. *Stipules* oval. *Thyraxes* leaf-opposed, few-flowered.

A slender, perennial vine, of exactly the habit of the common grape vine; a native of the eastern part of Borneo. *Flowers* in February.

Stems and old *branches* very as, or slightly angled, ten or twelve feet high. *Bark* dark brown, with the exterior lining thin, and frequently peeling off; *young shoots* somewhat angular, and pretty smooth. *Leaves* simple, cordate, sometimes three-lobed, crenate-serrate, apex somewhat emarginate, smooth on both sides about the lower base. *Tendrils* kind. *Stipules* oval, cartilagenous. *Thyraxes* opposite to the leaves, diverging very much, and only a little longer than the *petioles*. *Flowers* very minute, green. *Calyx* obscurely five-lobed. *Petals* five, cohering, and falling off in one body. *Nectary* five-rimmed scales, embracing the base of the germ, alternate with the filaments. *Filaments* five, length of the germ, at first erect, but by age becoming recurved. *Antlers* ovate. *Germ* round, four-celled, with one ovulum in each, attached to the base of the axis. *Style* scarcely any. *Stigma* obscurely lobed.

MUSA. Schreb. gen. N. 1563.

Polygamous. *Calyx. Spathes* partial, one or many flowered. *Corol* of two unequal petals. *Flowers* all hermaphrodite. Male-hermaphrodite toward the apex of the spadix. *Germ* inferior, abortive. Female-hermaphrodite toward the base of the spadix. *Germ* inferior, three-celled; cells many seeded; attached at central. *Berry* oblong, three-celled, many-seeded. *Embryo* central, and amply furnished with a perisperm.

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1. *M. sapientum. Willd. spec. iv. p. 894.*

Spadix drooping, *spathes* ovate, deciduous; those of the female-hermaphrodite flowers of the wild plant often wither and remain till the seeds are ripe, but in the cultivated varieties they are always deciduous.

Bata. *Rheed. Mal. i. 17. t. 12, 13, and 14.*

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Spathes erect; *spathe*s deciduous, three-flowered, funiculate. Both petals of the corolla

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Beng. Ramanigee-kula.

A native of Chittagong, where this and some other sorts are commonly called monkeys' plantains. Except in size and manner of flowering, the species does not in any respect differ from the common cultivated sorts already well known. In the Botanic garden at Calcutta, they blossom and ripen their seeds the whole year.

Root perennial, pushing forth a succession of stems every way like those of the cultivated sorts, only about as thick as a man's arm, and in general, in a rich soil from three to five feet high. *Leaves* petioled, &c. as the common plantain. *Spadix* erect. *Spathes* partial, alternate, boat-shaped, broad-lanceolate, obtuse, smooth, striated, colour a most lovely light purple or lilac, two or three-flowered, deciduous, length from four to six inches. *Flowers*, the inferior five or six spathes are occupied by female-hermaphrodite ones; all the rest, and they are very numerous, by male-hermaphrodite ones, all are orange-coloured. *Corol* two-petalled, the exterior one irregularly five-toothed, the lateral segments with ciliate apices. The *inner* petal is as long as the exterior one, thin, and membranaceous. *Filaments* five, in some flowers there is the minute rudiment of a sixth. *Anthers* in the male-hermaphrodite flowers linear, as long as the filaments, in the female ones most minute and abortive. *Germ* inferior, in the female-hermaphrodite flowers large, and linear-oblong, with three most distinct cells, &c. in the male one minute. *Style* in the former twice as long as the filaments, with a large clammy stigma; in the latter shorter than the stamens, very slender, and with scarcely any stigma at all. *Berry* linear-oblong, slightly incurved, obscurely four or five-sided, with the angles much rounded, smooth, fleshy, when ripe dull yellowish green, about the size of a man's little finger, three-celled. *Seeds* many in a single row in each cell, compressed, tending to be quadrangular, unbeveled, very black, inserted into the soft fleshy partitions. *Perisperm* and *embryo* as in the former species.

A very pretty ornamental plant, and would no doubt be much admired in Europe.

4. *M. superba*. R.

Root fibrous and perishing with the short conical stem. *Leaves* petioled, but not sheathing. *Spadix* nodding. *Spathes* cordate, many-flowered, those of the female-hermaphrodite flower permanent.

A native of the valleys of the southern parts of the peninsula of India. From Dindigul Dr. Anderson of Madras received it into his garden, and from thence introduced into the Botanic garden at Calcutta, where the plants thrive, blossom, and ripen their seeds at various times of the year.

Trunk almost conical, being only three feet to the leaves, seven and a half in circumference close to the ground, and four and a half immediately under leaves; and invested with the numerous, somewhat stem-clasping bases of those that have decayed; height of the whole plant to the highest part of the curvature of the spadix, thirteen feet. *Leaves* numerous, equally surrounding every part of the stem, petioled, lanceolate, very entire, until broken by wind, &c. filiform, pointed, smooth on both sides, with numerous parallel, diverging veins; from five to ten feet long, and from two to three broad. *Petioles* about two feet long; those of the lower leaves have their bases broad and embrace the stem; while those near the inflorescence have long, stem-clasping sheaths, like those of the *plantain* and *banana*; semi-cylindric on the under side, and deeply channelled on the upper one. *Spadix* terminal, simple, drooping, before any of the spathes expand, cordate. *Spathes* numerous, expanding in succession, broad-ovate, slightly ribbed, smooth, ferruginous, many-flowered, permanent, and not becoming revolute. *Flowers* numerous, from twenty to thirty in a double series to each spathe; the female-hermaphrodite ones occupy the bases, or lower spathe; and the male-hermaphrodite ones the superior. *Perianth* none. *Corol*: petals two, very unequal. *Exterior petal* involving the inner one like a spathe, leathery, three-parted; the linear divisions often adhering by their margins; soon after expansion they become twisted into one body. *Inner petal* five or six times shorter than the exterior one, pale-coloured, almost pelucid, and composed of two sub-rotund lobes with an ensiform process between them; from the inside of the insertion of this petal a very large quantity of transparent jelly is discharged. *Nectary* two filiform scales inserted over the two fissures of the exterior petal. Thus far the male and female-hermaphrodite flowers agree. *Filaments* five, with the rudiment of a sixth on the under side. *Anthers* in the male-hermaphrodite flower longer and thicker than the filaments. In the female-hermaphrodite they are wanting, or only small, black, withered points. *Germ* beneath. In the female-hermaphrodite flower large, three-celled, and fertile; in the male one small, and barren. *Style* linear, thick, and fleshy. In the female-hermaphrodite flower twice as long as its barren stamens. In the male-hermaphrodite one only half the length of the fertile stamens. *Stigma* in both somewhat three-grooved, and obscurely six-lobed, clammy. *Pericarp*; *berry* oblong, size of a goose-egg, smooth, three-celled, when ripe nearly dry, so little pulp is there on the fruit of this species. *Seeds* numerous, angular, and black. *Perisperm* and *embryo* as in the former species.

5. *M. glauca*. R.

Root fibrous, and perishing with the columnar stem. *Spadix* drooping; *spathes* ovate-lanceolate, imbricated, from ten to twenty-flowered, permanent; those of the male-hermaphrodite flowers withering.

A very stately, elegant, perfectly distinct, strongly marked species, a native of Pegu, and from thence introduced, by the discoverer, Mr. F. Carey, into the Botanic garden at Calcutta, where it blossoms in May, and the seeds ripen in October and November. Like my *M. superba* it never produces suckers, consequently it must be reared from the seed, which

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*R*oot of fibrous, about triennial, for like that of my *superba*, it persists with the plant, when it has perfected its seed, and not like the cultivated sorts, tuberous, permanent, and furnishing a perennial stem, by which they are quickly and abundantly propagated. *Stems* simple, erect, columnar, from ten to twelve feet high and about two feet in circumference. *Leaves* numerous, round the apex of the stem, as in *M. Sepioides*. *Spadic* in the species rather long-lanceol, perfectly pinnatus, base provided with fertile female-hermaphrodite flowers which are completely enclosed in perfect, ovate-lanceolate spathe; the fertile or male-hermaphrodite flow-ers are at the base to the very apex, and continue to blossom in succession until the seeds are ripe, by which time this part greatly ex-ceeds in length the fertile part, and continues covered with the withered, but permanent spathe. *Corolla*, *stamens*, and *pistil* as in *M. Sepioides*, &c. *Berries* trigonally clavate, as thick as a cucumber, and about four or five inches long, smooth, striated lengthways with small veins, colour when ripe a mixture of green, yellow and pink, three-celled. *Seeds*, rather nut, a few in each cell, val. 4. of a fibrous nut. *Leaf*, a nut a perfect, hard, black, substantial nut, divided into three transverse cells, the uppermost and lowermost filled with spongy matter, the middle one is occupied by the frail white *perisperm*, in the middle of the base there-of is lodged the small, simple, short, subobovate embryo, the whole nearly as in *Gartner's Sapientula*, *Carp.* i. 28. t. 11. f. 1.

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HELICONTA, Schreb., N. 403.

1. In *Leaves of the R*

Stems of *Leucaena* glaucous. Stipules small, fleshy, pubescent, *spike* from six to eight flowers, divaricate, pubescent from six to ten petioled flowers. *Antennae* oblong; *ovary* of the reproductive.

Г. Г. Шенников, *История Кавказа*, т. 141, к. 62, ф. 2.

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10 HYRANTHES. Schreb. p. n. N. 101

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1) *ib. idem*, *op. cit.* W. Id. *ib. id.*, 1295.

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or three, broader, smooth, hyaline scales. *Calyx* five-leaved; *leaflets* lanceolate, hyaline, very woolly toward the base on the outside; three of the five rather narrower, and with a little green in the centre. *Nectary* a short, ten-toothed cup round the germ. *Filaments* no other than the teeth of the nectary. *Anthors* could not be detected, yet the seeds are fertile. *Ovary* superior, obovate, one-celled, one-seeded. *Style* short. *Stigma* two-lobed; *segments* hairy, and recurved in opposite direction. *Utriculus* an entire, one-celled membrane. *Seeds* solitary.

Obs. From the above description it appears evident that this plant is clearly an *Achyranthes*; having the entire membranaceous utricular capsules of that genus, containing a single, lenticular, reniform, highly polished seed, with central perisperm, and peripheral embryo.

2. *A. aspera*. Willd. spec. i. 1191.

Biennial, sub-erect, ramous. *Leaves* opposite, obovate, downy. *Spikes* most long, with flowers retrofracted.

Beng. Chichiria, Apang.

Cadclari. Rheed. Mal. x. 155. t. 78.

Amaranthus spicatus zeylanicus, foliis obtusis. Burm. zeyl. 16. t. 50. f. 3.

A troublesome weed in every part of India, chiefly during the rainy and cold season, but in some measure all the year.

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3. *A. aquatica*. R.

Herbaceous, straggling to a great extent about the edges of sweet water. *Leaves* opposite, lanceolate. *Spikes* terminal. *Flowers* retrofracted. *Bractes* and *scales* of the calyx spinous.

Celosia spinescens, Koen. Mex.

A native of Coromandel, where it blossoms during the rainy season.

4. *A. Monsonia*. R.

Tetrandrous, caespitose, very ramous. *Leaves* subulate, tufted; *spikes* terminal, sub-cylindric.

Illecebrum Monsonia. Linn. Suppl. 161.

Celosia Monsonia. Retz. Obs. 2. p. 13. Willd. spec. i. 1200; and *Atl. kew.* i. 288.

Amaranthoides spicatum *Spergularia* foliis. Pluck. Almag. Mantiss. 11. t. 331. f. 4. *Atalaph.* 13. t. 357. f. 4.

A native of Bengal and Coromandel, where it blossoms during the cool season.

Stem none, but numerous branches, with opposite, diverging, round, somewhat woolly branchlets, spreading close on the ground and extending to from one to three feet in length.

Leaves subulate, opposite, sessile, with tufts of smaller ones in their axils. *Spikes* terminal, ovate-oblong, compact, being closely covered with numerous, minute, rose-coloured flowers. *Calyx* and *calycle* seven-leaved. *Nectary* four-leaved, alternate with the stamens. *Stamens* four. *Utriculus* with a single seed.

5. *A. lappacea*. Willd. spec. i. 1192.

Biennial, straggling. *Leaves* opposite, petioled, ventricose-oblong, smooth. *Spikes* terminal; *flowers* remote, generally in pairs, with three fascicles of coloured, hooked bristles to the pair.

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Willia-codiveli. Rheed. Mal. x. 117. t. 59.

Blitum scandens, fructu lappacea. Burm. Zeyl. 47. t. 18. f. 1. (good.)

Beng. Kaya-daya, Daya-kaya.

Is found in most parts of India, generally growing among bushes. Flowering time the rainy season.

6. *A. alternifolia*. Herb. Banks.

Annual, diffuse. *Leaves* alternate, ovate-oblong. *Spikes* axillary, longer than their leaves, two variously horned bodies between the corol and calyx. *Nectary* none.

Beng. Lata-mohooriya, Gangatiya.

Peling. Chancheli kura.

Annual, common on most cultivated lands, in the Botanic garden at Calcutta; it is a most troublesome weed.

Stem when the plant is young, tolerably erect, but ever afterwards prostrate, with longer, prostrate, striated, succulent branches. *Leaves* alternate, petioled, oblong, or ovate, pointed, sometimes a little waved, margins coloured; below a little hairy, about two inches long. *Petioles* channelled. *Spikes* axillary, twice as long as the leaves or more. *Flowers* solitary, alternate, small, red. *Bractes* three-fold, concave, one-fl w. red; immediately within each of the two lateral bractes is a compressed, ramous, green body. *Calyx* five leaved; the inner segments three-coloured. *Nectary* no other than the enlarged bases of the filaments. *Seed* single, in its rugose utriculus.

The leaves and tender tops are used by the natives in their curries. It ought to be carefully compared with *A. muricata*.

7. *A. prostrata*. Willd. spec. i. 1194.

Annual, diffuse. *Leaves* opposite. *Spikes* filiform. *Flowers* reflexed, with fascicles of bristles adjoining. *Nectary* with five bidentate horns, alternating with the filaments.

Scheru-cadclari. Rheed. Mal. x. 157. t. 79.

Auris conina femina. Rumph. Amb. vi. 26. t. 11.

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Introduced into the Botanic garden at Calcutta, amongst spice plants from the Moluccas. Flowers during the cold season.

Root ramous, annual. *Stems* erectly my. but several pairs of opposite, diffuse, round,

smooth, coloured branches. *Leaves* opposite, sessile, oblong, entire, coloured. *Spikes* terminal, solitary, filiform, suberect. *Flowers* scattered, collected, generally two together. *Ralets* (or calyx) three to the two flowers, with the same number of fascicles of hooked red bristles as in *A. lappaceum*. *Neclary* with five, two-toothed barlets, alternate with the filaments, and with three united into a membranous ring round the base of the germ. *Germ* sub-pilicoid. *Style* single.

S. A. erecta, Koen. Mss.

Stem erect, downy. *Leaves* opposite, broad-lanceolate, covered with much silky down. *Peduncles* axillary, longer than the leaves, bifid or trifid, many-flowered.

A large, straggling annual, growing in sheltered shady places in a dry sandy soil.

Root single. *Stem* erect, with many long spreading branches resting on the ground, or sometimes decumbent; all are round, and covered with silky down. *Leaves* opposite, petioled, broad-ovate, acute, covered with very soft silky down, about an inch and a half long. *Peduncles* axillary, opposite, round, downy, as long as the leaves, each ending in two, three, or more, spreading, winding filiform spikes. The rest as in the genus.

S. A. ferruginea, R.

Annual, thesoid. *Leaves* opposite, ovate. *Spikes* sub-conical, peduncled and sessile. *Neclary* five-toothed; each tooth ending in a proper antheriferous filament. *Stigmas* entire.

Benj. Rakta-Sirincee.

Hind. Lal Sirincee.

A small annual, wild in gardens, or about the borders of cultivated lands near Calcutta, where it increases during the rainy season.

Stems slender, leaning, about a foot long, absolutely four or five-sided, smooth, rust-coloured. *Branches* opposite, and like the stem. *Leaves* opposite, short-petioled, oval or obovate, entire, smooth, of a very soft texture, reddish, about an inch long. *Spikes* peduncled, or sessile, small, conical. *Peduncles* four-sided, long, various. *Bracts* two, small, two, opposite, but like, but much smaller. *Flowers* crowded, small, dull red. *Calyx* three-lobed, the two lateral ones falling off with the five-lobed calyx and one; the third or undurist one remains. There may be an impropriety in calling these the calyx. *Corolla* cup-shaped, five-toothed, each toothed into five filaments. *Stigma* simple. *Seed* solitary, in a membranous utriculus.

In A. cordata, R.

Perennial, effusing, downy. *Leaves* alternate, oblong-ventricose. *Spikes* axillary, solitary, sessile. *Calyx* hairy. *Neclary* ten parted. *Stigma* two-lobed.

Benj. Naryi.

A native of hedges, &c. near Calcutta; in flower about the close of the rain.

Stems and *branches* diurnal, below woody, perennial; young parts more or less hairy. *Leaves* alternate, short-petioled, oblong, a little ventricose, hairy, red of a rusty tinge; size very various. *Spikes* sessile, axillary, and terminal; those from the axilla generally solitary; while the terminal ones are large, and generally three or more of them together. *Calyx* and *calyx* silver coloured, and woody. *Neclary* ten-lobed, five-toothed, alternately antheriferous. *Style* single. *Stigma* two-lobed. *Capules* three-lobed, each having a style, black, smooth when in seed.

In A. linearis, R.

Annual, erect, pubescent, woolly. *Leaves* alternate, orbicular. *Spikes* crowded. *Neclary* ten parted, five-lobed, and ribbed. *Stigma* two-lobed.

In leaves *linearis*, *Willd. spec.* 1, 120.

Seeds *linearis*, *Roxb. Mss.* 57, t. 29, (good).

Clinopodium inermis, racemum, folio major, minor opposite. *Burm. Zool. ed. f. i* (good).

Burm. Chrys.

Is common every where, both on the Coast of Coromandel and Bengal.

A stout, hardy, annual plant, from one to two feet high, bearing all the year round. *Stems* erect, with many ascending, woody branches. *Leaves* alternate, petioled, linear, with somewhat of a point, and tapering at the base, entire, with both sides, size very various. *Calyx* woody. *Neclary* ten-toothed, as in *A. linearis*. *Spikes* axillary, erect, woody. *Stigma* two-lobed. *Capules* with a single, smooth, shining shell, red when in seed.

Obs. The late edition of the *Spec. Plant.* by Loddick, makes this plant an *Alleghen*; for what reason I know not.

In A. ciliata, R.

Annual, diffuse. *Leaves* opposite, linear-lanceolate. *Stigma* entire; *flowers* reflected, and pressed close to the rachis. *Neclary* two, alternate with the two multifid lobes of the neclary.

A native of Ceylon.

Root filiform, annual, or at most biennial. *Stem* slender, straggling, striated, clothed with a few hairs pointing forward. *Leaves* opposite, short-petioled, linear-lanceolate, entire, nearly smooth. *Spikes* terminal, solitary, simple, long, and slender. *Flowers* solitary, small, after blooming reflected back close to the rachis. *Bracts* (calyx) five-lobed. *Calyx* of five, red, smooth, tapering, acute lobes. *Neclary* two-lobed; lobes finely and deeply indented. *Pistil* two, one in each fissure of the neclary, half a line in the corol. *Anthers* innumerable. *Utriculus* turbinate. *Seed* solitary.

13 *A. triandra*, R.

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- Annual creeping. *Leaves* opposite, sessile, lanceolate, smooth. *Flowers* triandrous. *Capsules* winged. *Miscobrum* sessile. *Willd. spec. i.* 1209.
Columba. Rheed. Mal. x. 21. t. 11.
Amaranthus lamellis foliis oppositis, flosculis in alis conglomeratis. *Burm. Zeyl.* 17. t. 4. f. 2. (2001.)
Telinga. Ponagunta-kura.
Sans. Shalanchi.
Beng. Shanchi, also shaloancha.
 A native of Bengal where it is a common weed during the rainy season.
 It. *A. nodiflora. R.*
 Annual, diffuse. *Leaves* obovate, cuneate. *Spikes* globular. *Nectary* with only five, antheriferous divisions. *Stigma* simple.
Celosia nodiflora. Willd. spec. i. 1202.
Amaranthoides indicum, nodiflorum capitulis exalbo viridescens. *Burm. Zeyl.* 16. t. 5. f. 2.
 A native of Coromandel. *Flowers* in the cold season. The ovary in this plant contains but a single ovulum, attached to the bottom of its single cell, consequently its place is in this genus to which I have transferred it.

CELOSIA. *Schreb. gen. N.* 465.

Calyx five-leaved and calyced. *Corol* none. *Nectary* stamiferous, surrounding the base of the ovary. *Germ* one-celled; *ovula* several, attached to the bottom of the cell. *Capsules* opening transversely and containing more seeds than one. *Embryo* annular, with a central perisperm.

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1. *C. argentea. Willd. spec. i.* 1197.
 Erect, annual. *Leaves* from lanceolate to oblong. *Spikes* sub-cylindric, scariosae. *Nectary* with five, short toothlets, alternate with the long antheriferous divisions.
Beng. Shwet-moorga.
Hind. Debkotee.

Tjeria-belutta-adeka-manjen. Rheed. Mal. x. 77. t. 39.

Belutta-adeka-manjen. Ibid. 75. t. 38. I take for the same plant in its wild state: at least the wild plants of *argentea* found in the corn fields of India, are more stunted in their growth, but have their leaves broader, and the spikes shorter, as in the figure just quoted; and I am inclined to think Willdenow's *albida*, consequently Burman's *pyramidalis*, can, at most, be reckoned only another variety of the same species. Plants from the same seed have leaves of very various breadth, and are as often with, as without the falcate stipules.

2. *C. cristata. Willd. spec. i.* 1198.

Annual, erect. *Leaves* oblong-ovate, peduncled, round, striated. *Spikes* oblong.

Beng. Lal-moorga, the red variety; Hukke-moorga, the yellow.

Amaranthus vulgaris. Rumph. Amb. v. 236. t. 84.

I have never been able to find any other species or variety in India, that I could refer to *C. coccinea*. I cannot consider the breadth of the leaves, nor falcate stipules, to be any more characteristic in this than in *argentea* and its varieties.

In gardens only throughout India, and thrives best during the rainy and cold seasons.

3. *C. comosa. Willd. spec. i.* 1198.

Erect, annual. *Leaves* lanceolate. *Spikes* cylindric, tufted.

Found in most parts of India in gardens, and like the last thrives best during the rainy and cold seasons.

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4. *C. cernua. R.*

Annual, erect, ramous. *Leaves* lanceolate, acute. *Racemes* terminal, cylindric, with long sterile, ramous, pendulous tails. *Capsules* operculated, many-seeded.

A native of the tops of the Rajmhal hills, where Mr. W. Roxburgh first found it in great abundance wild amongst fragments of a rich iron ore, and from thence sent the seeds to the Botanic garden at Calcutta, where it grows well and continues in gandy blossom, during the whole of the cold season.

Root annual. *Stem* erect, with numerous, ascending, ramous branches, slightly striated, colour from green to a deep liver colour. *Leaves* alternate, lanceolate, acute, smooth, entire, from one to six inches long, and broad in proportion. *Stipules*, or rather the lower opposite pair of leaves of the branches, and branchlets often present, and then falcate, as in *C. argentea*, &c. but I do not think their presence or absence can, in any of the species found in India, be taken into the specific character; for in some plants they are tolerably constant, whereas in others of the same species reared from the same seed no sign of them can be traced. *Racemes* terminal: the fertile flower-bearing part simple, cylindric, but curved from the weight of the long, pendulous, lovely crimson, sterile panicle into which they divide, and which gives to this charming species its great beauty. *Flowers* numerous, short-peduncled, before and during expansion of a bright, vivid purple colour, but as the seed advances to maturity the margins of the scales become pure white, more or less broad. *Bractes* tapering, acute, one larger under the base of the pedicel, and two on its apex, pressing the calyx laterally, and about half its length. *Calyx*: *leaflets* dagger-pointed, rather longer than the stamina. *Nectary* ten-parted, the five long, subulate, alternate ones are antheriferous, the other five short and incurved over the germ. *Stigma* slightly three-lobed. *Capsules*; the lid is a little scabrous and

marked with five elevations. *Seeds* several, shining black.

This species appears to me to differ from *R. zeylanica* in the following points: 1st. Here the stamens and style are about the same length, and rather shorter than the calyx; there twice as long. 2d. Here are many, about eight seeds in the capsules: there only two.

5. *C. capensis*, Willd. *Spec. i.* 1299.

Perennial, erect. *Leaves* opposite and fascicled, linear. *Corymbes* terminal. *Calyx* five-leaved. *Corolla* five-petalled, no nectar. *Capsules* one-celled, three-valved; *seeds* many.

Paronychia fililis ad genicula confertis, acutis, floribus umbellatis, Burm. Zeyl. 184. t. 65. f. 2.

Thiliga, Rajama.

Is a native of dry sandy lands. Flowers all the year round. This would better form a separate genus, than a species of *Colasia*; probably it is one of Jussieu's *Caryophylleae*.

Root perennial. *Stems* straight, frequently branchy, round, jointed, reddish, covered with white down; about a foot high. *Leaves* opposite, sessile, linear, spreading, with fascicles of many smaller leaves in their axils. *Stipules* generally four-lobed, ensiform, membranaceous. *Inflorescence* terminal, dichotomous. *Calyx* five-leaved; *leaflets* lanceolate. *Nectary*, or rather corolla, of five, elevated petals, alternate with the sepals. *Filaments* inserted, alternate with the petals. *Style* short. *Stigma* three-lobed. *Capsules* three-sided, one-celled, three-valved, opening from the apex. *Seeds* from six to twelve or more, round.

Cells are not found in this species.

6. *C. polyperis*, L. R.

Annual. *Leaves* oblong, smooth. *Stipules* axillary. *Nectary* with only five antheriferous divisions. *Style* three-lobed. *Capsules* lanceiform, cylindrical, many-seeded.

A native of the Malurus. It is an erect, smooth annual, with long, delicately thin leaves.

DELRINGHA, Burm. *Zeelr. nov. Indl. i.* 413.

Calyx five-leaved. *Corolla* none. *Coronula* having their base united into a little cup. *Germ* one-celled, cavity-celled; *attachment* inferior. *Berry* one-celled. *Seeds* a few, attached by their longer ends to the bottom of the cell.

1. *W. ciliata*, Burm. *Indl. i.* 413.

Perennial, scandent. *Leaves* alternate, cordate. *Spikes* terminal, panicled. *Styles* three. *Berry* three-seeded.

Colias hirsuta, Koenig. *R. zeyl. v.* 24.

Blitum frutescens, Rumph. *Amb. v.* 235. t. 83. f. 2.

Berg, Geda Mohance.

Indl. Linn.

Found near Calcutta, flowering in the rains.

Root nearly spherical, firm, perennial. *Stems* and *leaves* one, two, or more fathoms long; somewhat climbing, striated, otherwise smooth. *Leaves* alternate, petioled, cordate, acute entire. *Stipules* pointed, terminal and from the extreme axils long, ascending. *Flowers* numerous, distant. *Calyx* five-leaved, linear. *Filaments* five, from the nectary; *anthers* exserted. *Style* three.

In June we found a very fine plant of this climbing over a small tree, of about sixteen or eighteen feet high, with few leaves, but innumerable beautiful, pendulous racemes loaded with small, smooth, bright red berries, each contained when perfect, three small, black, flattened, roundish, kidney-shaped seeds in one the cavity of the berry.

2. *D. frutescens*, *Colias*, *R. zeylanica*, L.

Scrubby, scandent. *Leaves* alternate, linear. *Flowers* axillary. *Styles* four-lobed.

A native of the Malurus, and from thence evidently introduced into the Botanic garden at Calcutta, amongst other and other plants; flowering time in Bengal the cold season.

Stems lignous, scandent; *young shoots* pendulous, striated, smooth. *Leaves* alternate, petioled, ovate-cordate, serrated, somewhat undulate, smooth on both sides; about two inches long, and one broad. *Petioles* elongated. *Flowers* axillary, from solitary to the being collected on small short-petioled branches; they are small and of a pale-greenish white colour. *Calyx* (I would in this species rather say *bractey*) three-leaved. *Corolla* (rather *calyx*) five-leaved; *leaflets* lance, and about as long as the stamens. *Nectary* with four or five, lengthened, antheriferous divisions. *Germ* four-lobed. *Style* four, recurved. *Berry* with from one to four lobes, smooth, when ripe red, succulent, size of a pea, containing from one to four reniform seeds, though one is by far the most common.

PALLERIA, Schreb. *gen.* N. 412.

Calyx five-toothed. *Corolla* tubular. *Germ* two-celled, one-seeded; *attachment* inferior. *Stigma* two-lobed. *Berry* inferior, two-seeded. *Embryo* erect, and furnished with a perisperm.

1. *P. frutescens*, Willd. *Spec. i.* 1219.

Scrubby, twining. *Leaves* oblong-cordate. *Panicles* axillary and terminal. *Stamina* included. *Perris* compressed.

Samaraji, Asiatic Res. iv. 261.

Berg, Gaudha badhalee.

Indl. Gaudali.

Convolvulus foetilis, Rumph. *Amb. v.* 436. t. 160.

Apocynum foetidum, Burm. *Indl.* p. 71.

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Is rather a rare plant. I have only found it in the vicinity of Calcutta, twining up and over trees, &c. Flowering time the beginning of the cold season. Its root is used by the Hindoos as an emetic.

Stem ligneous, twining; *young parts* round, smooth. *Leaves* opposite, long-petioled, oblong-cordate, pretty smooth, entire. *Stipules* broad-cordate. *Panicles* axillary and terminal, brachiate. *Flowers* numerous, of a deep pink colour. *Bractes* ovate. *Calyx* five-toothed. *Corol*; *tube* pretty long, somewhat gibbous, inside woolly. *Border* narrow, divided into five cordate, crenulate segments. *Filaments* short, inserted irregularly about the middle of the tube. *Anthers* erect, within the tube. *Germ* inferior, turbinate, two-celled; *cells* containing one ovulum each, attached to the bottom of the cell. *Style* single. *Stigma* two-cleft; *segments* various, bent amongst the anthers. *Berry* dry, compressed, smooth, with five lines on each side; one-celled, two-seeded. *Seeds* compressed, smooth, enlarged with a somewhat membranaceous ring all round. *Perisperm* conform to the seed, but scanty. *Embryo* large, erect. *Cotyledons* round, cordate. *Radicule* short, inferior.

2. *P. recurva*. R.

Shrubby. *Leaves* lanceolar, acuminate. *Corymbs* terminal, recurved.

A slender shrubby species; a native of Chittagong, where it is chiefly found in moist situations amongst the hills, flowering in the hot season. The seeds ripen in October and November.

Stem and *branches* erect; *young shoots* round, and smooth. *Leaves* opposite, short-petioled, lanceolar, entire, acuminate, pretty smooth on both sides, about six inches long, and from two to three broad. *Stipules* as in the other *rubiacæ*, with a subulate, hairy point. *Corymbs* terminal, recurved, brachiate, villous. *Bractes* opposite, ensiform. *Calyx* five-cleft, hairy; *segments* conic, permanent. *Corol* funnel-shaped. *Tube* the length of the border, widening to the mouth, a little hairy on the outside. *Border* of five, contorted, obliquely oblong segments. *Filaments* scarcely any. *Anthers* five, linear, erect, attached below the middle to the mouth of the tube of the corol, and their lower ends in it. *Germ* hairy, two-celled, with one *ovulum* in each, attached to the partition a little above its middle. *Style* the length of the tube of the corol. *Stigma* simple, linear-obovate, longer than the stamina. *Berry* inferior, size and colour of a black currant, when dry striated, crowned with the remaining calyx, two-celled. *Seeds* solitary, the outside convex; on the inside a deep pit filled with the spongy receptacle. *Integument* single, thin. *Perisperm* conform to the seed, hard, dull white. *Embryo* lodged in the middle of the convexity of the seed. *Cotyledons* reniform. *Radicule* inferior.

3. *P. erecta*. R.

Shrubby, erect. *Leaves* sub-sessile, broad-lanceolar, entire. *Panicles* in the terminal forks of the branchlets, erect. *Stamina* protruded.

An erect, shrubby plant; a native of the Silhet district. It flowers in May and June; and the seeds ripen about the end of the rainy and beginning of the cold season.

Stem short, erect. *Bark* smooth, ash-coloured. *Branches* round, smooth, and dichotomous. *Leaves* opposite, sub-sessile, broad-lanceolar, entire, smooth, ribbed with parallel veins underneath; from three to four inches long, by one and a half broad. *Stipules* interfoliaceous, as in other *rubiacæ*. *Panicles* solitary in the fork of the branchlets, often longer than the leaves; thin, being composed of a few small, short, opposite ramifications. *Flowers* small, numerous, white, inodorous. *Calyx* superior, short, slightly five-toothed. *Corol* with a short tube which is woolly on the inside; *segments* of the border oblong. *Filaments* short, inserted on the tube of the corol. *Anthers* oval, scarcely exert. *Germ* turbinate, two-celled, with one *ovulum* in each, attached to the inner, and lower angle of its cell. *Style* the length of the tube of the corol. *Stigma* two-lobed. *Berry* inferior, the size of a pea, when ripe smooth, shining, highly polished, black, two-celled; one of the cells frequently abortive. *Seeds* solitary, with a very deep concavity on the inner or flat side. *Integument* single. *Perisperm* conform to the seed, rather hard. *Embryo* lodged in the middle of the perisperm. *Cotyledons* round, reniform. *Radicule* inferior.

GUTTIFERA. Schreb. gen. N. 1437.

Calyx sub-entire. *Corol* infundibuliform, with the border from five to eight-parted. *Stamina* from five to eight. *Drupe* dry; *nut* from five to eight-celled. *Seed* solitary.

1. *G. speciosa*. Willd. spec. iv. 398.

Arborescens, unarmed. *Leaves* obovate. *Cymes* axillary, dichotomous. *Flowers* sessile, from seven to eight-cleft. *Drupe*s with as many seeds as divisions in the border of the corol.

Jasminum hirsutum. Willd. l. p. 36.

Cudamba jasmiflora, v. *Fleur de St. Thome*. Sonnrat. t. 2. p. 228. l. 128.

Raya pu. Rheed. Mal. iv. 99. t. 47. and 48.

On the coast of Coromandel, it is only to be found in gardens, where it is raised from the seed. It is in flower all the year round, and highly ornamental as well as fragrant. I am not aware that it is used for any economical purposes.

Trunk erect, straight, covered with smoothish, dark-coloured bark. *Branches* numerous, opposite, decussate, spreading, horizontal, forming a large beautiful, shady, evergreen head. *Leaves* opposite, petioled, nearly decussate, obovate, sometimes cordate at the base; entire, smooth, from six to nine inches long, and from four to six broad. *Petioles* long, coloured, about an inch and a half long. *Stipules* large, within the leaves, oblong, spreading. *Cymes* opposite, axillary, long-peduncled, twice two-forked. *Peduncles* round, a little imbric-

ed, from three to four inches long. *Bractes* many, linear, obtuse, caducous. *Flowers* sessile, from fifteen to twenty on the cyme, large, white, and exquisitely fragrant, partaking much of the fragrance of cloves. *Calyx* cup shaped, entire, permanent. *Corol*; *tube* cylindric, an inch and a half long. *Throat* woolly. *Border* from six to nine-cleft. *Filaments* none. *Anthers* as many as there are divisions in the border of the corol, linear, within the mouth of the tube. *Germ* inferior. *Style* a little shorter than the tube. *Stigma* nearly globose. *Pericarp* a dry drupe, nearly globose, pretty smooth, inwardly of a fibrous, woody texture, containing as many curved cells as there were anthers, or divisions in the border of the corol. *Seeds* one in each cell, much curved, concave part of the curvature outward.

Obs. I have at various times examined many hundreds of the flowers of this tree, and never found any that were hermaphrodite. It agrees better in habit and in most other respects, the seeds vessels excepted, with *Gardenia* than with any other genus I have met with.

CARISSA. Schreb. gen. N. 113.

Calyx five-toothed. *Corol* funnel-shaped. *Germ* superior, two-celled; *cells* two to four-celled, *utricle* interior. *Berig* two-celled, few-seeded. *Embryos* inverse, and furnished with a perisperm.

1. *C. Carandea*. Willd. ar. i. 1219. Roeb. Coron. 77.

Shrub or tree. *Twigs* often two-forked. *Leaves* elliptic, obtuse, smooth. *Corymbs* terminal, few-flowered. *Germ* eight-celled.

Ariz. Kachhapkiri, and Sanscrit names. See *Asiatic Res.* iv. 263.

Tel. gita. *W.* ka.

Tam. Kalala. It is also thus called by Europeans on the Ceylon coast.

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Beng. Kanchul.

A common large shrub; or irregularly formed small tree, growing in moist wild, woody, dry, uncultivated parts. Flowering time February, March, and April. Fruit ripe in July and August.

Twigs, when it is of age to have one, irregularly bent in various directions. *Bark* gray. *Branches* and *branches* very numerous, always two-forked, and standing nearly at right angles, rigid, smooth, and round. *Leaves* generally in pairs at the divisions of the branches and terminal, and at every other part of the stem, opposite, horizontal, very large, smooth, and somewhat sharp; they are frequently thick. *Leaves* opposite, mostly sessile, and dense, smooth, shining; the insertion is generally remote, generally on the petiole below the fork, crosswise with the twigs; and another pair below the first, where there are no spines. *Petioles* terminal, generally in pairs, each less than an inch long, bearing from three to many, terminal, milk-white Jussiaea-like flowers. *Bractes*, a small one at the insertion of each petiole. *Calyx*, cup-shaped, smooth, as in the genus. *Germ* ovate, two-celled with four ovules in each, attached to the sides and partition. *Berig* single, never two, not even the rudiment of one, and in one, distinct rounded plane, situated near the end of the ovule, when ripe of a shining black, two-celled. *Seeds* four in each cell, attached to maturity, which is much more; oblong, compressed, convex on the side, and from the centre of the convexity is the attachment to the large fleshy pericarp, $\frac{1}{2}$ in. *Pericarp* and *seed*. *Perisperm* confluent to the seed, white. *Embryos* inverse. *Cylindric* nearly round. *Rudicle* cylindric, superior.

Obs. This plant makes exceedingly strong fences. The number of their strong, sharp, thorns, renders them almost impassible.

L.

The fruit just before ripe is employed to make tarts and preserves of various kinds, also to pickle, and by most people reckoned superior to every other fruit in the country, not even the mango excepted.

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They are universally eaten by the natives when ripe, and are tolerably pleasant to the taste even of a European.

2. *C. diffusa*. R.

Shrubby, diffuse, armed branches dichotomous. *Leaves* subsessile, roundish ovate-cordate, mucronate, polished. *Flowers* terminal. *Germ* four-seeded. *Berries* ovate.

Sans. Kanchulika.

Tel. gita. *W.* ka.

Ariz. San Kanchul.

Is a native of the Ganjam district, and from thence northward to the mouth of the Hooghly. Flowering time the first season.

Stem scarcely any can be traced, but numerous, spreading, dichotomous branches, forming a low, broad, rigid, thorny bush. *Leaves* opposite, &c. as in *C. Carandea*, at the larger pairs of the leaves only, horizontal, simple, bifid, or twice-bifid. *Leaves* opposite, subsessile, the alternate pairs always larger, and ovate-cordate, roundish, and without spines; all are entire of a firm, polished, shining texture, each ending in a short, subulate, somewhat recurved point. *Corymbs* terminal, rarely axillary many-flowered. *Flowers* pure white. *Calyx* five-toothed, small. *Corol* funnel-shaped; the upper half of the tube a little swelled. *Border* of five, obliquely lanceolate divisions. *Filaments* five, inserted rather below the middle of the tube of the corol; *anthers* oblong. *Germ* ovate, two-celled, with two ovules in each, attached to the middle of the partition. *Style* half the length of the tube of the corol. *Stigma* double, the lower half nearly round, the upper half more slender and tapering. *Berries* oval pulpy, when ripe smooth, shining black, size of a French bean, two-

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celled, with two seeds in each. *Seeds*, *perisperm* and *embryo* as in *C. Carandas*.

3. *C. villosa*. R.

Shrubby, tender parts villous. *Leaves* from broad-lanceolate to oblong-acute. *Flowers* terminal, subtern, or seven. *Germ* four-celled, (two in each cell.)

Several plants of this shrub have been long cultivated in the Botanic garden at Calcutta, but from whence, or how they got into the garden, has never been ascertained. Flowering time the same as the other species, viz. during the warmest time of the year, March, April, and May. This species seems perfectly distinct, and has much less to recommend it than either *Carandas*, or *diffusa*. In most respects it agrees pretty well with Vahl's description of *C. edulis*. The following description will, however, point out some difference.

Stem rather weak, and leaning considerably, soon dividing into several, rather slender, dichotomous, flexuose branches. *Bark* of the ligneous parts spongy, and deeply cracked; that of the young shoots villous. *Thorns* opposite, at the forks of the branches, and in all other parts at every second, straight, strong, very sharp, and less frequently compound than in the other two species just mentioned. *Leaves* opposite, short-petioled, oblong, and broad-lanceolate, acuminate, soft with down, particularly while young, from one to two inches long, and rarely more than one broad. *Stipules* small, and only present where the spines are. *Flowers* terminal, tern, or twice tern, small, white. *Calyx*; *segments* lanceolate, acute, villous. *Tube* of the corol a little curved, swelled near the mouth. *Border* of five, linear-lanceolate, acute segments. *Stamina* lodged in the swelling of the tube. *Germ* conic, two-celled, with two ovula in each, attached to the partition. *Style* shorter than the tube. *Stigma* large, with a villous, bidentate apex. *Berry* round, the size of a pea, smooth, deep black-purple, two-celled. *Pulp* succulent, purplish, and sweet. *Seeds* one or two in each cell, shape various, concave on the inside, convex on the exterior. *Integuments* single, light brown, and rather rough. *Perisperm* conform to the seed, white, amygdaline. *Embryo* inverse, white. *Cotyledons* roundish. *Radicle* cylindric, length of the cotyledons, superior.

4. *C. axillaris*. R.

Shrubby, armed with simple, opposite, recurved spines. *Leaves* short-petioled, oblong. *Corymbs* peduncled, axillary, many-flowered.

A native of the Moluccas.

CERBERA. Schreb. gen. N. 415.

Calyx five-parted. *Corol* funnel-shaped. *Germ* two-lobed; *lobes* two-celled; *cells* two-seeded; *attachmen*t interior. *Drupe*s superior, one or two singly, one-seeded. *Embryo* inverse, without *perisperm*.

1. *C. fruticosa*. R.

Shrubby, dichotomous. *Leaves* broad-lanceolar. *Corymbs* terminal. *Drupe*s obliquely urn-shaped, and gaping.

From Pegu this elegant shrub has been introduced into the Botanic garden at Calcutta, where it is in constant blossom. The flower lik. those of *Vinca rosea*, but larger, and faintly fragrant; it is in fact one of the most ornamental shrubs in the garden.

Stem short, soon dividing, and sub-dividing into many, straight, round, smooth, dichotomous *branches* and *branchlets*. *Leaves* opposite, often remote, short-petioled, from oblong to lanceolate, entire, smooth, acuminate, about five or six inches long, and from two to three broad. *Stipules* interfoliaceous, acute. *Corymbs* terminal when they first appear; but long before the whole of the blossoms expand, a branchlet shoots forth on each side and places them in the fork; divisions sub-trichotomous and short. *Flowers* large, mouth of the tube lively red, the rest a bright lively pink, somewhat fragrant, and highly ornamental. *Bractes* opposite, triangular, acute. *Calyx* five-leaved; *leaflets* oblong, smooth, permanent, a smooth gland on the apex of each. *Corol* infundibuliform. *Tube* nearly two inches long, and equally slender, except near the apex, where it swells considerably, mouth highly coloured and hairy. *Border* of five, obovate-oblong, equal segments. *Filaments* five, short, inserted round the bottom of the swelled top of the tube. *Anthers* sagittate, entirely hid within the mouth of the tube. *Germ* two, villous, on the sides where they meet, a small subulate scale covering the fissure on each side, singly two-celled, with one ovulum in each, attached to the middle of the partition. *Style* nearly as long as the tube. *Stigma* large, with a two-lobed apex, which is lodged in the dome formed by the converging of the sagittate anthers. *Drupe* (in this rather *capsule*) generally solitary, obliquely urn-shaped, size of the first joint of the little finger, villous and veined, dark greenish purple, apex truncate, sloping much to the inner side, with a slit down the middle, semi-two-valved, opening up the inside and along the apex, one-celled. *Pulp* scarcely any, the whole substance being thin and somewhat fibrous. *Seeds* solitary, ovate-oblong. *Integument* single, white, pretty thick, and soft. *Perisperm* none. *Embryo* erect. *Cotyledons* conform to the seed, of a pale yellowish colour. *Radicle* ovate, superior.

2. *C. Odallam*. Gart. Carp. ii. 193. t. 124.

Leaves alternate, lanceolate, with transverse nerves, smooth.

Corymbs terminal, divisions of the calyx linear, and revolute.

Odallam. Rheed. Mal. i. 71. t. 39. But *Manghas lactescens*, Burm. Zeyl. 150. t. 70. f.

I. 1. is without doubt a different species, which Gartner has considered to be *C. Manghas*. Linn. 693
A pretty large tree, a native of salt swamps near the shores of various parts of India, yet it thrives well in the sweet and comparatively rich soil of the Botanic garden at Calcutta, where the trees are fully as large as the largest pear trees, and in flower and seed the whole year.

The wood is remarkably soft, spongy and white, the bark on the young, generally tri-
 chotomous shoots polished, deep green. *Leaves* alternate, and crowded about the ends of the
 branchlets, short-petioled, lanceolar, firm and polished. *Corymbs* terminal. *Flowers* large,
 white and fragrant. *Bract*s and *calycine segments* linear and revolute. *Corol* infundibuli-
 form; *segments* of the border sub-triangularly falcate, in the bud imbricated. *Stamina* en-
 closed. *Germ* two-lobed, each lobe with a groove on the outside, and containing two cells,
 with two ovula in each, attached to the partition. I never saw more than one of the lobes
 come to maturity, and that with rarely more than one seed, the other cell proving abortive.
 The style is slender, and the stigma in this species is remarkably large, conical, resting in a
 saucer-shaped receptacle, the circumference lined with ten grooves, and the apex two-cleft.
Gärtner's description and figures of the mature seed vessel and seed, are so good as to render
any thing further unnecessary.

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3. *C. maculata*. Willd. spec. ii. 1223.

Leaves sub-verticillate, oblong, tapering most toward the base, smooth, veined. *Drupe*s
 acuminate.

Oleum in. *Jussieu, gen. plant.* 161.

Found by Colonel Hardwicke indigenous on the Island of Mauritius, in seed in Septem-
 ber. From his specimens the above definition is taken.

OPHIOXYLON. Schreb. gen. N. 1578.

Calyx five-toothed. *Corol* funnel-shaped. *Germ* two-celled; *cells* one-seeded; *attach-*
ment inferior. *Berries* twin, superior, slightly united, each one-seeded. *Embryo* inverse, and
 furnished with a perisperm.

I.
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1. *O. serpentinum*. Willd. iv. 979.

Tsiovann Amel-Peli. *Rheed. Mal.* vi. 81. t. 47.

R. dix. *Muscul. Rumph. Arch.* vii. 29. t. 16.

Sans. Chaudrika, Churandhontro, Pushomhenukarika, Sand mee, Karavee, Bhudra,
Vasoposhpa, Vasura, Chundushoora.

Bezp. Chandra.

Hed. Ch'hoti chand.

Telinga. Patagumi.

This, in a rich soil, is a large climbing or twining shrub; in a poor soil, small and erect.
 It is a native of the Circar mountains. In my garden it flowers all the year round.

Stems woody, erect, climbing, or twining. *Bark* ash-coloured. *Leaves* three or five-fold,
 short-petioled, oblong, pointed, wavy, entire, smooth; from four to five inches long, and
 about two broad. *Stipules* none. *Petioles* axillary, pinnated, many-flowered. *Peduncles*
 long, smooth, round, sometimes nearly erect, sometimes drooping. *Pedicels* and *calycines* of a
 bright red colour, which with the white flowers, gives the fascicles a very pretty appearance.

The HEMATHECITE FLOWERS, indeed I never could discern any other, are well de-
 scribed in the *Gertner Plantarum*, except that the corolla is always contracted. *Germ* superior,
 two-lobed, with one ovulum in each, attached to the inner and lower corner of the cell. *Berry*
 two-lobed, smooth, shining black, and succulent when ripe; *lobes* the size of a pea, each one-
 celled. *Seed* solitary, somewhat trapeziform. *Integuments* two, the exterior one nuciform,
 most pointed at the base, hard, thick, and rugose, the inner one a fine membrane, adhering
 to the perisperm. *Perisperm* conform to the seed greenish white. *Embryo* inverse, straight,
 nearly as long as the perisperm. *Cotyledons* round, coriaceous. *Radicle* sub-cylindric.

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Obs. The want of the uniform, conv. exterior integument of the seed in Gertner's *O.*
trifloratum, ii. 129, induces me to think his cannot be the same, yet I know of no other to
 compare his with.

The root of this plant is employed for the cure of various disorders by the Telinga physi-
 cians. *First*, in substance, inwardly, as a febrifuge. *Secondly*, in the same manner, after
 the bite of poisonous animals. The juice is also expressed, and dropt into the eye, for the
 same purpose. And *thirdly*, it is administered, in substance, to promote delivery in tedious
 cases.

HUNTERIA. R.

Calyx five-parted. *Corol* infundibuliform. *Germ* two-lobed; *lobes* one-celled, two-seeded;
attachment of the ovula sub-inferior. *Berries* two, pedicelled, one-celled, one or two-seeded.

1. *H. corymbosa*. R.

A tree, a native of Prince of Wales' Island, where it blossoms in July; in Bengal, in May;
 but in the latter place it has not ripened its seed.

Leaves opposite, short-petioled, oblong and lanceolate, obtuse, pointed, entire, smooth on
 both sides, from three to four inches long, and one or two broad. *Stipules* none, but a swelling
 at the base of the petiole. *Corymbs* terminal, decussate. *Flowers* numerous,
 small, white. *Calyx* five-parted, permanent, segments ovate. *Corol* five-petioled,
 funnel-shaped. *Tube* two or three times longer than the calyx, gibbous at the base, and swelled
 a little at the mouth. *Border* connate, five-parted, divisions obliquely ovate-oblong, in the
 bud spirally imbricated. *Neclary* a fleshy ring round the base of the germ. *Filaments* five,
 very short. *Anthers* ovate, lodged in the swelled part of the tube, just within its mouth.
Germ superior, ovate, two-lobed, two-celled, with two ovula in each, attached with their base
 to the bottom of the partition. *Style* nearly the length of the tube of the corol. *Stigma*

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ovate, short, with a two-lobed apex. *Berries* two, perfectly distinct, singly somewhat of a roundish ovate shape, short-pedicelled, size of a cherry, pulpy, when ripe orange-coloured, one-celled. *Seeds* two in each berry.

Obs. The whole of the generic character of this plant, agrees so well with that of *Carissa*, as it stands in the various editions of the *Genera Plantarum* that I have seen, (Jussieu's excepted) as to leave no doubt with those, who still may think two berries are the produce of one flower in that genus, that this ought to be considered a species thereof. But in all the Indian species of *Carissa*,* that I have yet met with, the pericarpium is uniformly single. As therefore this plant cannot be placed in the same family, I think it better to continue the former generic name (*Carissa*,) to the well known thorny plants described under that genus, for I have not yet met with any of the unarmed species, consequently cannot say what their pericarps may be. I consider this to be a well defined, perfectly distinct genus, and have named in after Dr. William Hunter of the Bengal Medical Establishment, an eminent Botanist, and author of various papers in the *Asiatic Researches*, of the *History of Pegu*, &c. He was the first discoverer of this very plant.

WEBER. A. Schreb. gen. N. 1733.

Calyx five-parted. *Corol* funnel-shaped. *Germ* inferior, two-celled; *cells* few, or many seeded; *attachment* interior. *Berry* bilocular; *cells* few, or many-seeded. *Embryo* centripetal, and furnished with a perisperm.

I.
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1. *W. corymbosa*. Willd. spec. i. 1224. Gaert. carp. 3. 71. t. 102.

Shrubby. *Leaves* from lanceolar to oblong, glossy. *Corymbs* terminal. *Calyx* five-parted, and nearly as long as the tube of the corol. *Capsules* few-seeded.

Rondeletia asiatica. Linn. suppl. 244.

Cupl. Rheed. Mal. ii. 37. t. 23.

Beng. Kunkra.

A pretty large, erect, unarmed, ramous shrub, common on most parts of the Coromandel coast.

Leaves opposite, petioled, broad-lanceolar, margins reflexed, smooth, deep shining green, with hairy glands in the axills of the large veins; six or seven inches long, and about two and a half broad. *Stipules* interfoliaceous, as in the other species. *Corymbs* terminal, large, divided by three. *Flowers* small, very numerous, white, faintly fragrant. *Calyx*, *corol*, and *stamens* as in the genus. *Germ* turbinate, two-celled, with from six to nine *ovula* in each, attached to the thickened centre of the partition. *Berry* the size of a large pea, when ripe smooth, shining black, two-celled. *Seeds* from four to eight in each cell. *Embryo* furnished with a perisperm, and centripetal radicle.

The extremities of the young shoots are often found covered with a white resinous matter. A substance of the same nature and appearance is to be found on the germs of most of the species of *Gardenia* known to me.

2. *W. macrophylla*. R.

Shrubby. *Leaves* broad-lanceolar. *Panicle* terminal. *Corols* with a long slender tube. *Berries* many-seeded.

A shrubby species, found by Mr. W. Roxburgh, indigenous on Prince of Wales' Island.

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Young shoots somewhat villous. *Leaves* opposite, short-petioled, broad-lanceolar, entire, acuminate; from six to eighteen inches long, and from four to five broad. *Stipules* angular, &c. as in the *Rubiacea* of Jussieu. *Panicles* terminal, very large, brachiate, villous. *Bractes* subulate, villous. *Flowers* large, white. *Calyx* divided into five, short, acute, villous segments. *Corol*; tube cylindric, long, slender and villous; *segments* of the border five, obliquely linear-lanceolate, shorter than the tube. *Filaments* short, rising above the mouth of the tube. *Anthers* filiform, nearly as long as the segments of the corol. *Germ* oval, two-celled, with many *ovula* in each, attached to an elevated receptacle on the centre of the partition. *Style* longer than the tube of the corol, villous. *Stigma* clavate. *Berry* the size of a pea, two-celled. *Seeds* many in each cell, from six to twelve, angular, &c. as in *W. corymbosa*, Gaert. carp. 3. t. 192.

3. *W. scandens*. R.

Shrubby, scandent, glossy. *Leaves* oblong, cymes axillary. *Stigma* of two oval plates.

Gujer-kota, the vernacular name in Sillhet, where it is indigenous. It flowers in April.

Stem and *branches* ligneous, scandent; *young shoots* polished, as is every tender part of the plant. *Leaves* opposite, short-petioled, long, entire, acuminate, glossy, about six inches long, and from two to three broad. *Stipules* as in the rest of the *Rubiacea*. *Cymes* axillary, and in the forks of the branchlets, solitary, divisions generally bi-ternate. *Flowers* large, infundibuliform, fragrant, when they first open white, but like the *Gardenias* become yellow by the second day. *Calyx* sub-campanulate, five-toothed. *Corol* with a long, slender tube; segments of the border five, obliquely oblong. *Anthers* linear, sessile on the mouth of the tube. *Germ* inferior, oval, two-celled, with many *ovula* in each, attached to an elevated receptacle on the centre of the partition. *Style* the length of the tube of the corol. *Stigma* of two, thin, oval lamina.

4. *W. oppositifolia*. R.

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Shrubby. *Leaves* lanceolar-oblong, firm and glossy. *Panicles* opposite to a leaf, composed of a few rigid, jointed, sub-recurved spikes. *Corols* with a short, woolly-mouthed tube. *Stigma* clavate, entire.

* To which, with the celebrated Jussieu I would join *Arduina*.

A native of Chittagong, where it blossoms in April.
5. *W. odorata*, R.
Shrubby. *Leaves* lanceolar, polished, acuminate. *Corymbs* terminal. *Calyx* five-toothed.
Patagonia, the vernacular name in Silhet, where it is indigenous, and grows to the size
of a large shrub, or small tree. Flowering time the hot season, when the air is perfumed with
the fragrance of its blossoms.

Leaves opposite, short-petioled, lanceolar, acuminate, entire, polished, from four to eight
inches long, by from one to two broad. *Stipules* triangular, &c. as in the order. *Corymbs*
terminal, trichotomous; ramifications villous. *Flowers* numerous, middle-sized, white, and
very fragrant. *Bractes* opposite, sub-lanceolate, villous. *Calyx* poeuliform, mouth five-toothed.
Corol with the tube twice the length of the calyx; *border* of five, spreading, linear-filicate
segments, which are longer than the tube. *Filaments* five, very short. *Anthers* subulate,
nearly as long the segments of the border of the corol, over which they spread. *Germ* inferior,
short, turbinate, two-celled, with three or four ovula in each, attached to the thickened mid-
dle of the partition. *Style* and *stigma* together longer than the corol, of a clavate-subulate
shape.

ALYRIA, Banks.

Calyx five-toothed. *Corol* hypocrateriform. *Germ* two-lobed; *lobes* one-celled, few-seeded,
attach vent interior. *Berries* two, pedicelled, one-seeded. *Embryo* erect, with oblique, lobed
perisperm.

1. *A. stellata*, R.
Shrubby, often twining. *Leaves* tern, and quatern, oblong-lanceolate, polished. *Corymbs*
terminal, simple, recurved.
Gynopogon stellatum. Forst. Prod. n. 17. Willd. spec. i. 1221?
Palmarium. Relaph. Lab. v. p. 32. t. 20.

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A native of Amboyna, and from thence brought to the Botanic garden at Calcutta in
1798, where it thrives well, blossoms about the close of the rains in September, and ripens
its fruit in the end of season.

Trunk scarcely any, but many, large, twining, straggling, or scandent branches as they
meet with support. *Bark* of the ligenous part's ash-colored, of the young shoots smooth,
deep green. Every part abounds in a milky juice. *Leaves* tern, or quatern, short-petioled,
oblong, or oblong-lanceolate, entire, of a deep shining green on both sides; with very slender,
diverging, parallel veins; length from three to six inches. *Stipules*, a small scale between
the petioles. *Flowers* many, small, pure white, collected in small, for the most part, terminal,
cymose fascicles. *Bractes* short, cordate, rigid. *Calyx* deeply five-parted. *Corol* tube swelled at
the base, and a little below the mouth where the stamens are lodged, divisions of the border
nearly round, in the bud imbricated. *Filaments* short. *Anthers* sagittate, just within the
mouth of the tube. *Germ* two-lobed, and with care separable without violence, each lobe
one-celled, and containing three or four ovules, attached to the corol. *Stigma* slightly two-
lobed. *Berries* two, when both prove fertile, which is rarely the case, short pedicelled, oval,
size of a small cherry, smooth with a groove on the inside from the blunt point, apex to the
base, when ripe yellowish. *Psep* in very small quantity; one-celled. I have frequently found
proliferous berries, that is a second, on a short pedicel, growing from the apex of the first, as
in the genus *Arum*. *Seed* conform to the berry. *Integuments* single, thin but hard and
elastic, approaching to nuciform; from the middle of the inside a vertical lamina projects one-
third into the seed, then divides and proceeds in opposite directions, like the receptacles in *Che-
ranta* (see Gerl. sem. ii. t. 114.) to these the perisperm is attached. *Perisperm* conform to the
seed, in the centre a thin portion thereof forms an entire one, or cavity for the embryo, the
rest is divided into innumerable, diverging, fleshy, cuneiform lobes; colour greenish, becom-
ing white, texture fleshy. *Embryo* erect, straight, nearly as the perisperm. *Cotyledons*
lanceolar. *Radicle* sub-cylindric, inferior.

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Obs. I am inclined to think that this may be *Forster's Gynopogon stellatum*, or another
species of the same genus; (now *Alyria*; see *Brewer's Prodromus, Nov. Holl.* i. 469) and I
conclude he had not an opportunity of making himself acquainted with the carpology of the
genus. Until I met with the fruit I considered it a *Rorolfia*; but am now satisfied it cannot
belong to that family. To what natural order? *Alycegenae*!

OPHIORRHIZA, Schreb. gen. N. 273.

Calyx five-toothed. *Corol* funnel-shaped. *Germ* inferior, two-celled; *cells* many-seeded;
attach vent on a subinferior, firm, clavate receptacle. *Stigma* bifid. *Capsule* two-lobed, two-
celled. *Seeds* numerous, angular.

1. *O. Mang.* Willd. i. 826.
Leaves opposite, elliptic, smooth. *Corymbs* terminal.
Radix Mang. Koenig. Arum. 573 and 577.

Leaves opposite, petioled, oval, entire, pointed, in texture remarkably thin, length from
four to six inches. *Petioles* short, villous. *Stipules*, a light connecting membrane. *Corymbs*
terminal, many-flowered. *Calyx* superior, one-leaved, five-toothed, permanent. *Corol* one-
petalled, funnel-shaped; *tube* short; *border* five-parted; divisions oblong, hairy on the inside,
pointed. *Vegetary* thick, two-lipped fleshy body crowning the germ between the base of the
stamens and style. *Filaments* five, very short inserted on the base of the tube. *Anthers*
linear, erect, nearly hid in the tube of the corol. *Germ* beneath, urbinuate. *Style* as long as

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the stamens. *Stigma* two-lobed. *Capsule* obverse reniform, totally compressed, (two-lobed); on the outside five ribs run down from the divisions of the calyx, internally divided into two cells by a transverse partition, opening between the remains of the two fleshy nectarial lips. *Receptacle* sub-cylindric, free, affixed to the partition near its base. *Seeds* very numerous, angular.

Obs. From my own knowledge, I can say nothing of the virtues, that have been by various authors ascribed to the root of this plant. Indeed I am rather inclined to look upon the whole to be a fiction.

2. *O. villosa*. R.

Suffrutescent, erect, villous. *Leaves* from ovate-oblong to lanceolar. *Corymbs* terminal, long-peduncled, villous.

A native of shaded, moist places amongst the hills of Chittagong; where it blossoms in May, and the seed ripens in three or four months.

Stems a few inches high, simple, sub-ligneous, while young hairy. *Leaves* opposite, short-petioled, oblong, entire, veins many, large, parallel, and hairy; from three to four inches long, and one or two broad. *Stipules* ensiform, villous. *Corymbs* terminal, solitary, rather long-peduncled, sub-globular, rough, with ferruginous pubescence, composed of a few recurved, short, villous branches, with the numerous, white, sub-sessile flowers on the upper, or convex side thereof. *Calyx* hairy, five-toothed. *Corol* funnel-shaped. *Tube* the length of the five segments, its mouth shut with hairs. *Filaments* five, inserted on the bottom of the tube of the corol. *Anthers* linear, erect. *Nectary* a fleshy bilobate body on the top of the germ embracing the base of the style, as in *O. Mungos*. *Germ* turbinate, inferior, two-celled, with numerous ovula in each, attached to two large, free receptacles which are attached to the base of the partition. *Style* the length of the tube of the corol. *Stigma* large, two-lobed, villous. *Capsule* two-lobed, transverse, breadth twice the height, two-celled, opening round the apex. *Seeds*, &c. as in *O. Mungos*, *Gært. Carp.* i. 264. t. 55.

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GARDENIA. Schreb. gen. N. 416.

Calyx with the divisions uncertain. *Corol* funnel-shaped. *Germ* inferior, one-celled, with numerous ovula, attached to two or more parietal receptacles. *Berry* one-celled, many-seeded. *Embryo* furnished with a perisperm, directions various.

With Jussieu, Lamarck, Gærtner and others, I have at last separated the *Gardenias* with a one-celled seed vessel and parietal receptacles from those which are two-celled, with the receptacles attached to the partition. To those still called *Gardenia* belong the following unarmed species, viz. *G. florida*, *calyculata*, *costata*, *latifolia*, *arborescens*, *lucida*, *gummifera*, *tetrasperma*, *montana*, and the two armed species, *turgida*, and *campanulata*. And to the latter (*Posoqueria*) belong *utiginosa*, *dumetorum*, *nutans*, *longispina*, *fragrans*, *fasticulata*, and *longiflora*, all of which are armed.

SECT. I. Unarmed.

1. *G. florida*. Willd. spec. i. 1225.

Shrubby, unarmed. *Leaves* oval, acute at both ends. *Berries* long, turbinate, with as many sharp ridges as there are divisions in the calyx.

Sans. Gaudhuraja.

Beng. Gaudhuraj.

Catsjopiri. Rumph. Amb. vii. 26. t. 14. f. 2.

A large, very ramous shrub, found in gardens about Calcutta, and originally from China.

Thunberg's description of it is the best I have seen, I can only add that the flowers are axillary for the most part, and that in the calyx I have always found a small inflected tooth-like process at the bottom of each fissure, which exists also in that of the ripe berry. The seeds nestle in a firm, deep orange-coloured pulp, which is a substance employed for dyeing in some parts of India.

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To distinguish it from *Gardenia sulcata*, *Gært. carp.* iii. p. 78. tab. 194, I will add the following account of the fruit of this species. *Germ* turbinate, from five to six, acute-angled; at the base from three to five-celled; above one-celled, with from three to five parietal receptacles, to which the numerous ovula are attached. *Berry* oblong, orange-coloured, smooth, the size of a pigeon's egg, down the sides run six equi-distant ribs, a continuation of the permanent, ensiform segments of the calyx, one-celled. *Receptacles* generally four, projecting from the lining of the cell to about one-fourth of its diameter, when they divide into two or more portions. *Seeds* numerous, nidulant in orange pulp, roundish, a little compressed, rugose; mode of attachment on the ripe fruit obscure. *Perisperm* conform to the seed, pale. *Embryo* straight, nearly as long as the perisperm. *Colyledons* two, cordate. *Radicle* straight, pointing to, very near to the umbilicus.

2. *G. calyculata*. R.

Arboreous. *Leaves* petioled, ovate, acuminate, smooth. *Flowers* terminal, solitary, sessile, germ involucre. *Calyxine segments* ensiform. *Anthers* within the swelling tube of the five-cleft corol.

Native place uncertain; some thirty years ago, it was brought from Hyderabad to Lord Pigot at Madras, who planted it in his garden there, where it was pointed out to me by Lady Clive in 1798. The flowers are large, white, and like most of the genus, fragrant.

3. *G. costata*, R.

Arboreous, unarmed. *Leaves* cuneiform-oblong, smooth, ribbed. *Calyx* five-angled. *Flowers* hypocrateriform. *Berry* drupaceous, oval, five-ribbed, one-celled, shell two-valved.

A native of the mountainous parts of India. From those of Chittagong, it has been introduced into the Botanic garden at Calcutta; where, in ten or twelve years it has arrived to the size of a small elegant tree. It blossoms in April, and the seeds take nearly one year to ripen.

Trunk straight, in twelve years old trees eighteen inches circumference. The *branches* expand but little, the *bark* of the ligneous parts is smooth and ash-coloured, that of the young shoots round, and somewhat harsh, with short, adpressed hairs; whole height from ten to twenty feet. *Leaves* opposite, short-petioled, oblong, and cuneiform-oblong, smooth, when young resinous, entire, pointed; veins numerous, large, and parallel; length from six to twelve inches, and the breadth from three to five. *Stipules* not foliaceous, supporting the leaf. *Flowers* terminal, or nearly so, very large, the tube being above three inches long, and the border above four in diameter; when they first expand at day-break, they are white, but in the course of the day change to a pretty deep yellow, powerfully fragrant. *Calyx* cylindric; *mouth* irregularly divided into five lobes; outside resinous, and strongly marked with five, very prominent angles, calcarous. (In my *lucida*, which this resembles most, it is permanent, smooth on the outside, and simply divided into five uniform segments.) *Corol*; *tube* cylindric; *border* of five obliquely ovate segments. *Anthers* five, sessile, completely within the mouth of the tube, of two filiform lobes. *Germ* clavate, five-angled, and one-celled, with numerous ovula attached to two opposite receptacles, rising from the sides of the cell, as in Gaertner's figure of *Clusia barjfera*, *corp.* 2. t. 114. *Styl* the length of the tube. *Stigma* rather above the tube, large, and consisting of two variously grooved lobes. *Berry* drupaceous, oblong, ventricose, smooth, yellow; five strong vertical ribs run its whole length. *Pulp* yellow, soft and rather fetid, one-celled. *Seed* thick, hard, and two-valved. *Scale* numerous, small, deep very irregular, but always much flattened, nodulant in dark-coloured, soft pulp. It is only in the green that their insertion can be clearly traced. *Endosperm* hard and two-valved. *Perisperm* soft. *Embryo* straight, nearly as long as the perisperm. *Cotyledons* ovate. *Rhizide* as long as the ovules, and pointing directly to the umbilicus which is generally the most pointed end of the seed.

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4. *G. latifolia*, Willd. *spec.* i. 1226.

Arboreous, unarmed. *Leaves* opposite, or tern, sub-sessile, ovate. *Flowers* terminal, three-fold, sessile, from eight to nine cleft. *Berry* drupaceous, round even, one-celled, five-valved.

*Hort. Papaya.**Gardenia coccinea*, det. König's Mex.*Tiliqua*, Carinaria.

Is a native of barren rocky hills both in the Caucasus, and Armenia, like the other species it flowers about the beginning of the hot season, and the seeds take nearly an year to ripen.

By slow growth it becomes a small tree, with abundant branches, covered with smooth, ash-coloured *bark*. *Leaves* either opposite, or three-fold, in a good soil always three-fold, nearly sessile, inserted into the stipulary ring, clavate, entire, of a deep shining green on the upper side, paler on the lower; veins many and large, running parallel; in their axils are hollow glands, with hairy margins; from six to twelve inches long. *Stipules* annular within the leaves, splitting irregularly when old. *Flowers* one, two, three, or four, at the extremities of the branchlets, very large, very fragrant; when they first open in the morning white, gradually growing yellow before night. *Pistil* is short, one-flowered. *Calyx* small, irregularly divided. *Corol*; *tube* long, cylindric, smooth. *Border* large, spreading, from seven to eleven cleft, divisions obliquely oblong, the length of the tube. *Filaments* none. *Anthers* corresponding with the number of segments in the border of the corol, linear, pointed at both ends, half immersed in the tube, the other half above its mouth. *Germ* oblong, one-celled, containing numerous ovula, attached to five parietal receptacles. *Berry* the size of a pullet's egg, nearly round, crowded, with a small part only of the tube of the calyx, which makes me suspect Gaertner's *G. latifolia*, *vol.* iii. p. 78, must belong to a different species. That my plant is the original *latifolia* I know well, as I was with König when he first discovered it. Colour at all times a cinnereous greenish yellow, a little scarious, one-celled, and the internal, muciform portion five-valved. *Seeds* very numerous, attached to five parietal receptacles.

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Ob. This species is very deserving of notice. Its large, white, young, glossy, green leaves, independent of the size, beauty and fragrance of the flowers, render it very ornamental.

5. *G. lucida*, R.

Sub-arboreous, unarmed, erect, genus resinous. *Leaves* oblong, smooth, hard, and hued, with simple parallel veins. *Divisions* of the calyx subulate. *Tube* of the corol cylindric, three times the length of the calyx, border five-parted. *Berries* drupaceous, with a two-valved cell.

A native of Chittagong and various other parts of India. It is in flower and fruit the greater part of the year.

Trunk short, and straight. *Branches* numerous, opposite, decussate, ascending, covered with smooth ash-coloured bark; *young shoots* round, smooth, and generally incrustated with a little yellow resin, a bright yellow drop of which is often found on the joints. *Leaves* opposite, short-petioled, oblong, smooth; *nerves* interior and waved; rather obtuse pointed, hard to the feel, both surfaces polished; *veins* numerous, parallel, and simple; about six inches long, and about three broad. *Stipules* annular, within the leaves; *mouth* variously divided into unequal, obtuse segments. *Flowers* terminal, and above the axils, solitary, round, clavate, mouth,

from half an inch to an inch long, supporting a simple beautiful, large, pure white, fragrant flower. *Calyx* five-cleft. *Segments* ensiform, with the margins incurved, so as become subulate; permanent. *Corol*; *tube* cylindric, smooth, from one to two inches long, which is more than twice the length of the calyx. *Border* five-parted; *divisions* obliquely obovate-oblong, about the length of the tube. *Filaments* none. *Anthers* five, very long, slender and acute, half hid in the tube of the corol, and affixed by their backs to its mouth. *Germ* oblong, even, one-celled, containing numerous *ovula* attached to two parietal receptacles. *Style* length of the tube of the corol. *Stigma* clavate, exsert. *Berry* drupaceous oblong, size of a pigeon's egg, smooth, crowned with the permanent calyx, one-celled, its inner lamina of a bony hardness, turning into the cell on opposite sides, but soon separated into two receptacles each. *Seeds* numerous, attached to the just mentioned receptacles. *Perisperm* conform to the seed. *Embryo* with two cordate cotyledons, and a cylindric radicle pointing to the umbilicus.

Obs. The total want of pubescence, structure of the stipules, length of the calyx, and sharpness of its divisions, distinguish this from *G. gummifera*, which it most resembles.

G. G. arborra. R.

Arboreous, unarmed. *Leaves* ovate-oblong. *Flowers* terminal, often three-fold, subsessile; *tube* filiform; *border* five-parted. *Berry* drupaceous, even; *shell* four or five-valved.

Tam. Karinga marum.

Teling. Garga.

A native of the Circar mountains. Its leaves are deciduous during the cold season, and it continues naked till the hot season is pretty far advanced. Flowering time the beginning of the hot season while the tree is naked of leaves.

From the buds and wounds made in the bark there exudes a very beautiful yellow resin, like that from *Gardenia gummifera*.

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The size, number, fragrance, mutability and beauty of the flowers of this species, renders it more deserving of a place in our gardens than any species we know; I may even say, than *G. florida*.

The natives eat the ripe fruit.

7. *G. gummifera. Linu. Suppl.* 164.

Shrubby, with resinous gums. *Leaves* oblong, obtuse-pointed. *Divisions* of the *calyx* ovate, acute, and very short. *Tube* of the corol as long as the divisions of its border.

Native of Coromandel.

In a specimen in the Banksian herbarium, the divisions of the calyx are long, slender, and acute.

8. *G. tetrasperma. R.*

Shrubby. *Leaves* obovate-embeate, smooth. *Flowers* axillary, solitary, short-peduncled, pentandrous. *Calycine segments* subulate. *Berry* round, four-seeded.

Found by Colonel Hardwicke on the mountains near Shreenagur. See *Asiatic Researches*, vi. 354.

SECT. II. Armed.

9. *G. montana. R.*

Arboreous. *Leaves* oblong-ventricose, downy underneath, terminal, short-peduncled. *Stamens* within the belly of the tube. *Berry* drupaceous, sub-rotund; *shell* from five to six-valved.

Telinga. Tella kakisha.

A small, ramous tree; armed with strong, short, acute thorns; a native of the Circar mountains. *Leaves* deciduous in December. It flowers about the beginning of the hot season, viz. in March and April, soon after which the leaves appear. *Bark* white, soft and spongy.

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Thorns above the axils, opposite, spreading, short, but sharp; sometimes they are wanting. *Leaves* opposite on the young shoots, fascicled on the older, nearly sessile, oblong, obtuse, entire, with the margins revolute, above shining and smooth, a little downy underneath, three inches long, by two broad. *Stipules* annular, within the leaves, membranous. *Flowers* three, four, five, or six, from little buds about the extremities of the naked branchlets, pretty large, very fragrant, when first open white, but soon becoming more or less yellow. *Peduncles* short, one-flowered. *Calyx* small, somewhat five-toothed, permanent. *Corol*; *tube* short, somewhat gibbous; *throat* smooth. *Border* from five to seven-cleft; *divisions* wedge-shaped, emarginate. *Filaments* none. *Anthers* in number equal to the segments of the border of the flowers, linear, entirely within the tube. *Nectary* a moniform, fleshy ring surrounding the insertion of the style. The *stigma* just appears within the tube. *Berry* the size of a pullet's egg, scabrous, ash-coloured and yellow mixed; an exterior, pulpy cortex covers a hard bony shell which immediately encloses the seeds with their pulpy nidus, it is one-celled, five or six-valved, and the incurved edges of the valves form the parietal receptacles for the seeds.

10. *G. campanulata. R.*

Shrubby, armed. *Leaves* lanceolar, smooth. *Flowers* in terminal and lateral fascicles. *Calyx* five-toothed. *Corol* campanulate; *border* five-cleft. *Berry* round.

A native of the forests of Chittagong. Flowering time the month of March; seed ripe in November.

Trunk straight, but short, soon dividing and subdividing into numerous, stiff, erect, and spreading branches. *Bark* of the old parts brownish green, and pretty smooth; that

of the tender parts lighter coloured; height of the shrub in five years, from five to ten feet. *Thorns* single, short, strong, and sharp, they generally terminate the little, lateral, opposite branchlets. *Leaves* opposite, short-petioled, broad lanceolate, tapering most toward the base, entire, and smooth on both sides, from two to five inches long, and from one to two broad. *Stipules* triangular, acute. *Flowers* small, of a pale yellowish white, short-peduncled, crowded on the extremities of short, rigid, lateral, spinous branchlets. *Calyx* cylindric, five-toothed. *Corol* with a five-sided, campanulate tube, and a border of five obliquely-ovate segments. *Anthers* five, sessile in the bell of the corol. *Germ* inferior, one-celled, containing numerous ovules attached to generally five, parietal receptacles. *Style* short. *Stigma* somewhat five-grooved, and situated deep in the tube. *Berry* round-ovate, the size of a golden pippin, smooth, depressed, and slightly five-furrowed at the apex and base; one-celled; the exterior tunica thick, fleshy, yellowish, with slender hard, longitudinal fibres interspersed, the inner tunica thin and firm, but not bony, the edges of which turn in five portions, forming five parietal receptacles. *Seeds* minute, nidulant in a little yellow pulp. *Perisperm* conform to the seed, pale. *Embryo* straight. *Cotyledons* round. *Radicula* cylindric, pointing to the umbilicus.

Obs. The fruit is used by the natives as a cathartic and anthelmintic, and also to wash out stains in silk.

11. *G. turgida*, R.

Arboreous, with swelled mealy bark, branches brachiate. *Thorns* opposite and terminal. *Leaves* obovate, smooth. *Flowers* lateral, sub-solitary, calyx five-toothed, apices of the anthers scarcely peeping from the tube of the smooth corol.

A native of Bhotan, and introduced by Dr. Carey into the Botanic garden at Calcutta, where it blossoms during the months of March and April, the season when most other species of this genus are in flower, but after being twelve years in the garden it has not once ripened a single fruit.

Trunk straight. *Bark* very thick and spongy, appearing as if swollen and somewhat mealy. *Branches* brachiate, drooping short, and covered with bark like that of the trunk. *Spines* opposite, above the axils, and, when not terminal, in form of a small leaf-bearing branchlet, shorter than the leaves. *Leaves* opposite, sub-sessile, obovate, entire, smooth on both sides, from one to four inches long, and from one to three broad. *Stipules* interfoliarious, acute. *Flowers* lateral, generally single, sub-sessile, large, white, and fragrant. *Calyx* short, cylindric, smooth, mouth slightly five-toothed. *Corol*; tube many times longer than the calyx, somewhat gibbous. *Border* of five, spreading, and finally revolute, obliquely oblong, obtuse segments. *Stamina* no filaments. *Anthers* filiform, with their apices only peeping from the mouth of the tube. *Germ* turbinate, one-celled, ovule numerous, attached to four or five parietal receptacles. *Style* short. *Stigma* clavate, five-grooved, rather longer than the anthers.

Obs. The swollen, even bark of this species and its straight trunk even up through the branches, render it readily known and easily distinguished from all our other Indian *Gardenias*.

POSOQUERIA. Aubl. Juss. Lamarch, and Gert. also *Cecisus* of Gert.

Calyx five or six-cleft. *Corol* tubular, border from five to six-parted. *Germ* inferior, two-celled; ovules numerous, attached to a free receptacle from the centre of the partition. *Berry* two-celled. *Seeds* numerous, nidulant. *Embryo* furnished with a perisperm, direction various.

1. *P. elagnacea*, R.

Arboreous, armed, branches straight, four-sided; branchlets decussate, horizontal, bearing the thorns and flowers at their extremities. *Berry* oval, drupeous, even.

Gardenia elagnacea, Willd. spec. i. 1225.

Beeg. Pearab.

Tam. Wagatta.

Teliya. Nella-kakishi.

A rigid ramous, small tree, armed with numerous, strong thorns. A native of various parts of India, delighting in moist places, such as the banks of rivers, low lands, &c. Flowering time the beginning of the hot season, and in some measure all the year. The seeds ripen in the cool season.

Trunk short, covered with a dark, rust-coloured, scabrous bark. *Branches*, some stiffly erect, very rigid, four-cornered, thick set with short, round, diverging, decussated branchlets; others spreading. *Thorns* one, two, three, or four, at the extremities of the short, round branchlets just mentioned. *Leaves* opposite, on the young shoots, fasciated at the extremities of the branchlets, short-petioled, oblong, smooth, shining, entire, from two to three inches long, by one and a half broad. *Stipules* within the leaves as in the rest of the genus. *Flowers* one, two, or three upon their proper short peduncles, at the extremities of the branchlets, large, white and fragrant. *Calyx* tubular, obtuse five-toothed persistent. *Corol*, mouth of the tube shut up with much white hair. *Border* flat, from five to six-cleft. *Division* orbicular. *Node* a fleshy, on the ring surrounding the base of the style. *Germ* inferior, two-celled, each containing a numerous ovule, attached to a central, free receptacle in each cell, very closely united to the middle of the partition. *Berry* two-celled, size and shape of a pullet's egg, but more rounded, and olive; pulp in large quantity, hard and dry. *Seeds* numerous, oval, flattened, nidulant. *Embryo* furnished with a perisperm, its direction various.

The flowers of this species render it deserving of a conspicuous place in the flower garden. The uncommon appearance of the plant is also in its favour.

2. *P. demetorum*, Willd. i. 1229.

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Sub-arboreous, armed. *Leaves* obovate. *Flowers* lateral, and terminal, solitary; *tube* short, border five-parted. *Berry* drupaceous, spherical.

Gardenia dumetorum, Willd. i. 1229.

G. spinosa, Suppl. Plant. p. 161.

Tetragia, Mangu.

1.
714

This is one of the most common, thorny, ramous shrubs, or, in a good soil, small trees, on the coast; there is scarcely an uncultivated spot where it is not to be found. Flowering time the beginning of the wet season.

Dr. König's description of this shrub, published in the *Supplementum Plantarum* of the younger Linnæus is good and full.

Germ two-celled, each containing many ovula attached to a crescent-shaped receptacle in each cell, which is vertically attached to the middle of the partition. *Berry* round, smooth, when ripe yellow, and much like a small crab apple both in size and appearance. *Pulp* in large quantity, of a firm, fleshy texture, two-celled. *Seeds* numerous, oval and oblong, attached as in the germ, and nestling in a quantity of gelatinous pulp. *Perisperm* conform to the seed. *Embryo* more than half the length of the seed, straight. *Cotyledons* roundish. *Radicl* cylindric, length of the cotyledons, *raga*.

It is employed for fences, and fire-wood. The flowers like all the rest of this genus are highly fragrant, but in this species few in number.

The fruit when ripe, looks like a small yellow apple; if bruised and thrown into ponds where there are fish, they are soon intoxicated, and seen floating. If this is done during the hot season, it is said, the fish generally die, but if during the wet or cold season they recover.

Fishermen sometimes follow this mode to enable them to take the fish with more ease. They are not deemed less wholesome from the effects of the fruit. *Cocculis Indicus* does not grow in those parts, nor is it known or used there for this purpose.

3. *P. nutans*, R.

Shrubby, armed, branchlets drooping. *Leaves* narrow-obovate-oblong. *Flowers* solitary.

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Berries round, crowned with the entire calyx.

Ciriscus malabaricus, Gaert. sem. i. t. 28, is with respect to shape and size a very good representation of the berry, but to render it exact, the calycine segments, and the receptacles of the seeds must be added. The figures are too small for *dumetorum* growing in exactly the same spot, and with the same management. In the Botanic garden at Calcutta, in twelve years, this is a tall slender shrub with very slender drooping branches, and a trunk not thicker than a man's wrist, whereas *dumetorum* of the same age has grown to be a stout, rigid, small tree, with a trunk two inches and a half in circumference, at four feet above the ground.

Trunk straight, from three to four feet high. *Branches* numerous, with the extreme divisions long, slender, and drooping; tender shoots a little hairy. *Spines* axillary, opposite, horizontal, straight, slender, but hard, stiff, and sharp. *Leaves* on the young shoots opposite, on the old ones fascicled, short-petioled, from cuneiform-oblong to round, from one to two inches long, by about one broad. *Stipules* triangular, acute, &c. as in the order. *Flowers* solitary from the old axills under the spines, with or without leaves, short-peduncled, middle-sized, white and fragrant. *Calyx* with a short, rather hairy, cylindric tube, and five-parted border, all permanent. *Corol*, outside sericeous. *Tube* very little longer than the calyx, swelled near the base, and there shut with a dense circle or valve of white hairs, pointing upwards. *Border* of five, obovate, spreading segments, which are imbricated in the bud. *Filaments*, scarcely any. *Anthers* filiform, without the tube. *Germ* turbinate, two-celled, with many ovula in each, attached to two peltate receptacles arising from the centre of the partition. *Style* rather longer than the tube of the corol, swelled near the middle. *Stigma* large, roundish, clammy, apex two-lobed. *Berry* the size of a nutmeg, nearly round, somewhat rugose, pulpy, crowned with the entire calyx, two-celled. *Seeds* numerous, small, oval, flattened. *Perisperm* and *embryo* as in the other species.

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4. *P. longispina*, R.

Arboreous, armed, spines opposite, and alternate, horizontal. *Leaves* obovate-cuneate, smooth. *Flowers* solitary, terminal, and axillary. *Calyx* smooth, border permanent. *Fruit* obovate, smooth.

A native of the coast of Coromandel. Flowering time the hot and rainy season.

Trunk straight. *Branches* numerous, the smaller long, slender, spreading, and drooping, a habit which immediately distinguishes this species from König's *dumetorum*; its branches being short and rigidly erect. *Spines* opposite or alternate, decussate, horizontal, straight, strong and sharp; length from one to two inches. *Leaves* on the young shoots opposite, on the old ones in fascicles below the spines, all are short-petioled, obovate-cuneate, entire, smooth on both sides; size varying, from half an inch to three inches in length. *Stipules* (examine the very young shoots to find them) within the leaves, subulate, pointed. *Flowers* solitary, short-peduncled, generally from the extremities of the little, leaf-bearing branchlets below the spines, rarely axillary, pretty large, pure white, and fragrant. *Calyx* perfectly smooth. *Tube* cylindric; border of five, ovate-cordate, permanent segments. In *dumetorum* the tube only is permanent. *Corol* salver-shaped. *Tube* as long as the tube of the calyx, villous on the outside, within, a ring of projecting hairs shuts it up about the middle. *Border* of five, obliquely ovate, spreading divisions. *Filaments* none. *Anthers* five, linear, affixed over the fissures of the border of the corol, and entirely without its tube. *Style* thickened at the middle. *Stigma* erect, two-lobed. *Berry* obovate (in *P. dumetorum*

round,) size of a large nutmeg, smooth, two-celled. *Seeds* numerous, immersed in pulp.

Obs. Thunberg's *Gardenia spumosa* is a plant I have not seen, if it be not König's *dumetorum* or this very species I have now described, consequently cannot say wherein they differ, but from *dumetorum*, which I know well, it differs very considerably in the structure and disposition of the branches, in the shape of the fruit, and in the border of the calyx being permanent.

5. *P. fragrans*, Kon. Mss.

Shrubby, armed. *Leaves* long-obovate. *Flowers* numerous, collected in small, simple, terminal umbellules. *Berries* from eight to ten-seeded.

Gardenia fragrans, Kon. Mss.

Telinga, Pedally.

With *P. dumetorum* it is a common, rigid, shrubby species; it seems also to delight in a poor soil, and like it is armed with strong sharp thorns. Brought into a good soil these almost totally disappear. It flowers about the beginning of the rains in June and July.

Leaves opposite on the young shoots, fascicled on the old ones, short-petioled, oblong; on both sides are smooth and glossy hollow glands in the axills of the large nerves; border hairy; from two to three inches long, by one and a half broad. *Stipules* connecting the petioles, acute. *Umbellules* simple, small, terminal, or from small tuberosities on the branchlets, bearing many, small, white, fragrant flowers. *Pedicels* short. *Bractes*, a small, acute one at the base of each petiole. *Calyx* five-toothed, toothlets acute. *Corol*, throat hairy. *Border* always five-cleft, divisions acute. *Stamens* and *pistillines* as in the genus. *Berry* the size of a small cherry, red, two-celled. *Seeds* from eight to twelve in both cells, kidney-shaped, orange-coloured.

Obs. I know of no use this tree is put to, except to make fences, for which it is well adapted, particularly when it is the produce of a poor barren soil, it is then well armed with strong thorns. The flowers like those of all the rest, are delightfully fragrant.

6. *P. fasciculata*, R.

Shrubby, spines axillary, patent. *Leaves* ovate-oblong, sub-sessile. *Fascicles* axillary, and in the forks of the branches. *Berries* two-celled.

A middling sized, very ramous, well armed shrub, a native of Sillhet, where it blossoms in March and April.

Branchlets smooth, opposite and dichotomous. *Spines* axillary, patent, straight, rather short. *Leaves* opposite, short petioled, ovate-oblong entire, pretty smooth, from one to three inches long. *Stipules* interfoliaceous, minute. *Flowers* collected into small, sub-sessile fascicles, in the forks of the dichotomous branchlets, or axillary, middling-sized, and like those of most of the other species, fragrant; when they first expand they are white, but gradually change to pale yellow by the second day. *Calyx* hairy, more or less divided into five, subulate segments. *Corol* infundibuliform, border of five oblong segments. *Filaments* scarcely any. *Anthers* five, linear, one-third of their length within the tube of the corol. *Germ* inferior, two-celled, each containing many ovula attached to a receptacle rising from the centre of the partition. *Style* of the corol. *Stigma* ovate, unequally two-lobed.

7. *P. longiflora*, R.

Aborescens, armed with opposite, recurved spines. *Leaves* lanceolar-oblong, smooth. *Corymbes* terminal and axillary, few-flowered.

Compare with *Gardenia longiflora*, Willd. i. p. 1231.

A native of Chittagong, where it grows to be a pretty large tree. It flowers during the hot season, and the seeds ripen in July and August.

Branches and *branchlets* opposite, and smooth. *Spines* axillary, very strong, sharp, and considerably recurved. *Leaves* opposite, short petioled, from broad-ovate to oblong, entire, smooth, from four to six inches long, by one and a half or two broad. *Stipules* as in the order. *Corymbes* terminal, and axillary, short, generally about eleven to thirteen flowered, every part smooth. *Flowers* large, pale, or nearly white when they first expand, becoming yellow by the second day, fragrant. *Calyx* tubular, mouth cut into five, semilunar segments. *Corol*, tube long and slender; *border* of five, unequally lanceolate, spreading segments. *Filaments* none. *Anthers* five, linear, attached to the mouth of the tube of the corol. *Germ* inferior, two-celled, with many ovula in each, attached to their elevated fleshy receptacle, rising from the centre of the partition. *Berries* the size of common cherries, when ripe yellow, smooth, fleshy, two-celled. *Seeds* numerous, &c. &c. as in the genus.

8. *P. floribunda*, R.

Sub-arboreous, armed. *Leaves* opposite and fascicled, obovate, cuneate. *Flowers* in lateral fascicles; calyx longer than the tube of the corol, its segments lanceolate. *Berries* ovate-cordate, polished.

A large, rigid, ramous shrub, or, in a good soil, small tree, like *dumetorum* a native of the coast of Comandel. Flowering time April and May, and the seeds ripen immediately after the rains.

Trunk in ten years old plants in the Botanic garden at Calcutta as thick as a man's leg, but short, soon dividing into numerous branches, and straight, stiff branchlets, in every direction. *Bark* ash coloured, on the oldest parts considerably cracked. *Spines* axillary, and rarely more than one to each pair of leaves; about an inch long, stiff, straight, rigid and sharp. *Leaves* on the tender shoots opposite, on the old flower-bearing twig fascicled, round the flower sub-sessile; the general form obovate, tapering a good deal to the base; obtuse, smooth, from one to two inches long, by one broad. *Stipules* as in the order. *Flowers* short, peduncled, generally from four to six produced from each of the small lateral, short, scaly

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spurs, (as they are called by gardeners,) of a middling size, and fragrant, when they first expand pure white, but soon becoming yellow. *Calyx* smooth; *tube* cylindric; *segments* of the border generally five, sub-lanceolate, acuminate, permanent. *Corol*, outside sericeous. *Tube* rather shorter than the calyx, shut about the middle with a valve of fine white hairs pointing up. *Border* of five, obovate segments. *Filaments* scarcely any. *Anthers* linear, spreading. *Germ* turbinate, two-celled, ovula numerous, attached to a fur-projecting receptacle from the centre of each side of the partition. *Style* rather longer than the tube of the corol, swelled toward the middle. *Stigma* oblong, two-lobed. *Berries* broad, ovate-cordate, polished, size of a prune, crowded with the remaining tube of the calyx; two-celled. *Seeds* numerous, &c. &c. as in the other species.

II.
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VINKA, Schreb. gen. N. 419.

Corol funnel-shaped. *Follicles* two, erect. *Seeds* naked. *Embryo* inverse, and furnished with a perisperm.

1. *V. rosea, Willd. i. 1233.*

Perennial, erect, ramous. *Flowers* in pairs, sessile. *Leaves* ovate-oblong, base of the petiole two-toothed.

Hind. Cool ferig.

Obs. Both the red and white varieties are common in gardens over India, and in flower great part of the year. I have never found it in its native state.

2. *V. parviflora, Willd. i. 1234. Retz. Obs. ii. N. 33.*

Annual. *Leaves* lanceolate; flowers in pairs. *Mouth* of the tube contracted, and shut with hairs.

Cupa-veela, Rheed. Mal. ix. t. 33.

Vinka pulsilla, Linn. suppl. 166.

A small, erect, annual, ramous plant; a native of open, fertile, cultivated lands. *Flowers* during the wet season.

Stem erect, smooth, branchy, four-sided; *angles* acute, from six to twelve inches high.

Leaves opposite, short-petioled, lanceolate, entire, smooth; about two inches and a half long,

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and three-fourths of an inch broad. *Stipules* subulate. *Flowers* axillary, in pairs, small, white, short-peduncled. — *Corol*, mouth of the tube contracted, and shut with hair. — *Nectarial* corpuscles as in the family.

NERIUM, Schreb. gen. N. 420.

Corol funnel-shaped; mouth of the tube variously crowned. *Germ* two-celled; cells many-seeded, attachment interior. *Follicles* two. *Seeds* many, comose. *Embryo* inverse, (sub-convolute, or expanded.)

1. *N. odorum, Willd. i. 1235.*

Leaves linear-lanceolate, tern. *Segments* of the calyx erect. *Nectaries* many-cleft, divisions filiform.

Sing. Karavira, vide *Asiat. Researches*, ix. 265.

Beng. Kurubee, Rakta Kurubee (the red variety), Sweta Kurubee (the white variety), Padma Kurubee (the double variety).

Hind. Lall-Karpud, (the single rose-coloured), Suflet or shwet Karpud (single white), Padma-Karpud (the double variety.)

Belutta-ureli, Rheed. Mal. ix. t. 2.

Tsjovanna-ureli, Rheed. Mal. ix. t. 1.

Common in gardens in every part of India, and in flower the whole year.

2. *N. coccineum, R.*

Arboreous. *Leaves* sub-sessile, ovate-oblong, entire, apex alternate. *Flowers* terminal, three or four; nectarium acetabuliform. *Follicles* linear, rough.

Pallam, the vernacular name in Sillhet.

A native of the eastern frontier of Bengal, beyond the mouth of the Megna, from thence introduced by R. K. Dick, Esq. into the Botanic garden at Calcutta, where it blossoms in April. In its native soil it grows to be a large timber tree; the wood white, remarkably light, but firm, and much used by Turners to make palkees, &c. where light, strong wood is required.

Stem (in plants six or seven years old) short, but straight, and to the base decorated with numerous patent branches and branchlets. *Bark* of the ligneous parts ash-coloured and smooth; whole height from six to ten feet. Lactescent. *Leaves* opposite, very short-petioled, bifarious, ovate-oblong, entire, long, taper-pointed, smooth on both sides, dark green, from two to six inches long, and from one to two and a half broad. *Stipules*, some short bristles in the axil of the leaves. *Flowers* terminal, solitary, tern, twice tern, or more, with one in the forks, short-peduncled, and pedicelled, large, of a deep, but rather dull red. *Bractes* opposite, lanceolate, waved. *Calyx* divided to the base into five, nearly equal, sub-cordate, smooth segments, with somewhat waved margins. *Corol.* *Tube* very short, fleshy, sub-campulate. *Border* divided into five, obliquely-obovate, thick, tough segments, soon after expansion they become revolute. *Nectarium* five-lobed; crimson-coloured; lobes with rounded, somewhat crenulate margins and firmly united to the base of the segments of the corol. *Filaments* very short and thick, inserted on the mouth of the tube of the corol, within the nectary. *Anthers* sagittate, united, and forming a conic dome over the stigma.

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Germ two-lobed; each lobe one-celled, with numerous seeds attached to the incurved margins of the suture on the inside. *Style* cylindric. *Stigma* with two-lobed apex. *Fol-
licles* two, linear, about as thick as the little finger, and nearly twelve inches long, olive-
coloured, but rendered rough with elevated white specks. *Seeds* numerous, imbricated,
linear-lanceolar, with very ample coma, pointing to the base of the follicle. *Integuments*
two, the exterior one rather thick; the interior one a thin membrane adhering to the embryo.
Perisperm none. *Embryo* inverse, cotyledons triangularly convolute. *Radicle* cylindric,
superior (pointing from the coma to the apex of the follicle.) The whole almost exactly as
in *Gærtner's Nerium Zeylanicum*, 2, p. 172. t. 117.

3. *N. tinctorum*, R.

Arboreous. *Leaves* opposite, ovate-oblong. *Panicles* terminal. *Follicles* pendulous,
very long, united at the apex.

Nerium indicum, &c. *Burm. Zeyl.* 167. t. 77.

Telaia, Chitseeulloo.

A middling-sized tree, agreeing perfectly in its botanical character with *Nerium* of the
Indo-malabarica, and from the quality of its leaves I have called it (*Nerium*) *tinctorum*.
Dr. Roxburgh, too, to mention a new species, at least it is not taken notice of
by *Linnaeus*, nor by his son in his last Botanical publication, the *Supplementum Plantarum*
published in 1751. It comes nearest *Nerium arabicum* (the tree which yields the
Chinese bark of our Materia Medica, *Catappa*), of the *Hortus Malabaricus*, *Pila Oudya*
of the Teluges. They are both natives of the lower region of those mountains which
bound the Rajamundry Circar on the north side, and are so much alike in most respects,
(the *Nerium* excepted) that without a tolerable knowledge of both, the one may be mis-
taken for the other; and I have no doubt but the bark of the *Nerium* may have been
gathered and sold for *Catappa* bark to which I allude to the discrepancy that he fell in upon
Catappa bark in Europe; for with the natives of most parts of India it is deemed a specific
in most complaints of the bowels. And I am inclined to think it deserves a better name
than it has hitherto acquired amongst Europeans.

Trunk very irregular in shape, when very old it is from one and a half to two feet in dia-
meter, but when of that size, it is full of large, rotten cavities: its height to the branches
when large, is from ten to fifteen feet; the bark of the old wood is so brown of the young
pretty smooth, and ash coloured. *Woods* remarkably white, close grained, very beautiful, com-
ing nearer to *Teak* in appearance than any other I knew. *Branches* irregularly disposed,
being bent in various directions; small branches opposite, *Leaves* numerous, opposite, short-
petioled, oval pointed pretty smooth, entire, pale green; when full grown from six to ten
inches long, and from three to four broad. *Stems* same. *Flowers* about an inch and a half
in diameter, when fully expanded perfectly white, fragrant, disposed in lax globular panicles
at the extremities of the branches. *Berries* small oval or bell-shaped each subdivided of the
panicle. *Calyx* divided into five equal slender, permanent segments. *Corolla* petaloid.
Tube short somewhat globose. *Berries* large, divided into five, elongated, in a rolling, pend-
ing segments. *Andrææ* many numerous white filaments growing from the mouth of the tube of
the corolla, (no matter in the *Catappa* bark root). *Pistil* ovate, very short, rigid, inserted just
within the mouth of the tube, and with in the neck of the ovum. *Style* very arrow-shaped, rigid, united
to one another laterally, forming a very firm, conical cover for the ovum, the lower parts
inwardly are covered with fine white hairs. *Germ* two, seemingly united. *Style* the length
of the tube. *Stigma*, double, covered with transparent gluten, by which it adheres to the in-
side of the anthers. *Follicles* two, very large, slender, pendulous, united at both ends singly,
they are from twelve to twenty inches long; and about as thick as a common pencil. *Seeds*
numerous, long, slender, crowned with down, like the seed of the common thistle. *Embryo*
inverse, without perisperm, and the cotyledons rolled up in a compound matter between in-
volute and convolute.

Obs. This tree as I observed before, is a native of the hills and lower regions of the moun-
tains directly north from *Coringa* in the Rajamundry Circar, and delights most in the south-
erly sunny side of these hills and mountains. I am informed that it also grows in great plenty
over the *Carnatic*, and in every part of the Circars where there are hills or mountains, being
an extent of above one thousand miles in length, and of breadth uncertain.

It contains a milky juice, chiefly in the tender branches and young leaves, which flows
freely on being wounded. The natives make scarcely any use of it, except for fire wood; and
therefore it is cut down, the more it increases: many shoots issuing from the old stumps,
these in one year acquire various heights, from one to ten feet, according to the nature of the
soil, &c. and are thick in proportion. It cuts its leaves during the cold season; about the
beginning of the hot season in March and the beginning of April, the young leaves begin to
unfold their appearance, together with the flowers; by the end of the month (April) those
that first began to be unfolded, will have attained to their full size. This I have found to be
the proper time to begin to gather the leaves, and make the indigo, about this time also the
corolla flowering, and the seed vessels are fully formed, but the seeds are not ripe until Janu-
ary or February.

The colour the leaves acquired in drying for my *Hortus sicus*, particularly if they changed
to be bruised, first induced me to think they possessed colouring matter, and the result of some
experiments fully answered my expectations; though I have been often deceived by the
same appearances in the leaves of other plants. For an account of the method of making the
indigo, see separate treatise.

4. *N. tenebrosum*, R.

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Arboreous. *Leaves* oval, pointed, downy. *Nectarium* of fleshy lacerated glands, on the mouth of the tube. *Anthers* without threads. *Follicles* divaricate, sub-cylindric. *Nelam-pala*, *Rheed. Mal. ix. l. 3* mid 4. *Telinga*. Poota-jecleroo.

A small tree; a native of the mountainous parts of the Circars; flowers during the hot season. *Bark* rust-coloured, with small scabrous, light-coloured specks; the young shoots very downy. Every part of the plant discharges a yellow, milky juice on being wounded.

Leaves opposite, short-petioled, oval, pointed, both sides downy, from two to three inches long, and one and a half, or two broad. *Stipules* none. *Panicles* corymbiform, terminal, small. *Bractes* minute, caducous. *Flowers* pretty large, white; *nectary* orange-coloured. *Calyx*, the segments are ovate and obtuse. *Corol. Tube* gibbous, firm, somewhat fleshy. *Nectary* fleshy, and lacerated into obtuse, fleshy segments. *Anthers* arrow-shaped, converging; they terminate in a sharp rigid point without any thread. *Follicles* about eight or nine inches long, and two in circumference, scabrous.

Obs. With the yellow juice which flows from the wounded plant, diluted with water, bits of cotton cloth were dyed a pretty good yellow, which still continues bright as at first, now two years.—*Seeds* numerous, oblong compressed. *Coma* pure white and delicately fine. *Integuments perisperm* and *embryo*, as in the *Apocineae*.

5. *N. pisidium, R.*

Leaves oblong entire, lucid. *Panicles* terminal brachiate shorter than the leaves. *Flowers* silver shaped. *Nectaries* bifid, and villous. *Follicles* oblong, obtuse, smooth, buffed.

Echulut or Echulut the vernacular about Silhet.

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An extensive, perennial woody climber, a native of Silhet in Bengal; flowering in May and June seed ripe in January. Its bark, contains a quantity of fibrous matter, which the natives of the country where the plant grows, use as a substitute for hemp. In steeping some of the young shoots in a fish pond in order to accelerate the removal of the bark, and cleaning the fibres, many, if not the whole of the fish were killed, hence the specific name.

Stem and larger branches ligneous, and ramble to a vast extent. *Young shoots* long, round and smooth. *Leaves* opposite, short-petioled, oblong, taper-obtuse jointed, entire, firm and lucid; about six inches long, by two broad. *Panicles* terminal, sub-globular; composed of a few pairs of brachiate, short, few-flowered branches; all are round and smooth. *Flowers* many, large, pale yellow silver shaped. *Bractes* oblong, rather obtuse, and small. *Calyx* five-leaved. *Leaflets* ovate smooth. *Tube* of the corol larger than the five obliquely trapiziform segments of its border, gibbous in the middle where the stamina are lodged. *Nectarium* consists of five bifid, villous segments, rising from the five fissures of the border of the corol, round the mouth of its tube. *Germ* two-lobed, two-celled, with numerous ovula in each, attached to an elevation down the centre of the partition. *Style* scarce half the length of the tube. *Stigma* large, with contracted bifid apex. *Follicles* ovate-oblong, while fresh very large, by being much inflated or pulled, smooth, obtuse, greenish yellow when ripe. *Seeds* many, thin, oval, with broad membranaceous margin, crowned. *Integuments* two, exterior, soft, smooth, light brown; interior, rather fleshy while the seeds are recent. *Perisperm* no other than the interior integument of the seed. *Embryo* inverse, *cotyledons* round-cordate, strongly marked with veins. *Radicle* cylindric, superior.

6. *N. reticulatum, R.*

Shrubby, twining. *Leaves* oblong, smooth. *Cymes* axillary. *Nectarial* scales five, wedge-shaped.

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9

Kalli-pal-valli. *Rheed. Mal. 9. l. 11.*

Apocynum reticulatum, B. H.

Teling. Adivi pala-tiga.

Hind. Karanta.

A large twining shrub, a native of hedges, thickets, &c. Flowering time the rainy season, abounds with milky juice.

Leaves opposite, short-petioled, obovate, or oblong, entire, smooth, very pale underneath; with numerous, small, reticulated veins running through every part, from three to six inches long. *Cymes* axillary, many times shorter than the leaves, and short peduncled, many-flowered. *Flowers* small, yellow. *Calyx* five-parted; *division* short, ovate. *Corol. Tube* very short, gibbous; *divisions* of the border linear-lanceolate. *Nectary* five wedge-formed scales, inserted on, or rather in the mouth of the tube. *Stamens* within the tube, below the nectarial scales. *Style* short. *Stigma* peltate, five-sided. *Follicles* lanceolate, horizontal, about three inches long.

7. *N. chinensis, Hunter.*

Shrubby, with erect, dichotomous branches. *Leaves* sub-sessile, ovate-lanceolate, smooth. *Peduncles* terminal, becoming lateral, or in the forks of the branches, few-flowered. *Segments* of the corol narrow, and end ensiform. *Stamina* in the base of the tube.

A native of China. In one garden on Pulo-Penang Dr. Hunter found it in blossom in July.

I can find no nectarial crown on the tube of the corol, hence I suspect it to be an Echites.

8. *N. caudatum, R.*

Shrubby, scandent. *Leaves* oblong, smooth. *Cymes* terminal. *Segment* of the corol ending in long, filiform points.

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10

A large climbing shrub, a native of the mountainous parts of the Coast, bark ash-coloured with scabrous specks.

Leaves opposite, short-petioled, oval, waved, smooth, shining. *Corymbs* terminal, two-forked. *Bractes* narrow-lanceolate, revolute. *Flowers* large, pretty numerous. *Calyx* five-lobed; *divisions* linear, waved, revolute, coloured, very much like the bractes. *Corol*; *tube* contracted at the middle, each of the segments of the border ending in a large linear filament, as in *Echites caudata*. *Nectary* crowning the mouth of the tube as in the family. *Anthers* within the tube, and ending in filaments as in the genus. *Germ*s two. *Style* length of the tube, white, rugose as if it were composed of small air bladders.

I know of no use any part of this plant is put to. If Borman's *Echites caudata* is the same, the nectary, and threads to the anthers, are omitted in his figure. *Flora Indica* Table 26. Is allied to De Candoll's *Strophanthus*.

9. *N. grandiflorum*, R.

Shrubby, twining. *Leaves* oblong, polished. *Flowers* terminal. *Nectaries* bifid. *Follicles* three-sided horizontal.

A native of the Peninsula of India. In the Botanic garden at Calcutta it is in flower great part of the year though the seeds do not often come to maturity.

Stems stout, and woody. *Bark* smooth, greenish ash-colour. *Branches* twining up and over trees of very considerable size, every part abundantly lactescent when wounded. *Leaves* opposite, short-petioled, oblong, entire, obtuse-pointed, polished on both sides; underneath minutely reticulated about three inches long, by one and a half broad. *Flowers* terminal, from one to many, forming a dichotomous raceme with one in the fork, very large pale pink. *Bractes* minically-lanceolate, opposite, caducous. *Calyx* five-lobed. *Leaflets* oval-lanceolate, with ample, thin curled margins. *Corol* campanulate, half five-lobed. *Nectaries* five, not alternate with, but attached to the tub of the corol immediately above the stamina; each divided into two long, filiform, coloured segments. *Fidamals* short, inserted on the contracted base of the tube of the corol. *Anthers* cordate, imbricated in form of a dome over the stigma. *Germ*s two, one-celled, each containing many ovula attached to a large projecting fleshy receptacle on the inside. *Style* at the base double and coalescing into one body near the top. *Stigma* single, large, globular, with the vertex two-toothed, and five glands round the side, which are firmly attached to the inside of the five anthers near their base, between these are five dark-coloured, spoon-shaped scales, which become detached by age. *Follicles* horizontal, three-sided, with the angles sharp; tapering to a long, imbricated, rather obtuse beak.

11.
11

ECHITES.

[By some I sent the Generis Character of Echites, and the description of the three first species, viz. Andryalotus, Trichotoma, and Scholima, are wanting in my copy of Dr. Roxburgh's work. The first of these are now referred to Wrightia, and the last to Albizia. It is therefore better to print the genera Echites, which I have done, than to insert the character of the genus, and a description of the three species which would not be Dr. Roxburgh's. W. Carey.]

4. *E. caryophyllata*, R.

Twining. *Leaves* ovate-cordate, pointed. *Cymes* terminal. *Tube* gibbous at top. *Nectary* tubular, five-toothed. *Segments* of the corol, triangular.

Stas, Malac. *See Asiat. Res.* iv. 243.

Kenetti valli. *Khed. Mal.* ix. t. 135.

Compare with *P. costata* Walld.

This is a large twining shrub, a native of mountainous tracts only. It flowers during the wet season; the flowers are delightfully fragrant, partaking much of the smell of cloves. *Stems* woody, twining, as thick as a man's leg. *Bark* dark rust-colour, with fissures and sensuous specks. *Leaves* opposite, short-petioled, ovate-cordate, pointed, entire. *Petioles* with the nerve and veins coloured red. *Cymes* terminal, sub-globular. *Bractes* falling. *Flowers* numerous, large, pure white, delightfully fragrant. *Calyx* five-leaved, leaflets lanceolate, as long as the corol, somewhat coloured, on the outside a little downy. *Corol*; *tube* five-sided, gibbous; *segments* of the border large, triangular. *Nectary* and pistillum as in other species. *Follicles* cylindric, spreading. *Seeds* a few, very large, crowned with down.

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The delightful smell of the flowers of this plant, as well as their beauty, makes it highly deserving a place in the flower garden. On my arrival in Bengal I found it in a few gardens only.

5. *E. frutescens*, R.

Twining. *Leaves* oblong, pointed. *Panicles*, terminal; *segments* of the corol long twisted and hairy; *tube* gibbous above the middle. *Nectary* of five headed filaments. *Follicles* linear.

A. floribus fasciculatis. *Burm. zeyl.* 23. t. 12. f. 1.

Synon. *Asiat. Res.* iv. 261.

Boag. *Synanthura*.

Telling. *Nallatiga*.

This plant Dr. König thought was *Apocynum frutescens* of Linnaeus. It is a large, ramose, twining shrubby species; common in hedges, &c.

Leaves opposite, short-petioled, oblong, or broad-lanceolate, pointed, smooth, entire; from one to two inches long. *Panicles* terminal; *ramifications* opposite. *Flowers* small, white, innumerable. *Corol*; *tube* gibbous where the stamina are lodged; *mouth* contracted, and shut with hairs; *segments* of the border linear, twisted hairs. *Nectary* five subulate bodies with large curved heads, surrounding the germs. *Style* single, of a length sufficient to bring the large expanded *Stigma* in contact with the anthers. *Follicles* and seeds as in the genus.

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6. *E. macrophylla*, R.

Shrubby, twining. *Leaves* sub-rotund acuminate, downy underneath. *Cymes* terminal. Belutta-kaka-kodi. *Rheed. Mal.* ix. t. 5 and 6.

Harkee the vernacular name in Silhet; where it is indigenous. Flowering time the hot months of May and June; the seeds do not ripen until the following March or April. *Stem* and larger branches ligneous, twining, young shoots marked with little elevated brown specks. *Leaves* opposite, short-petioled, from oval to roundish oval, entire, acute, downy underneath; from ten to twelve inches long by from seven to ten broad. *Cymes* terminal, elevated on a strong erect peduncle, many-flowered. *Flowers* very large, white. *Bractes* opposite, at the divisions of the cyme, ovate, acute. *Calyx* campanulate, five toothed. *Corol* infundibuliform. *Tube* gibbous immediately above the base where the anthers are lodged; segments of the border unequally obovate, spreading. *Filaments* short, hairy. *Anthers* sagittate, united at the sides into a cone over the stigma. *Germ* superior, ovate, two-lobed, two-celled, with many ovula in each, attached to the thick middle of the partition. *Style* short, grooved, as if composed of two portions firmly united. *Stigma* headed, with an acute, bidentate apex. *Follicles* pendulous, about twelve inches long, and as thick as the little finger, tapering to an acute point, pretty smooth. *Seeds* numerous, large, spatulate; coma ample, pointing to the apex of the follicle; the reverse of *Nerium coccinum*. *Integuments* single, firm, and brown. *Perisperm* in small quantity; in fact an interior integument. *Embryo* inverse. *Cotyledons* oblong. *Radicle* sub-cylindric, superior, and pointing to the coma.

II.

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7. *E. grandiflora*, R.

Scandent. *Leaves* cuneate-oblong. *Cymes* terminal, and axillary. *Leaflets* of the calyx lanceolar, waved, and coloured. *Corol* campanulate. *Follicles* linear.

A native of the hilly parts of Chittagong and Silhet, where it blossoms during the dry season. The seeds take nearly one year to ripen.

Stem and large branches ligneous, and scandent to a very great extent, young shoots villous. *Leaves* opposite, short-petioled, from oblong-cuneiform, to obovate-oblong, entire, apex rounded, with a short point; void of pubescence, hard; from six to eight inches long by from two to five broad. *Cymes* axillary, becoming lateral, short, few-flowered, all the parts thereof clothed with ferruginous down. *Flowers* very large, equalling those of *Solandra grandiflora*; greenish yellow. *Bractes* oblong, coloured and veined. *Calyx* to the base divided into five long, lanceolate, waved, acute, coloured, veined segments. *Corol* campanulate; border expanding about five inches, and divided into five oval, waved, rather acuminate, broad segments. *Filaments* five, nearly as long as the corol, ascending in a gentle curve, smooth, inserted into the base of the bell of the corol. *Anthers* sagittate, sides firmly united, forming a conical cover for the stigma, to which they cohere. *Germ* two-lobed, hairy, two-celled; ovula numerous, attached to a jugiform receptacle in each cell, rising from the partition. *Style* length of the stamina. *Stigma* large, clavary. *Follicles* horizontal, linear, oblique, pretty smooth, the thickness of the little finger; points rather incurved, and obtuse; from six to ten inches long. *Seeds* numerous, imbricated, oblong, compressed, brown, comose; coma very ample. I have rarely seen so large points to this apex of the follicles. *Perisperm* thin, light grey. *Embryo* straight. *Cotyledons* oblong. *Radicle* long-cylindric, superior.

II

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8. *E. acuminata*, R.

Shrubby, scandent. *Leaves* from oblong to broad-lanceolate, acuminate. Panicles axillary, longer than the leaves, diffuse, trichotomous, segments of the corol linear and falcate. *Follicles* filiform, about eight inches long.

Pingoree, or Bengeree the vernacular name in Silhet, where the plant is found in the forest, climbing up and over trees, &c. to a large extent. Flowering time May; the seeds ripen in about nine months.

Young shoots rather rough with little, lighter coloured, elevated specks. *Leaves* opposite, short-petioled, broad-lanceolate, entire, acuminate, smooth; from two to four inches long, by one and a half broad. On young plants linear-lanceolate, and waved. *Panicles* axillary, solitary in one axil, the other vacant, longer than the leaves, lax, trichotomous throughout, smooth. *Flowers* many, large, white, and fragrant. *Bractes* opposite, long, slender, and smooth. *Calyx*, large divided to the base, into five, long, narrow smooth segments. *Corol*. *Tube* the length of the calyx, enlarged at the base, the border cut in to five long, narrow, falcate, curled segments, which are imbricated in the bud. *Nectary* cup-shaped, embracing the base of the germs, obscurely five toothed. *Filaments* five, short, attached to the tube a little below the middle. *Anthers* sagittate, completely within the mouth of the tube. *Germs* two, or very completely two-lobed, each one-celled, containing numerous ovula, attached to a grooved vertical receptacle on the inside. *Style* half the length of the tube. *Stigma* large, oblong, bidentate. *Follicles* pendulous about a foot and a half long, and not thicker than a goose-quill, dark brown, marked with small lighter coloured specks. *Seeds* many, crowned with an ample coma, which points to the apex of the follicle. *Perisperm* scarcely any. *Embryo* inverse.

II.

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9. *E. marginata*, R.

Shrubby, scandent. *Leaves* lanceolate; an anastomosing vein near the margin. *Panicles* terminal, corymbose.

Dood-lata the vernacular name in Silhet, where it is indigenous climbing up, and over trees, &c. Flowering time April and May when the air is perfumed with its fragrance.

Leaves opposite, short-petioled, lanceolate, entire, smooth, veins large, apices anastomosing and forming a waved line within the margin; from two to six inches long. *Panicles* terminal, longer than the leaves, lax, corymbiform; first ramifications opposite, i. e.

sub trichotomous afterwards dichotomous; all smooth. *Bractes* ensiform. *Flowers* many, large white, fragrant. *Calyx* five leaved; *leaflets* ensiform. *Tube* of the corol gibbous at the base, the stamina lodged near the middle. *Segments* of the border five, linear, falcate. *Nectary* a ring round the base of the germ. *Germ* two-lobed; *ovula* in each lobe numerous, attached to a projecting receptacle down the centre of the partition. *Style* half the length of the tube of the corol. *Stigma* large, oblong, bidentate.

10. *E. cynosa*, R.

Shrubby, hairy. *Leaves* elliptic, acuminate. *Cymes* terminal, shorter than the leaves, crowded. *Calyx* five-leaved, length of the corol. *Nectary* poculiform, with five-toothed mouth.

Root Ewtasrab.

A native of the *espases*, or low jungle in the Silhet district, where it grows to be a middle-sized, ramous shrub; flowering in May.

Young shoots hairy.

Leaves petioled, opposite, elliptic, acuminate, hairy, particularly underneath; from three to four inches long, by from one and half to two and half broad. *Cymes* terminal, sub-globular, much shorter than the leaves, crowded with small dull white, fragrant flowers. *Bractes* ensiform, hairy. *Calyx* of five, hairy, ensiform leaflets, scarcely united at the base, and as long as the tube of the corol. *Corol* hairy on the outside. *Tube* gibbous; border of five, obliquely ensiform segments, which are shorter than the tube, and white in bud, imbricated. *Nectary* poculiform, embracing very completely the whole germ; *mouth* five-toothed. *Anthers* within the tube, sagittate. *Germ* of two distinct lobes, their apices very hairy, each lobe one-celled, and containing numerous ovula attached to a vertical ridge on the partition. *Style* short. *Stigma* large, acuminate, adhering by gluten to the inside of the anthers.

S. *E. paniculata*, R.

Shrubby, scandent. *Leaves* broad-lanceolar, entire, smooth. *Panicles* axillary and terminal, tri-laminate, fragrant. *Nectary* cup-shaped, surrounding the germ, five-toothed. *Filaments* declinate, few-celled.

An extensive, powerful, woody climber; a native of the forests of Silhet. Flowering in March and April, the seeds from the flowers of the former year ripening about the same time.

Young shoots round and perfectly smooth. *Leaves* opposite, short-petioled, broad-lanceolar, smooth and of a very firm texture, entire, obtuse-pointed; from four to eight inches long, and from one and a half to three broad. *Stipules* none. *Panicles* axillary, and terminal, longer than the leaves, smooth in every part, throughout tri-laminate to the extreme divisions, and they are three-flowered. *Bractes* oval, embracing the base of the divisions. *Flowers* very numerous, and very small, pale-yellow. *Calyx* five-parted. *Corol* with a short gibbous tube, and border of five, falcate, woody-margined segments. *Nectary* cup-shaped, five-toothed, embracing the lower half, or more, of the germ. *Filaments* short. *Anthers* sagittate, adhering to each other, in the gibbous part of the tube, and forming a dome over the stigma. *Germ* two-lobed, two-celled, &c. *Style* very short. *Stigma* very large, with a pointed, bifid apex. *Follicle* horizontal, five or six inches long, as thick as the little finger at the base, and from thence tapering to an obtuse point, smooth. *Seeds* a few, with an immensely long and large coma to the apex and *Embryo*, as in the *Aschysida*.

9. *E. bicolor*, R.

Twining. *Leaves* petioled, oval, smooth. *Panicles* axillary, globular, and open. *Anthers* exert, a pearl like gland on the back.

Pergularia glabra, Willd. 1. 1247.*Flos perularia*, R. *ph. ind.* 51. 29. f. 2.

A pretty extensive, perennial, twining shrub; a native of Bengal, but scarce. The flowers are pretty white, larger and more numerous than in *dichotoma*, but have a very offensive smell, truly goatish, as noticed by Rumphius. It flowers about the end of the hot season, and the beginning of the rains in May and June.

Leaves opposite, rather short-petioled, oval, somewhat pointed, entire, smooth; from three to five inches long, and from two to three broad. *Panicle* axillary, shorter than the leaves, sub-globular, very open, though very ramous, slightly villous. *Flowers* large, pure white, long pedicelled. *Bractes* from lanceolate to ensiform. *Calyx* 5-parted; *segments* sub-lanceolate, acute. *Corol* with a short, rather gibbous tube. *Border* of several round spreading segments; which are imbricated in the bud. *Nectary* of five, fleshy, smooth scales, covering the germ. *Filaments* five from the mouth of the tube, thick, and short. *Anthers* sagittate, forming a pointed cone over the stigma on the base; on the outside a large, beautiful pearl-like gland. *Germ* hairy, two-lobed, 2-celled. *Ovula* numerous, attached to an elevated vertical receptacle on the partition. *Style* longer than the tube of the corol, columnar. *Stigma* large, clammy, and adhering to the anthers, apex two-toothed.

13. *E. dichotoma*, R.Twining. *Leaves* opposite, lanceolate-oblong.

Receptacles axillary, dichotomous. *Segments* of the corol obovate. *Filaments* thick, headed, and woolly.

Root Hapam-malee.*Pergularia glabra*, K. in B. II.

A large, twining, shrubby plant, found in forests, &c. near Calcutta; flowering time, the

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- hot season. *Stems* ligneous. *Branches* numerous, spreading and twining; *bark* of the woody part ash-coloured, of the young shoots green and smooth. *Leaves* opposite, very short-petioled, from oblong to lanceolar, acute, recurved, entire, smooth; from two to three inches long, and from one, to one and a half broad. *Stipules*, some owl-shaped, brown glands surrounding the insertions of the leaves. *Racemes* axillary, or a little above, solitary, generally two-cleft, or two racemes to a common peduncle, rachis winding. *Flowers* alternate, generally solitary, pretty long-pedicelled, large, pure white, pleasantly fragrant. *Bractes*, a few of an unequal size at the insertion of each pedicel. *Calyx* of five, cordate, pointed leaflets; the length of the tube of the corol. *Corol* tubular; *tube* short; *border* large, flat; *divisions* roundish-obovate. *Nectary* cylindric, surrounding the germs; *mouth* five-notched. *Filaments* inserted on the mouth of the tube of the corol, very thick, with a large round pearl coloured projection behind the insertion of the arrow-shaped *anthers*, which are woolly on the fore side. *Germs* two &c. as in the former species. *Style* single, hairy. *Stigma* headed, and adhering firmly to a projection in the fissure which forms the barb of the anthers. *Follicles* oblong, large, being about six inches long, and above two in diameter at the thickest part, and what is most extraordinary, the only few seed vessels which I have yet met with, divided spontaneously into four parts or equal valves, when dry. *Seeds* numerous, comose, &c. with inverted embryo, as in the other *Apocineae*.

14. *E. parviflora*, R.

Twining. *Leaves* lanceolar. *Panicles* terminal, and axillary, brachiate. *Tube* of the corol gibbous toward the base; *segments* of the border linear-falcate. *Nectary* an entire ring round the germ.

A stout perennial species, a native of the northern Circars.

15. *E. clavata*, R.

Twining, dichotomous. *Leaves* broad, lanceolate, entire, villous underneath. *Panicles* axillary, dichotomous. *Tube* of the corol clavate, with the *segments* of the border falcate. *Anthers* linear, and within the mouth of the tube.

A native of the *Moluccas*, and of all the species known to me, this most resembles *E. Dichotoma*, but differs sufficiently in the length of the tube, the segments of the border of the corol, and the stamina, to authorise its being considered a distinct species.

PLUMERIA. Schreb. gen. N. 422.

Calyx 5-parted. *Corol* infundibuliform. *Germ* 2-celled: *cells* many-seeded, attachment interior. *Follicles* reflex. *Seeds* inserted into their proper membrane.

P. acuminata of the *Banksian herbarium*.

Arboreous. *Leaves* cuneate-lanceolar, acuminate, those of the branchlets obtuse. *Racemes* corymbose.

Flos conrolulus. Rumph. Amb. 4. t. 38 good.

Hind. Gool-achin.

11. 21 This very elegant, small tree does not appear to be a native of this part of India, I have only found it in gardens; but there it is very common, which shews it to be of considerable antiquity. Every part is full of tenacious, white juice, which exudes plentifully on being wounded. *Trunk* crooked, from six to ten feet high. *Bark* rough. *Branches* numerous, three-forked, swelled towards the ends; the height of the whole tree fifteen or twenty feet. *Leaves* crowded about the end of the branchlets, petioled, wedge-lanceolar, acute, entire. Many straight veins run towards the circumference, and are lost in another waved vein, which surrounds the leaf within the margins; they are smooth on both sides; about a foot long and three inches broad. *Petioles* round, with a small channel on the upper side, which ends below in a hollow filled with blackish conical glands. *Peduncles* sub-terminal, having several corymbiform racemes, in a verticelled order. *Flowers* numerous, succeeding one another for a great length of time; on the outside they are tinged red; the inside pale yellow below, and white towards the base of the segments; diffusing a pleasing fragrance, chiefly during the night. *Calyx* of five, small, roundish, fleshy leaves. *Corol* funnel-shaped, with a large imbricated border; *divisions* obovate. *Stamens* in the bottom of the tube. *Filaments* short. *Anthers* sagittate. *Follicles* pendulous, horizontal, very rigid. In thirty-five years I have only met with them once, so rarely does this tree ripen its seed.

TABERNAEMONTANA.

Contorted. *Corol* funnel-shaped. *Follicles* two, recurved. *Seeds* several, immersed in a pulpy aril, and alternately attached to the two margins of the follicles.

1. *T. dichotoma*, R.

Sub-arboreous, dichotomous. *Leaves* oblong, and linear-oblong, with diverging veins. *Racemes* simple or compound, single, or in pairs from the forks.

11. 22 A native of Ceylon and Malabar and introduced into the Botanic Garden at Calcutta from the former place, by the Rev. Dr. John; where it flowers during the greater part of the year, but chiefly during the rains.

Trunk short.

Branches numerous; spreading much in every direction, dichotomous, the old ones with smooth olive coloured bark; the young ones green, round, and very smooth. *Leaves* opposite, petioled, oblong, and linear-oblong, entire, rather obtuse, of a firm texture, and polished on both sides; veins parallel, diverging from the rib; length from four to eight inches and from one to two broad. *Petioles* short, and united in a cup like a stipulary ring which completely

embraces the branchlets. All these parts very resinous. *Racemes* simple or compound; single or in pairs, in the extreme divisions of the branchlets; often as long as the leaves, polished bright green. *Flowers* rather minute, long-petioled, large, white, scarcely fragrant. *Bractes* scarcely any. *Calyx* five-part; *divisions* short, semilunar, revivous. *Cord* 1; *tube* long, gibbous near the base, much contracted above the summit; *border* of five, contorted, falcate segments. *Filament* short, inserted into the tube of the cord near the middle. *Anthers* sagittate. *Germes* two, closely united; single, one-celled; *ovules* numerous, attached to a two-lobed receptacle, on the inner side of the cord. *Style* two-lobed, shorter than the tube of the cord, two-lobed. *Stigma* large, with a tapering filiform apex. *Follicles*, it is rare to find more than one of the two come to maturity, they are recurved with the back considerably concave; and very gibbous on the opposite side, where an elevated rib runs along each side of the suture; densely pointed, pretty smooth; when ripe of a bright orange colour, four or five inches long, and nearly two in diameter where thickest. *Seeds* numerous, of an irregular, emarginate oblong shape, with a deep longitudinal groove on one side; each enveloped in its own proper, scarlet, pulpy aril and inserted along the side of the two margins of the suture by the small end of the aril, which is again attached by a broad membrane to the centre of the longitudinal groove just mentioned. *Perisperm* in pretty large quantity, rather soft, and of a pale bluish white colour. *Endosperm* nearly as long as the seed, with the two cordate cotyledons lodged near the thick end; and the long, almost straight cylindrical radicle directed to the small end where the aril was attached to the margin of the follicle; (*radicle cotyledonea* of *Geartner*.)

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An incorrect drawing, and description of this tree, was sent to the Honourable the Court of Directors under the name of *Coccoloba*, and numbered 1541. At that time I had not seen the fruit but directed my agent to collect it here and send it in a perfectly ripe state and find the plant must now be referred to the genus *Tabernaemontana* where, I think, it forms a new species.

2. *T. coronata* R.

Shrubby, dichotomous. *Leaves* lanceolate, waved, smooth. *Petioles* from the division of the branches, two-flowered. *Calyx* five-leaved. *Follicles* recurved, many-seeded.

Scitum americanum, Hort. Kew. 1. p. 297.

Natural history journal, and name, R. & M. 2. 1.

54. vol. 55. I take to be the double and single varieties of this.

Pollitogor the Hinde name of the single flowered, and *Bura-lugur* of the double flowered.

Journal of the Botanical Society, vol. 12. p. 79.

The Mauritius Review, vol. 1. p. 10, appears to be the double variety.

A flowering double common in gardens here. It is a flower the greater part of the year but rarely ripens its seed. I mean the double sort, the single ripens then frequently.

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Trunk trifurc, but numerous, two-forked branches, with a pretty smooth light ash-coloured bark. The whole shrub is about 6 or 8 feet high. *Leaves* lanceolate, short-petioled, speckling, lanceolate, smooth, shining, deep green; margins waved a little, with elevations above the veins; four or six inches long. *Stipules* within the leaves, resinous as in most species of *Griseb.* *Petioles* nearly solitary, from the divisions of the branchlets, one or two inches long, from one to eight flowered. *Flowers* pure white, and delightfully fragrant during the night. *Calyx* five-toothed. *Cord* funnel-shaped; *tube* contracted towards the mouth, and crowded with small yellow glands, (which brings it in this respect near to *Scitum*); *border* five-parted; divisions obliquely ovate, and curled at the margins. *Stamens* rather below the middle of the tube. *Germes* two. *Style* short. *Stigma* single, headed with its slender apex, filiform. *Follicles* spreading; and recurved singly, from one to three inches long. *Seeds* three to six, irregularly oblong, dark brown, and striated; each enclosed in its own proper, fleshy, deep red pulpy aril. *Perisperm* conform to the seed; with the cordate cotyledons lodged in its thick end, and the long, cylindrical, straight radicle, directed to the small end.

Note. This pulp seems fit for yielding a very beautiful colour. The double flowered variety is much more common than the single and is more beautiful; few shrubs surpassing it.

3. *T. Cracca* R.

Shrubby, dichotomous. *Leaves* oblong, pointed, waved, smooth. *Petioles* from the division of the branches, three or four flowered. *Calyx* five-leaved. *Follicles* three or four-seeded.

1. *T. altissima*, Willd. 4. 1246.

Coccoloba, Black, med. 1. p. 83. t. 46.

This is a large, ramous shrub. I have only found it in the Botanic Garden of the Company at Calcutta where it flourishes the rains.

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Trunk 1; *branches* numerous, two-forked; *bark* ash-coloured; *young shoots* dotted. *Leaves* opposite, crowded, short-petioled, rounded, reddish, obscurely pointed, waved, polished, but smooth on both sides; from 4 to 8 inches long and two or three broad. *Petioles* from the division of the branchlets, solitary, six flowered. *Flowers* pure white, fragrant. *Calyx* five-leaved, *border* cordate, smooth, shining. *Cord* 1; *tube* little dilated above the mouth, and crowded with small glands; *border* of the cord curled. *Germes* two, one-celled, containing four or five rows of *ovules*, two on each side, attached to the inner elevated margin of the cord. *Follicles* oblong, three-six-seeded. *Seeds* surrounded with their pro-

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per pulpy arils, &c. &c. as in *T. Coronaria*.

I never saw this species with double flowers, nor is it so ornamental as even the single flowered, *T. Coronaria*. To distinguish it from that species, attend to the calyx, and foliicles chiefly, the leaves being in this also opposite, made me change the Linnæan specific name *alternifolia*, for *crispa* on account of its curled petals.

T. corymbosa, R.

Leaves petioled, oblong, *Corymbs* terminal, ample, decomposed, all the primary divisions dichotomous. *Anthems* inclusd.

A native of the Moluccas.

T. parviflora, R.

II
26

Shrubby, dichotomous. *Leaves* broad-lanceolate, taper, obtuse pointed. *Peduncles* in pairs at the forks, few-flowered. The five segments of the calyx coniform.

This small shrub, was sent from Sumatra to the Botanic Garden at Calcutta, where it flowers during the rainy season; but has not yet perfected its seeds in Bengal.

Stem erect, slender, round, and smooth, soon dividing into a few slender, dichotomous branches, the whole height rather under three feet. *Leaves* opposite, short-petioled, broad-lanceolate, taper, obtuse-pointed; *margins* waved, but entire, smooth on both sides, length from two to six inches and the breadth from one to two. *Peduncles* generally in pairs from the forks of the branches, few-flowered. *Flowers* pedicelled, small, white. *Pedicels* as long as the peduncles. *Bractes* few and small. *Calyx* five-toothed. *Divisions* erect, coniform. *Corol* infundibuliform; *tube* widest close to the mouth, and there the *anthers* are lodged. *Border* of five filicate, linear, obtuse segments, which are shorter than the tube. *Germ* two-lobed; *style* of two, coalesced portions, and sufficiently long to elevate the *stigma* even with the anthers.

T. recurva, R.

Shrubby, dichotomous. *Leaves* broad-lanceolar, smooth. *Peduncles* in pairs at the forks, recurved, corymbiform. *Calyxes* five-cleft. *Anthems* in the mouth of the clove tube.

A native of Chittagong from whence it was sent to the Botanic Garden at Calcutta by Dr. Buchanan, where it blossoms in March and April.

Trunk tolerably straight, but soon dividing into several, dichotomous branches. *Bark* smooth. *Leaves* opposite, short-petioled, broad-lanceolate, obtuse-pointed; smooth on both sides; length from two to six inches. *Petioles* in pairs from the division of the branches, short, recurved, each ending in a dichotomous corymb of many, long, white, drooping flowers. *Bractes* lanceolate. *Calyx* five-cleft to very near the base; *divisions* linear, unequal, smooth. *Corol*; *tube* many times longer than the calyx, widened at the mouth, where the anthers are lodged. *Border* of five, large, wedge-shaped, very obliquely, smooth, entire segments. *Fil* short. *Anthems* sagittate, lodged just within the tube of the corol. *Germ* two-lobed. *Style* nearly as long as the tube of the corol. *Stigma* bifid, issuing from the apex of an enlarged glutinous gland.

II
27

T. persicariifolia, Willd. 1. 1246.

Arboreous. *Leaves* opposite, lanceolar. *Panicles* terminal and axillary, small, dichotomous. *Foliicles* many-seeded.

A small tree, with smooth opposite and dichotomous branches and branchlets. *Flowers* rather small, pale yellow.

PENTANDRIA DIGYNIA.

CEROPEGIA, Schreb. gen. N. 431.

Calyx five-toothed. *Corol* with the divisions of its borders converging. *Nectary* surrounding the fructification, protruding five sterile filaments. *Foliicles* linear. *Seed* comose.

1. *C. Candelabrum*, Willd. 1. 1275.

Perennial, twining, smooth. *Leaves* ovate-oblong. *Umbels* pendulous.

Njota-njoden-valli. Rheed. Mal. 9. t. 16.

Native of Malabar. It flowers in the rainy season in the Botanic Garden at Calcutta.

2. *C. bulbosa*, Willd. 1. 1275. R. Corom. pl. 1. N. 7.

I
28

Root tuberous, perennial. *Stems* herbaceous, twining. *Leaves* obovate, short-petioles, fleshy. *Umbels* short-peduncled, few-flowered.

Teling, Manchi, viz. good Mandu.

It grows amongst bushes in hedges, &c. on dry, barren, uncultivated ground and flowers during the hot season.

Root tuberous, a little flattened like a turnip, with several fibres from its base; it is about as large as a small apple. *Stems* twining, herbaceous, smooth, succulent; from 2 to 1 foot long. *Leaves* opposite, short-petioled, obovate, with a small point, entire, fleshy, size various. *Umbels* lateral, length of the leaves, peduncled few-flowered, direction various. *Flowers* pretty large, erect; *tube* greenish; *border* purple. *Calyx* five-toothed; *toothlets* acute, permanent. *Corol* one-petalled; *tube* swelled at the base, contracted about the middle, enlarging from thence into a bell-shaped mouth. *Border* five-parted; *segments* linear, downy, purple, erect, tips united, gaping at the sides. *Nectary*; its body is already described in the preliminary variations; from each of its five divisions, rises a curved tapering, filiform, sterile filament, about half the length of the tube. *Anthems* five pair, resting on the black pointed angles of the common stigma. (*Corpus truncatum*.) *Germ*s two united. *Styles* two, united, short.

Stigma common large, peltate, five-cornered, before the flower opens these corners

adhere firmly to five, incurved, yellow glandular parts of the nectary, and between them are the anthers. It requires some force to separate them, to have a view of the anthers; when the flower is afterwards fully blown, they separate of themselves, the anthers are then seen poised, as it were, on the five black, pointed angles of the stigma. *Pedicels* two, slender, singly about 3 or 4 inches long.

3. *C. acutifolia* Willd. l. 1276. *R. Cor. n. pl. 1. N. 8.* Root tuberous, perennial. Stems herbaceous, winged. *L. acutifolia* M. Steud. n. l.

Telusa. Commonly made.

AS LEPIDIS.

1. *A. cingulatus* Wied. 1264.

M. 1. 10. 18. $P = 1.7 \times 10^{-11}$

2 1 19 61 R

3. A. a. n. R.

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Leafless. *Umbellules* terminal simple.

Soma-lata in Sanscrit, rendered Soon by Wilkins in his translation of the *Bhagavat Geeta*, p. 80. and note 42.

Cynanchum viminale. Willd. 1. 1252.

Telug. Tizga-tshomoodoo.

11. *Beng.* Brancee or shom-lota.

32 A native of hedges, forests, &c. but by no means common.

Stems twining, woody. *Branches* and *branchlets* most numerous, cylindric and smooth; particularly the youngest shoots, and they are generally pendulous when not supported; naked and succulent, like those of *Euphorbia Tirucalli*. *Leaves* scarcely the rudiments of any to be seen. *Flowers* small, pure white, fragrant, pedicelled, collected round the extremities of the branchlets, in the form of elegant, small, simple umbellules. *Calyx* small, five-parted, star-like. *Corol* flat seemingly five-petioled, as the fissures are continued close to the base. *Nectary* enlarged at the base in form of a cup, on which rests five, large fleshy, incurved, undivided, white segments. *Stamens* and *pistil*, as in the genus. *Follicles*, I never saw them.

This plant yields a larger portion of very pure milky juice than any other I know; and what is rare, it is of a mild nature, and acid taste. The native travellers often suck the tender shoots to allay their thirst.

4. *A. racemosa*. R.

Twining to a vast extent. *Leaves* round, cordate. *Genitalia* oblate. *Follicles* linear oblong, obtuse.

A native of various parts of India. Flowering time, in Bengal, the month of May.

Stems, and *old branches* woody, covered with dark, scabrous bark, twining up, and over trees of a large size; young shoots round, smooth, bright green. *Leaves* opposite, petioled, round-cordate, entire, acuminate; *Lobes* large, and rounded, smooth on both sides; some conic glands at the base, which become brown by age; length, from 3 to 6 inches and nearly as broad. *Petioles* shorter than the leaves, round, smooth. *Racemes* laterifoliate, peduncled, smooth, nearly erect, continuing to lengthen as the spirally disposed flowers expand. *Pedicles* diverging, long, round, and smooth. *Flowers* small, smooth. *Calyx* five-cleft; *segments* rounded. *Corol* perfectly rotate, most slightly contracted; segments ovate, speckled with ferruginous marks, on a pale yellow ground. *Nectarium* very short, the five exterior lamina of its five divisions obversely crescent-lapell. *Follicles* large, linear oblong, obtuse, smooth. *Seeds* ovate, thin membrane-margined. *Coma* large. *Integument* single, a rather thick, light brown. *Perisperm* conform to the seed, thin, white. *Embryo* straight, inverse. *Cotyledons* cordate, thin, five-nerved, large and nearly dividing the perisperm into two. *Radicles* clavate, pointing to the coma, which points to the apex of the follicle.

5. *A. ashmatica*. Willd. 1. 1270.

Leaves petioled, long-cordate, downy underneath. *Umbels* axillary, compound. *Calyxine*, *Segments* ensiform.

Beng. Cata-mool.

Telug. Kaka-palla.

This is a perennial, twining species; it is common almost every where, and delights most in a light sandy soil. It flowers during the cold season.

What is *A. alivicaea* of Jacquin. See Willd. 1. 1270? I suspect it is the same or a variety. We have one variety in the Botanic Garden at Oudetta with the young shoot peduncles and petioles tinged with red. *Root* of many, long, thick, whitish, or light ash-coloured, fleshy fibres, issuing from a small, hard, ligueous head. *Stems* several, twining, slender, round from 6 to 12 feet long; *young parts* downy. *Leaves* opposite, petioled, linear, cordate-ovate; those near the extremities are narrower, all are entire; above smooth; below downy; from two to three inches long. *Petioles* about half an inch long, channelled. *Umbels* solitary, axillary, and alternate, generally compound. *Peduncles*, and *pedicels* twice the length of the petioles, round, downy. *Involucres* lanceolate. *Flowers* numerous, small, colour a mixture of bad yellow, and orange. *Calyx*, *divisions* lanceolate, very acute. *Corol* flat; *divisions* oval. *Follicles* lanceolate, spreading, three or four inches long, and about two in circumference.

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On the coast of Coromandel, the roots of this plant have often been used as a substitute for Ipecacuanha. I have often prescribed it myself, and always found it answer as well as I could expect Ipecacuanha to do; I have also often had very favorable reports of its effects from others. It was a very useful medicine with our Europeans who were unfortunately prisoners with Hyder Ally, during the war of 1780, 81, 82 and 83. In a pretty large dose, it answered as an Emetic; in smaller doses, often repeated, as a Cathartic, and in both ways very effectually.

I had made and noted down many observations on its uses, when in large practice in the General Hospital at Madras in 1776, 77 and 78, but lost them, with all my other papers, by the storm and inundation at and near Coringa in May 1787. I cannot therefore be so full on the virtues of this valuable, though much neglected root, as I could wish. I have no doubt but it would answer every purpose of Ipecacuanha.

The natives also employ it as an Emetic; the bark of about three or four inches of the fresh root, they rub upon a stone, and mix with a little water for a dose; it generally purges at the same time.

Note by Dr. P. Russell.

"Dr Russell was informed by the Physician General at Madras. (Dr. J. Anderson.)

that he had many years before known it used, both by the European and Native Troops with great success in the dysentery which happened at that time to be epidemic in the camp. The store of the surgeon had it, so it has been wholly expended, and Dr. Anderson finding the practice of the black doctors much more successful than his own, ordered it, and with his usual candour that he was not ashamed to take instruction from them, which he pursued with good success; and collecting a quantity of the plant when they pointed out to him, he sent a large package of herbs to Madras. It is certainly an article of the Hindoo materia medica highly deserving attention.

6. *A. latifolia*, R.

Leaves long cordate, smooth. *Stipules* short-petioled broad-cordate. *Umbels* simple.

Accretion double.

Leaves opposite, petioled, cordate, with large, rounded, posterior lobes; pointed, entire, both sides smooth; from 2 to 4 inches long. *Petioles* half the length of the leaves, stem-clasping.

Stipules two in the axils, and none in the other opposite ones; they are short-petioled, broad-cordate, pointed, smooth, about as long as broad.

Umbels solitary, small, simple, few-flowered, occupying the axil opposite to the stipules. *Flowers* small, dusky colour, cord flat. *Neetery* double. *Distich* tubular, glabrous, considerably large, and completely embracing the inner, and the fructification; towards the apex flattened and contracted; *anthers* ten, mucous, the alternate ones very large, and emarginate. *Interior* as in the genus. *Follicles* mucous, flat on the inside, with sharp margins, black, deeply and irregularly furrowed.

7. *A. microphylla*, R.

Leaves cordate, with a minute point, smooth and fleshy. *Racemes* lateral, few-flowered, scaly with bristles.

Parapan *Rheed*, *ind.* 9, t. 17.

Tela, *Pharmacop.*

A pretty large, twining shrub, native of the hedges &c. Flowering time, the rainy season. Its milky juice is particularly gummy.

Leaves opposite, petioled, cordate, with large, rounded, posterior lobes; pointed, entire, both sides smooth; from 2 to 4 inches long. *Petioles* half the length of the leaves, stem-clasping. *Stipules* two in the axils, and none in the other opposite ones; they are short-petioled, broad-cordate, pointed, smooth, about as long as broad.

Umbels solitary, small, simple, few-flowered, occupying the axil opposite to the stipules. *Flowers* small, dusky colour, cord flat. *Neetery* double. *Distich* tubular, glabrous, considerably large, and completely embracing the inner, and the fructification; towards the apex flattened and contracted; *anthers* ten, mucous, the alternate ones very large, and emarginate. *Interior* as in the genus. *Follicles* mucous, flat on the inside, with sharp margins, black, deeply and irregularly furrowed.

8. *A. microphylla*, R.

Leaves cordate, with a minute point, smooth and fleshy. *Racemes* lateral, few-flowered, scaly with bristles.

Parapan *Rheed*, *ind.* 9, t. 17.

Tela, *Pharmacop.*

A long, succulent, twining perennial, a native of hedges, &c. Flowering time, the wet season. It is probably *Cucurbitaria*, called *the Black Tree*.

Leaves opposite, petioled, cordate, with a minute point, smooth, shining, entire, fleshy, from half an inch to an inch long. *Petioles* from 1 to 2 inches long. *Umbels* lateral or axillary, few-flowered. *Flowers* small, dusky colour, cord flat, and without stamens, or petioled. *Corolla* flat. *Fructification* is like that of *Asiaticus* but smaller.

9. *A. microphylla*, R.

Leaves petioled, broad-cordate, pointed, smooth. *Fructification* with many, thin, thin, and translucent. *Umbels* simple.

Warten *Pharmacop.* *Rheed*, *ind.* 9, t. 17.

Tela, *Pharmacop.*

Pharmacop.

A large, succulent, twining perennial, common in hedges, the wet, &c. Flowering time, the wet season. It is probably *Cucurbitaria*, called *the Black Tree*.

Leaves opposite, petioled, broad-cordate, pointed, entire, smooth, shining, entire, fleshy, from 3 to 4 inches long. *Petioles* from 1 to 2 inches long. *Umbels* lateral or axillary, few-flowered. *Flowers* small, dusky colour, cord flat, and without stamens, or petioled. *Corolla* flat. *Fructification* is like that of *Asiaticus* but smaller.

Umbels lateral or axillary, few-flowered. *Flowers* small, dusky colour, cord flat, and without stamens, or petioled. *Corolla* flat. *Fructification* is like that of *Asiaticus* but smaller.

10. *A. microphylla*, R.

Leaves oblong, very thin, very smooth, and fleshy. *Umbels* simple, many-flowered. *Neetery* prothylus five lines at the base.

Neetery prothylus five lines at the base.

A native of the mountainous parts of the Circars; it flowers during the hot and rainy seasons.

Some and larger branches woody, twining, running over trees, &c. in a great extent.

Racemes lateral, and pendulous. *Leaves* opposite, oblong, smooth, shining, entire, very firm, hard, fleshy texture, veinless. *Umbels* terminal, lateral, solitary, pendulous, or the branches many-flowered. *Flowers* small, dusky colour, cord flat. *Neetery* prothylus five lines at the base.

Umbels terminal, lateral, solitary, pendulous, or the branches many-flowered. *Flowers* small, dusky colour, cord flat. *Neetery* prothylus five lines at the base.

Umbels terminal, lateral, solitary, pendulous, or the branches many-flowered. *Flowers* small, dusky colour, cord flat. *Neetery* prothylus five lines at the base.

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Umbels terminal, lateral, solitary, pendulous, or the branches many-flowered. *Flowers* small, dusky colour, cord flat. *Neetery* prothylus five lines at the base.

38 petioled, cordate, deeply lobed at the base, pointed, entire, smooth on both sides, nerve and veins red; on the upper side near the base are some small bristly points; from three to five inches long, and two or three broad. *Petioles* about two inches long. *Umbels* lateral, peduncled, simple, few-flowered. *Flowers* large, the colour a beautiful mixture of red, green and white. *Calyx* five-leaved; *leaflets* ovate. *Corol* flat. *Nectary*, its base forms a large, fleshy, somewhat five-sided ring. *Filaments* twisted. *Anthers* very long, they hang down on the sides of the common stigma, which is here very large, of an oval form, composed of five lobes, with a pentagonal crown.

11. *A. suberosa*, R.

Bark of the woody parts suberose. *Leaves* petioled, cordate, downy. *Umbels* simple. *Corols* downy. *Fruetification* globular. *Anthers* hornletted.

Cynanchium reticulatum. Willd. 1. 1258.

A large, twining, perennial species common in hedges, &c. over most parts of the coast of Coromandel. It flowers during the latter parts of the rains, and the cold season.

Stem, and old *branches* woody, twining; *bark* light ash-coloured, sub-rous, and cracking deep in various directions; *young parts* slightly downy. *Leaves* opposite, petioled, oblong, cordate, entire, acute, downy, particularly when young; two or three inches long, and one and a half or two inches broad. *Petioles* round, one half length of the petioles. *Umbels* lateral, simple, peduncled, about the length of the petioles. *Flowers* numerous, small, star-form, greenish-yellow, scentless. *Corol*; *tube* scarcely any; *segments* of the border spreading; *margins* revolute, downy. *Nectarial* sheath surrounding the fructification, as in the genus, the whole small, and globular. *Anthers* oval, horned, bent up over the common stigma.

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12. *A. pseudosarsa*, R.

Shrubby, twining, filiform. *Leaves* from ovate to linear, smooth, shining. *Spikes* axillary, sessile, imbricate. *Follicles* linear.

Ceropegia tenuifolia, Linn. Mant. 316.

Periploca indica. Willd. 1. 1251. when broad leaved.

Periploca emetica, the wild one. 1251. Retz. obs. 2. No. 3k. when narrow leaved.

Naru-nindi. Rhed. mal. 10. t. 3k. very good.

Uunta-mool of the Hindoos when the leaves are broad, and Sala-boari when narrow.

Palla-souandee is the Telinga name for the narrow leaved parts, and Ghodie souandee for the broad leaved.

It is one of the most common, twining shrubs on the Coast, Bengal, &c. grows equally well in every uncultivated soil, and in all situations. Flowers during the wet season.

Root long, and slender with few ramifications, covered with rust coloured bark, which possesses a peculiarly pleasant sort of fragrance, whether fresh or dried. *Stems* twining, diffuse, or climbing, woody, slender, generally from the thickness of a goose quill, to that of a crow quill, pretty smooth. *Leaves* opposite, short petioled, shape very various; on the young shoots that issue from old roots, and lie on the earth they are linear, acute, and striated down the middle with white; on the superior, and old branches, they are generally broad-lanceolate, even, sometimes ovate or oval; all are entire, smooth, shining, and of a firm texture, the length and breadth very various. *Scaltes* four-fold, small, on each side of each petiole, caducous. *Racemes* axillary, sessile, imbricated with flowers, and then with scales like bractes. *Flowers* small; outside green, inside a deep purple. *Calyx* divisions acute. *Corol* flat; *divisions* oblong, pointed, inside rugose. *Nectary*, *stamens*, and *pistil* as in *Asclepias*. *Follicles* long, slender, spreading.

II.
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The Hindoos make two species of this plant on account of the variety of the leaves; and I long thought they were so, till searching more narrowly, and taking up many of the roots. I then frequently found every variety of the leaves on different branches, issuing from the same root; which confirmed me in their being one plant. This is probably what Retz calls name *P. Emetica* but I am pretty clear Dr. König did not give it that name. To the best of my remembrance, he always conceived the broad leaved to be *P. indica*, and the narrow to be *Ceropegia tenuifolia*. The plant sometimes employed as a substitute for *Ipecacuanha*, is what König described under the name *Asclepias vomitoria*; a drawing and description of it will be found in my collections, viz. N. 698. *Asclepias asthmatica*. The roots, whether dried or fresh, have a pleasant, peculiar fragrance, which I cannot describe. They are known on the Coromandel coast by the name of country *Sarsaparilla*; and as such were often employed by our Medical Gentlemen. The natives employ them in medicine more than we do, particularly for the thrush in children. For this disorder the dried bark is reduced to a fine powder, and fried in butter; the proportion uncertain, as is often the case with Hindoo prescriptions, the quantities being in general guessed; about a drachm of this is given, night and morning. They are also employed, with some other roots in the cure of venereal complaints.

13. *A. rosea*, R.

Leaves linear, smooth. *Racemes* longer than the leaves. *Corols* fringed with hairs. *Follicles* inflated.

Periploca esculenta, Willd. 1. 1250. R. Corom. pl. 1. N. 11.

Periploca esculenta of König. See Suppl. plant. 168.

Doughdika, (or milk plant;) is its Sanscrit name. See Asiatic Researches, 4. 268.

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Beng. Kirni, Doodhee, Doodh-lata.

Teling. Doodce-palla.

It is a twining perennial; growing in hedges, and amongst bushes on the banks of water

courses, pools, &c. *Leaves* deciduous during the dry season. In flower and foliage during the rainy season.

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Root of filiform fibres. *Stem* and *branches* numerous, twining, round, smooth, running over bushes of considerable size. *Leaves* opposite, spreading, short petioled, linear, tapering to a fine point, round at the base, entire, smooth, from four to six inches long, and about three eighths of an inch broad. *Racemes* lateral, long, few-flowered. *Flowers* large, beautiful, white, with a small tinge of rose-colour, and striped with purple veins, inodorous. *Nectary* and *Stamens* as in the genus. *Pollinia* elong, inflated.

On this Coast I do not find the natives ever eat it, or apply it to any purpose whatever; cattle however eat it. Its elegant flowers render it well deserving of a place in the flower Garden. Every part abounds with milk, hence its names in various Asiatic languages.

14. *A. tenuissim, R.*

Filiform, smooth. *Leaves* linear-lanceolate. *Umbels* profuse. *Genitalia* a truncated cone.

A native of Bengal.

Stem perennial, simple, of several yards in length, very smooth, about as thick as a pack thread. *Leaves* opposite, short petioled, linear-lanceolate, base rather broad, and somewhat cordate, entire, plain, smooth on both sides; almost veinless; length from one to two inches, and a little more than a quarter of an inch broad. *Petiole* mostly round, about as long as the leaves are broad. *Umbels* solitary, from between the insertion of each pair of leaves, proliferous. *Petiole* diverging, round, smooth, filiform. *Flowers* small, of a dull purple colour. *Calyx* smooth, deeply cut into five, narrow, acute divisions. *Corolla* rotate; divisions ovate, oblong, obtuse.

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15. *A. parviflora, R.*

Parasitic, perennial, creeping. *Leaves* ovate-lanceolate, fleshy, drooping. *Umbels* simple, globose; *nocturnal*, sessile, protruding five or six rays at the top.

This charming species is a native of the Straits of Malacca, or at least in the vicinity of the Ganges, where it grows on trees, creeping up, and over their trunks and branches to an extent of some fathoms; emitting roots from every part, which take fast hold of the parent tree. The first plant brought into the Botanic Garden at Calcutta died when planted in the ground; but when tied to trees and their roots fixed in any cavity or fork where some humidity and nourishment was to be found, they grew well, though slowly, and blossomed during the hot season, and about the beginning of the rains in June. I have, however, reared them in common earth since.

Leaves opposite, petioled, refracted, ovate-lanceolate, acute, of a firm fleshy texture, and smooth on both sides; veins scarcely conspicuous, and invisible underneath; from two to four inches long, and about one line broad. *Petiole* short, round, pale coloured, in fact, more like a part of a branch than a petiole. *Pollinia* elong, inflated, round, smooth, about an inch and a half long, each supporting a rose-coloured, drooping, slender pedicel, of the most beautiful, exquisite fragrant, richer scarlet, and coloured flowers. *Calyx* lobed; linear, scarcely half the length of the corolla. *Corolla* wheel-shaped, with five divisions cordate. *Nectary* obscure, sessile, protruding five ovate thick fleshy lobes, or rays at the top. *Stamens* as in the genus. The pericarp has not yet been found.

Section 2nd, Corolla Silver-shaped.

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16. *A. Linaria, R.*

Leaves petioled, long cordate. *Thyrses* axillary, solitary, geminate; *mouth* of the *Corolla* hairy. *Bractes* none; oblong.

Farouk-khar. Marsden's history of Sumatra, page 78.

The natives of the coast of Comorinel have no name for it, the plant being foreign to them.

The following description, and the accompanying drawings were taken from plants raised in my Garden at *Saint-Paul*, the original of which Colonel Kelsout me from the Company's Botanical Garden at Calcutta. With me it is a large twining shrub and blossoms during the hot and rainy seasons. It is quickly and easily propagated by layers, and cuttings. I have not seen the pericarp.

Stem and *branches* twining, round. *Bark* of the woody parts ash coloured; that of the young parts a little downy. *Leaves* opposite, petioled, horizontal, or rather receding, cordate, or oblong-ovate, obtuse-pointed, a little downy, somewhat bubbled, waved; from four to five inches long and from two to six broad. There are some small subulate glands on the upper side close to the base; these while young yield a waxy substance. *Petioles* round, from one to two inches long. *Stamens* none. *Thyrses* solitary, between the leaves, peduncled; as they become old glomerate, from their increasing length. *Flowers* very numerous, pedicelled, very small, yellow. *Bractes* minute. *Calyx* five-leaved; *lobes* oblong, downy. *Corolla* funnel-shaped, tube short, gibbous; *mouth* nearly shut up with long silky cottony hairs. *Border* horizontal. *Nectary*, &c. agree well with the general character of the genus.

The leaves of this plant yield Indigo, as mentioned by Mr. Marsden, and by Mr. Blake, in the first volume of the Asiatic Researches. I have also extracted it from them by hot water. The few experiments I have yet made, do not enable me to say positively in what proportion they yield their colour; but it was of an excellent quality, and as the plant grows very readily from layers, slips, or cuttings, I think it very well worthy of being cultivated; particularly as it is permanent, like the *Acerum*, so that a plantation once formed, will con-

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time for a number of years; and if we are allowed to draw a comparison between the leaves of this plant, and those of *Acacia linctagium*, the quantity of colour they may yield will be in a larger proportion than from the common *Indigo* plant.

Since writing the above I have learned that this plant is a native of Cooch-bahar and I had some of the plants sent me from thence, also from Pegu, from whence I have likewise received plants.

Some more experiments I have made with the leaves, confirm what is above related, not only respecting the quality of the Indigo, but also that the proportion is considerably greater than is obtained from *Indigofera tinctoria*. I have therefore warmly recommended an extensive cultivation thereof.

17. *A. echinata*, R.

Hairy. *Leaves* long-petioled, round-cordate, pointed, downy. *Umbels* proliferous, long-peduncled. *Follicles* covered with inoffensive prickles. *Fructification* clavate.

Cynanchium celsissim. Willd. 1. 1257.

Pergularia. Lamarek's *illustr.* t. 176.

Hind. Sagowani.

Teling. Jutnga.

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This is also a perennial, twining species, a native of hedges, &c. flowering time the wet and cold season; it abounds with milky juices. Tender parts hairy. The smell offensive. *Leaves* opposite, petioled, broad-cordate, with a deep sinusity at the base; and semi-orbicular lobes; entire, pointed, very downy, from two to three inches long. *Petioles* nearly as long as the leaves. *Umbels* lateral, long-peduncled, sub-erect, often compound, many-flowered. *Involucres* few and minute. *Flowers* middle sized, of a dirty whitish colour, long-pedicelled, very fetid. *Corol* tubular; *tube* not quite half the length of the nectary; *apex* of the five divisions long, very acute, and spirally incurved over the common stigma. *Anthers* spreading obliquely under the margins of the common stigma. *Follicles* hedge-hogged.

18. *A. geminata*, R.

Leaves ovate, downy. *Umbels* simple in pairs from alternate axils. *Nectary* a simple, five-toothed tube; common stigma sub-globular.

Beng. Chota-dooder-bora

This is also a large twining woody plant; a native of hedges. Flowering time the same as that of the last species. *Leaves* opposite, short-petioled, ovate, pointed; at the base a little cordate, entire, downy, from two to three inches long. *Umbels* lateral, simple, globular, paired, short-peduncled, the whole being little more than the length of the petioles. *Flowers* numerous, small, yellow, with the globular apex of the white common stigma projecting in the centre: it looks like a fine pearl set in gold. *Calyx* five-leaved. *Corol* tubular, downy; on the inside of the tube are five elevated ridges; *divisions* of the border spreading, triangular, acute. *Nectarial* sheet very simple, its apex reaches very little above the base of the common stigma, and is five-toothed. *Anthers* erect, affixed round the base of the common stigma, which is large, obovate, and two-thirds above the nectary.

19. *A. montana*, R.

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Leaves oblong, pointed, smooth. *Umbels* lateral, solitary, proliferous. *Common stigma* globular.

This is another large, woody, twining plant; a native of mountainous tracts.

Leaves opposite, petioled, oblong, pointed, entire, smooth on both sides; about five inches long. *Umbels* solitary, lateral, compound, longer than the petioles. *Involucres* lanceolate. *Flowers* numerous, middle sized, whitish. *Calyx* five-parted. *Corol* tubular; *tube* five-sided; on the inside are five pair of elevated, hairy ridges; *divisions* of the border linear. *Nectary*, *stamens*, and *stigma*, as in *A. geminata*.

20. *A. longistigma*, R.

Leaves oblong. *Panicles* axillary, dichotomous; *divisions* of the corols linear; *common stigma* sub-lanceolate; and elevated above the nectary. *Stem* twining, woody, smooth; *young shoots* covered with dark rust-coloured down. *Leaves* opposite, petioled, oval, waved, pointed, of a smooth, shining, firm texture; when very young covered with the same rusty down. *Petioles* short, generally crooked, covered with rust-coloured hairs. *Panicles* axillary, solitary, dichotomous, much shorter than the leaves. *Flowers* yellow, fragrant. *Corol* tubular; *divisions* of the border linear, a little twisted. *Stigma* common, green, oblong, pointed, elevated high above the nectary, only its base where the anthers are attached, is enveloped by the apex of the nectary.

21. *A. odoratissima*, R.

Bark of the woody parts suberose. *Leaves* cordate, soft, though not downy. *Nectary* and organs of fructification shorter than the tube of the corol, which is woolly within. *Stigma* sub-globular.

Pergularia odoratissima. Smith's coloured figures of rare plants; fasc. 3. N. 16.

Pergularia Minor B. M. N. 755.

Flos Siamicus. *Rumph. Amb.* 7. t. 26. f. 1.

Mal. Tonki, or Tonkin.

Cynanchium odoratissimum. Lour. *Cochin Ch.* 161.

Beng. Kujj-e-lora.

The Telingas have no name for it.

Eng. West coast creeper.

This plant is said to have been originally introduced into our gardens from Sumatra, where it continues to be carefully cultivated; hence its English name, the West side of that

Island on which we have our settlements, being generally called in India, amongst the English, the West coast.

For my part I cannot well consider this plant as a species of *Peripolaria*; it seems to unite the character of this genus with that of *Asclepias*. The nectary which I believe is the most essential part, is that of the latter; and the corol that of the former. At all events I consider it as a perfectly distinct species from *P. lineatula*; on account therefore of the exquisite fragrance of its flowers, I call it *odoratissima*. It is in flower from the beginning of the hot, till near the end of the wet season. The *Root* consists of many, horizontal, crooked, ramifications, covered with thick spongy bark.

Stems twining, woody. *Back* deeply cracked, and corky on the old parts; smooth, ash coloured on the younger jointed; where the joints rest on the ground they strike root; young, tender shoots slightly downy. *Leaves* opposite, petioled, cordate, waved, sharp-pointed, entire; when young a little downy, about four inches long, and three broad. *Petioles* round, about an inch long. *Umbels* axillary, solitary, alternate, shorter than the leaves, many flowered. *Bracts* linear-oval. *Flowers* middle-sized, yellow or orange coloured, exceedingly fragrant. *Calycine* short; *lobes* waved, permanent. *Corol*, tube gibbous, longer than the calyx; inside covered with soft down. *Barrel* spreading; *discus* obliquely-ovate, above convex. *Nectar*, five lobes surrounding the pistillum, firmly united at the base but tapering from thence upwards into a sharp point. A single one detached, and viewed sideways, is seen to be split more than half way down, and the exterior lamina is again half two cleft; the interior is concave, pressing upon the anthers, (yellow scales,) and receives from them a coloured impression. *Stamens* as in the genus. *Germ* two, ovate. *Styles* scarcely any; *column* stipitate, turbinate, round the upper part of which the five pair of yellow *anthers* are fixed to in five minute dark brown, hairy angles. *Pistil* two, large, oblong, tapering to a point. *Style* numerous, imbricated, ovate, compressed surrounded with a membranaceous wing, and crowned with a long point. *Receptacle* cylindric, spongy, free.

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22. *A. pallida*, R.

Leaves long-ovate, smooth. *Umbels* short, peduncled, simple or compound; *tube* of the corol gibbous, length of the oval genitalia, scarious of the border linear. *Follicles* smooth, linear.

A native of various parts of India. Flowering time, the rainy season. It has a great resemblance to Van's *Peripolaria purpurea*. The flowers are pale yellow, and not fragrant, or in a very small degree.

Stems ligneous, perennial, twining up and over trees of considerable size. *Young shoots* round, slender, and clothed with small, soft downy hairs. *Leaves* opposite, petioled, large-cordate, entire, acute, smooth, but soft; three or four inches long, and less than one and a half, or two broad. *Petioles* an inch long, slender, villous, and slightly channelled. *Umbels* between the leaves, (the rachis) very short, peduncled, often compound. *Petioles* longer than the peduncles, villous. *Barrel* ensiform, on under the insertion of each petioled. *Flowers* numerous, iridescent pale yellow, four-lobed. *Column* five parted, shorter than the tube of the corol. *Corol*, tube gibbous, outwardly rugose, of a very smooth, polished within. *Barrel* of five, obliquely linear-oblong, raylets marginal, sometimes serrated, which are at least twice the length of the tube. Their length and narrowness, and want of fragrance are the most obvious marks by which to distinguish this species from *A. odoratissima*.

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Germ oval, just the length of the tube of the corol. *Column* stipitate oblong, and almost entirely hid by the inner lamina of the nectary. *Follicles* lanceolate, smooth.

23. *A. lineatula*, R.

Twining. *Leaves* petioled, oblong, pedicled. *Primæ* axillary, round, crowded. *Corol* subrotate; *germ* also round-oval. *Follicles* slender, diverging horizontally.

A native of Chittagong, Tippera and the mountainous countries east of Bengal. Flowering time in the Botanic garden at Calcutta, the rainy season; the seeds are ripe in March.

Stems and *leaves* very herbaceous, twining to a great extent. *Back* brown and every part replete with a milky juice which exudes from fresh wounds. *Leaves* opposite, petioled, oblong, entire, somewhat conspicuously serrated, somewhat marginate, of a firm, somewhat fleshy texture, polished on both sides; a range of dark coloured points, where joined to the petiole; length from two to six inches, and one or two broad. *Petioles* almost with the length of the leaves round and smooth. *Pistils* bicarpellous, solitary, globular, crowded, much shorter than the leaves. *Peduncles* about as long as the pedicels, round, villous, with short, ferruginous hairs. *Pedicels* shorter but similar. *Barrel* minute, triangular. *Flowers* numerous, very small, pale yellow. *Column* five-toothed. *Corol* sub-rotate; *discus* of the border obliquely-oblong, hairy on the inside; their margins most only, and are not contorted as in most species of this natural order.

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Column of fructification, including the nectarium, scarcely differing from the other *Asclepiadeæ* will not therefore require to be particularized. *Follicles* slender, diverging horizontally, round, about as thick as a goose quill when thick set, and about five inches long, obtuse, dotted with small, obscure spots, otherwise smooth, and brown. *Seeds* cylindrical. *Tell* or *cover* very long, delicately fine, and white. *Inequival* single, smooth, brown, adhering firmly to the pericarp which is in small quantity and pale coloured. *Pistils* straight, invers. *Calyptrons* linear-oblong. *Recept* cylindric, pointing to the center of the fruit.

24. *A. maculata*, R.

Twining, smooth. *Leaves* petioled, oval, rather obtuse, long, acuminate, tumid. *Pistil*.

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cles sub-axillary, globular; *corols* compunulate, stellate, villous. *Genitalia* sub-globular. A large, perennial, twining, delicate plant, a native of *Hindoostan*, from the vicinity of Cawnpore. Colonel Hardwicke sent it to the Botanic Garden at Calcutta, where it blossoms during the rains.

25. *A. herbacea*. R.

Herbaceous, erect. *Leaves* petioled, oblong. *Umbels* compound. *Corols* with globular tube, which enclose the genitalia.

This is probably Sir William Jones's *Pad-narka*, see Asiatic Researches, vol. 4, page 267. It is a native of the interior parts of Bengal, and was introduced into this garden by Dr. William Carey.

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Root perennial, ligneous. *Stems* herbaceous, straight, with scarcely any *branches*. *Bark* of the oldest parts, light ash-colour, of the young shoots green. *Leaves* opposite, petioled, oblong, entire, smooth on both sides, pale green, underneath more so; there are four or five minute bristly glands on the upper surface of the middle nerve near the base. *Petioles* about an inch long, channelled, smooth. *Umbels* between the leaves, compound, peduncled. *Peduncles* short, round, smooth. *Pedicels* twice as long as the peduncles, one-flowered. *Bractes* subulate; mixed amongst the insertions of the pedicels. *Flowers* numerous, large, colour a most beautiful mixture of purple, red-purple and white. *Calyx* five-leaved; *leaflets* linear, acute, scarcely half the length of the corol. *Corol*: tube globular. *Segments* of the border three-angular, (not contorted.) *Nectarium* as in *Asclepias gigantea*, but shorter. Indeed the whole plant comes so exceedingly near that beautiful species, that by a common observer it may be taken for the same, though very different, particularly in having petioled leaves, and a globular tube the corol. *Follicles* two; but I have not seen any that were full grown.

Like *Asclepias gigantea*, and most other plants of the same order, every part is replete with much acrid, milky juice.

26. *A. tenacissima*. R.

Leaves long-petioled, exactly-cordate, fine-pointed, villous. *Panicles* drooping. *Genitalia* obovate. *Follicles* ovate-oblong, obtuse, tomentose.

This plant is a native of the mountains near Rajemahl, and the fibres of its bark are employed by the inhabitants to make their bow strings.

This elegant, and very useful species was first taken notice of in 1800 by Mr. W. Roxburgh, junior, growing wild on the above mentioned hills, and by him introduced into the Botanic Garden at Calcutta, where the plants thrive luxuriantly, blossom in April, and ripen their seed about ten months afterwards.

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Stem perennial, twining over trees, &c. to a very great extent, and in general about as thick as a large ratan. *Branches* few, *young shoots* downy. From wounds there exudes a milky juice, which thickens into an elastic substance, very like *Cantelope* and rubs out blackend pencil lines as readily as that does, and I think may be reckoned an additional species of it. *Leaves* opposite, the pairs in luxuriant shoots (fit for flax,) very remote, petioled, exactly cordate, acute-pointed, entire, very soft, with much fine down on both sides; general length from four to six inches, and from three to four broad. *Petioles* round, downy, from two to four inches long. *Panicles* interfoliateous, large, drooping, composed of alternate, drooping branches, of numerous, small umbellets, of beautiful greenish yellow flowers. *Bractes* minute, two or three under the insertion of the fascicles of flowers which compose the umbellets. *Calyx* deeply five-cleft; *divisions* rather more than half the length of the tube of the corol, and downy on the outside. *Corol* salver-shaped. *Divisions* of the border obliquely oval, with apices rounded, greenish toward the centre, with the exterior half yellow. *Column* of fructification short-clavate, about as long as the tube of the corol, with the white apex of the common stigma naked. *Follicles* ovate-lanceolate, obtuse, nearly round, with a groove on the inside, clothed with much soft, velvet-like green down; about six inches long, and from four to five in circumference where thickest. *Seeds* numerous, obovate, thin, with a broad membranaceous margin, and long soft silky pappus.

The bark of the young luxuriant shoots yields a large portion of beautiful fine silky fibres, with which the mountaineers of Rajemahl make their bow strings, on account of their great strength, and durability.

During the rains, they cut the shoots into lengths at the insertion of the leaves, peel off the bark, and with their nails, or a bit of stick on a board, remove the pulpy part. A person accustomed to this work, will, I am told, clean as much as six pounds of the fibres in one day.

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These fibres, and those of the bark of the Maluy plant *Battang-callooe*, or *poolas* (*Urtea tenacissima*. R.) are by far the strongest fibres which I have met with in the vegetable kingdom, far exceeding those of the leaves of my *Sansieria Zeylanica*. A line made of common hemp, for a standard, broke with 158 pounds when dry, and 190 when wet; the average of several trials. A similar line of this substance broke with 248 when dry, and 343 when wet, while one of *Battang-callooe* broke with 240 when dry, and 278 when wet.

27. *A. tingens*. Buch.

Leaves cordate, *Racemes* spiral, sub-axillary. *Fructifications* cochleari-cylindric. *Stigma* oval, crowning the tube of the corol.

A large, twining, shrubby plant, brought from Pegue to the Botanic Garden at Calcutta, by Dr. Buchanan. Flowering time the rainy season; seed ripe the May following.

Stem twining, woody, with numerous, twining, smooth branches, extending far over whatever supporters they meet with. *Bark* pretty smooth, when young brownish; when old, ash-coloured. *Leaves* opposite, petioled, cordate, entire, point'd, smooth on both sides, from three to six inches long, and from two to four broad. *Petioles* about an inch long, channelled,

smooth. *Umbels* sub-axillary, short-peduncled, compound. When they begin to blossom, the inflorescence is a perfect umbel, but becomes a long, shining, spiral raceme. *Pedicels* rather longer than the peduncles, one-flowered, smooth, diverging in all directions. *Flowers* numerous, pale yellow or cream colour when they first expand but grow gradually darker. *Calyx* to the base five-cleft. *Corol*: tube as long as the fructification; on the inside run five double ridges, which are ciliated with short brown hairs. *Border* expanding; *divisions* obliquely oval. *Nectary* as in the genus, with the cordate divisions of its mouth covering the stamina, and lower part of the stigma. *Stamina*; *receptacles* affixed to the base of the stigma. *Anthers* nearly erect. *Style* single. *Stigma* globular, smooth, pearl-coloured, half hid in the mouth of the tube, round its under-side ten pits are found, corresponding with the ten anthers. *Follicles* ovate-lanceolate, spreading, smooth, and fleshy, length about four inches, and one in diameter where thickest.

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Dr. Buchanan informed me that from the leaves of this plant, the Burman people prepare a green dye. It is probable that those people forgot to inform the Doctor that it was necessary to dye the cloth yellow, either before or after the application of the colour prepared from the leaves of this plant; in which case it will be the second species of *Aselepis* described, and figured by me, which yields Indigo; though, for my own part, I have not succeeded in procuring that material from the leaves.

28. *A. pulchella*. R.

Shrubby, twining. *Leaves* long-petioled, round-cordate, acuminate, smooth. *Racemes* long-peduncled; *genitalia* subcylindric, with the five exterior *lamina* of the nectary long, and subulate; converging into an open dome high over the common stigma.

Adakodien. *Rheed. mal.* 9. t. 7. would be a tolerably good representation of this elegant plant, if the fascicles of flowers were long-peduncled.

It is an extensive, perennial, twining species, a native of the forests of Silhet, where it is called *Kulum*. Flowering time, the rainy season.

Stems and *branches* twining; young shoots perfectly smooth and deep green. *Leaves* opposite, long-petioled, cordate, entire, smooth, acuminate, from four to eight inches long, and from three to six broad. *Racemes* very long-peduncled, sometimes profliferous; by age the rachis lengthens into the form of a short raceme. *Flowers* very large, pure white; long-peduncled. *Calyx* five-parted, smooth. *Corol* five-parted rotate; *segments* oblong, in the bud imbricated. *Nectary* subcylindric; *exterior lamina* membranaceous, rusiform, ending in long, fine, acute points, which converge over the stigma, their texture horny and polished; in their retuse tops, are the pits where the anthers are lodged. *Germ*s two. *Style* short; *common stigma* five-angled; to the points of the angles the five-ovate, hard, polished, chestnut-coloured bodies are attached, which give substantial support to the five pairs of large, oval anthers, by means of their thick, short, polished chestnut-coloured, cyathiform pedicels.

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29. *A. acuminata*. R.

Lignous parts with suberosus bark. *Leaves* ovate-oblong, acuminate, above polished, villous underneath. *Umbels* paired in the alternate axils, sub-globular, crowded. *Mouth* of the *corol* with five incurved glands.

A large scandent, and twining perennial, with the bark of the trunk, and all woody parts particularly spongy, and deeply split. The young shoots villous. *Umbellules*, in pairs, sub-axillary, and never in opposite axils; crowded with small, white, short-pedicelled flowers. It is a native of the forests of Chittagong, and from thence was introduced into the Botanic Garden at Calcutta, where it blossoms about the beginning of the rainy season.

MELODINUS. Schreb. gen. n. 425.

Calyx five-parted. *Corol* infundibuliform; mouth crowned with five simple, or divided scales. *Germ* superior, two-celled; *ovula* numerous, attached to the thick, elevated centre of the partition. *Berry* two-celled, *seeds* numerous, immersed in pulp. *Embryo* furnished with a perisperm; *radicle* cotripetal.

1. *M. monogyne*. R.

Shrubby, scandent. *Leaves* opposite, lanceolate, glancing, acuminate. *Panicles* axillary, and terminal, sub-globular, crowded, brachiate. *Nectarial scales* five, undivided.

Satal kot is the vernacular name in Silhet, where it is found indigenous in the forests, climbing over trees, &c. Flowering time the month of April. Seed ripe in October and November. It is eaten by the natives; the taste of the firm pulp in which the seeds are immersed is sweet and agreeable to the taste.

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Young shoots round, and smooth, lactescent. *Leaves* opposite, short-petioled, lanceolate, shining, entire, acuminate, from three to six inches long and one or two broad. *Stipules* none. *Panicles* terminal, and from the exterior axils, sub-globular, brachiate; extreme divisions three-flowered. *Bractes* oblong, acuminate. *Flowers* pretty large, white and fragrant. *Calyx* of five, smooth, oval, permanent leaflets. *Corol* infundibuliform; *segments* of the border five, subulate. *Mouth* of the tube crowned with five, undivided, woolly, ensiform scales. *Flaminate* five, short, inserted into the tube of the corol near the base. *Anthers* sagittate, lodged rather below the middle of the tube, opening on the sides below the apex. *Germ* superior, two-celled, with many *ovula* in each, attached to elevated receptacles on the middle of the partition. *Style* short, and undivided. *Stigma* clavumy, subovate, embraced by the anthers, apex slender, and bifid. *Berries* of a round, somewhat four-cornered shape, size and appearance of a small, deep-coloured, very smooth orange; two celled. The whole very inviting to the eye, the firm pulp in which the seeds are immersed is palatable, and is eaten by the natives.

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where the plants grow. *Seeds* numerous, long, ovate, considerably compressed, size of a cucumber seed. *Integument* besides the pulp of the berry two; exterior rugose, thick, dark brown; interior membranaceous. *Perisperm* conform with the seed. *Embryo* straight. *Cotyledons* oval. *Radicles* cylindric, centripetal.

WILLUGHBEIA, Schreb. *gen. n.* 417.

Calyx five-toothed. *Corol* hypocrateriform. *Stigma* capitate. *Germ* superior, one-celled; *ovula* many, attached to two opposite parietal receptacles. *Berry* one-celled. *Seeds* few, indurulent. *Embryo* without perisperm.

W. calis. R.

Shrubby, scandent. *Leaves* opposite, oblong, acuminate. *Flowers* in small axillary fascicles. *Berries* very large, spherical.

Lati-am, is the vernacular name in Chittagong, Silhet, &c. where it grows to an immense size, running over the largest trees. It is in flower and fruit nearly the whole year. *Bark* of the trunk and large branches of large, old plants, above half an inch thick, inwardly dark brown; surface tubercled; taste somewhat astringent. *Leaves* opposite, short-petioled, oblong, acuminate, entire, polished, veins simple, and parallel; length from three to five inches, and the breadth one or two. *Peduncles* axillary and terminal solitary, short, each supporting a few middling sized, pale pink coloured, short-pedicelled flowers, forming small fascicles. *Bractes* solitary, at the base of each pedicel, ovate. *Calyx* one-leaved, five-toothed. *Segments* ovate, subciliate. *Corol* one-petalled, infundibuliform; *tube* gibbous near the middle where the stamina are lodged, a little hairy on the inside; *border* of five, sub lanceolate, smooth, expanding segments which are imbricated in the bud. *Filaments* short, inserted into the tube of the corol, a little above its base. *Anthere* sub sagittate, but do not adhere to each other, on each side a polliferous groove. *Germ* superior, ovate, smooth, one-celled; *ovula* many, attached to two opposite parietal receptacles. *Style* short. *Stigma* conical, and closely embraced by the anthers. *Berry*, the size of a large lemon, subovate, covered with a thick, friable, pretty smooth, brownish yellow cortex, one-celled. *Seeds* many, indurulent, in a soft, yellowish pulp, which is intermixed with softer cottony fibres; size, of a small garden bean; shape, various. *Integuments* two, *exterior* rather fleshy, and seems to furnish the soft fibres with which the pulp is intermixed; *interior* thin and friable. *Perisperm* none. *Embryo*; *cotyledons* conform to the seed, of a firm, straw colour with a tinge of pink, while fresh; if wounded, a quantity of milk exudes which soon becomes bad. *Caulichone*, *Radicle* small, roundish, *vaga*.

Every part of the plant on being wounded discharges copiously a very pure white viscid juice which is soon, by exposure to the open air, changed into an indifferent kind of elastic rubber, or *caulichone*. The fruit is eaten by the natives where it grows, and is by them reckoned good.

CHENOPodium, Schreb. *gen. n.* 435.

Calyx beneath, five-leaved, or five-parted, permanent. *Corol* none. *Seed* solitary, covered with a thin membrane, and closely embraced by the permanent calyx.

1. *C. album*, Willd. 1302.

Annual, erect, from two to eight feet high. *Leaves* long-petioled broad, trowel-shaped, obtuse, toward the posterior angles dentate, lobate, mealy. *Panicles* terminal, erect, contracted, leafy.

Beng. Betu-sag; used by the natives for a pot herb

It is common in Bengal and many other parts of India.

2. *C. viride*, Willd. 1. 1303.

11. 59 Annual, erect, from two to nine feet high. *Leaves* long-petioled, narrow trowel-shaped, toward the posterior angles dentate-lobate, mealy while young. *Panicles*, terminal, erect, contracted, leafless, very minute.

In India we have two varieties of this species; one entirely green; the other with the angles of the stem and branches of a beautiful purple colour, and the leaves, and the mealy panicles somewhat reddish. The leaves of both, as well as those of *album* are eaten by the natives, and are very frequently cultivated by them for that end.

3. *C. laciniatum*, R.

Annual, erect, three or four feet high. *Leaves* long-petioled, multifid, mealy. *Panicles* terminal, erect, contracted.

Common in the vicinity of Calcutta during the dry season.

BETA, Schreb. *gen. n.* 436.

Calyx five-leaved. *Corol* none. *Seeds* reniform, within the substance of the base of the calyx.

B. bengalensis. R.

Annual, erect; inferior leaves, petioled and trowel-shaped; superior, sessile, and lanceolate. *Flowers* in pairs; leaflets of the calyx, equal and not toothed.

Beng. Palung.

I cannot be certain whether this differs from *maritima* so much as to render it necessary to make it a distinct species; however, I think it may, as it always grows erect, and with its numerous branches nearly so. It is much cultivated by the natives of Bengal and the north-

er. Chirs. The leaves they use in their stews, &c. Flowering time the cold season.

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Root ramous, annual. *Stem* erect, ramous, furrowed, smooth, pale green, the whole height from one to three feet. *Leaves* alternate, the lowermost large, petioled, broad-shaped, and running down the petioles smooth, succulent, with wavy margins; the superior, or floral leaves small, subsessile, imbricd, nearly lanceolate, and with curled margins. *Stems* very long. *Flowers* rather minute, always in pairs. *Calyx*: leaflets equal, without teeth, or process of any kind; margins membranaceous. *Filaments* inserted into a ring round the flower. *Style* from two to four, short.

SALSOLA. Schreb. gen. n. 437.

Calyx five-leaved. *Corol* none. *Capsules* one-seeded. *Seed* screw-shaped.
1. *S. arbuscula* Willd. l. 1313.
Perennial, perennial. *Leaves* entire, linear, obtuse, fleshy. *Spikes* terminal, long, ramous. *Flowers* sessile, trigynous.

Leaves Ramous.
It is a native of salt barren lands near the sea and flowers the greater part of the year. *Stems* perennating, many, spreading close upon the ground, and often striking root, ramous, extraneous of the branches ascending; *young parts* smooth, and colored reddish. *Leaves* alternate, sessile, linear, fleshy, obtuse, smooth, generally about half an inch long. *Spikes* terminal, erect, very long, scapitoid, leafless. *Flowers* very numerous, collected in little trisulc. *Filaments* inserted into the bottom of the divisions of the calyx. *Style* three, spreading. *Seed* smooth, horizontal, oval, beaked, covered by a thin membrane, and that by the perianthial calyx.

This plant is very common in many places near the sea; the natives gather it for fuel only. The taste is strongly saline, no doubt it would yield good *Ess. Sal. alkali*. How many valuable sources of wealth and happiness have been lost to the world, over many parts of the Company's territorial possession is held for want of encouragement, and enterprizing men.

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The two species of *Salsola*, already described, and this plant, might be made to yield *barilla* sufficient to make soap and glass for the whole world; at the same time such a work would give bread to thousands of poor starving laborers, which no doubt would greatly promote population, and the exportation of the produce of these fertile countries; for, except during years of remarkable drought, there is always more grain produced than can be sold on the spot, I will not say than could be eaten by the poorest classes can, at the best of times procure a sufficient quantity of food during the dry season of the year, when there is little or no employment for them. If therefore appears to be necessary to institute such branches of manufactures with *rather* than *people* during the dry season; such as gathering these plants and branding them for the *alkali*.

On the contrary, and I may say, very imperfectly, the *alkali* which occupy such large tracts of the low lands in India might by degrees be collected, and turned into potash, for the same reasons, and by the same means. Certainly potash is as cheap here as in Russia, where the largest quantities of that useful article are produced. In this hot climate we have many advantages over the Russians in manufacturing, but we never remain deprived of; viz. immense tracts of wood of the most solid texture, which requires little labour to prepare it for the fire, on account of the great draught and heat which prevails in the season this manufacture could be carried on. The same heat and draught is fully sufficient to evaporate the ley, without the least assistance of fire. All that could be necessary, would be some board and a vessel exposed to the sun and wind. (In this manner would I recommend the extract of my new *Ess. alkali* be prepared.) But to effect such highly interesting objects, the labors of an individual however inclined to promote the public good, can avail but little, when not powerfully and cordially assisted by Government. The Spanish ministry sensible of the value of that branch of commerce, has prohibited the exportation of the seed of the best *Barilla* plant, under the strongest penalties.

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2. *S. arbuscula* Willd. l. 1317.
Perennial, erect. *Leaves* linear, acute, semi-cylindrical, fleshy. *Spikes* panicled, leaf-bearing.

Th. g. Ellikern.
With *C. prostrata*, *Salicornia*, &c. a native of the salt moist ground near the sea. It flowers during the wet part of the year.

Stems woody, perennial, erect, very short, almost immediately branching out into many diffuse, ultimate ramifications which sometimes rest on the ground, but in general they are sufficiently strong to support themselves. *Young branches* erect. *Leaves* scattered round every part of the branchlets, erect, approximate, sessile, linear, semi-cylindric, fleshy, smooth; half an inch long, and one-twelfth broad. In young plants, green, in older, coloured. *Floral* leaves shorter, and thicker. *Spikes* terminal, erect, compound, or panicled, glomerate, leafy. *Flowers* small, collected at the axills of the floral leaves. *Calyx* five-leaved; leaflets outwardly semi-cylindric, within concave; margins slightly membranaceous. *Styles* two, or to near the base two-lobed, hairy. *Stamens* shorter than the calyx. *Flowers* globose, two-lobed. *Seed* horizontal, beaked, enclosed in a tender membrane, which is enveloped by the succulent calyx.

The green leaves of this species are universally eaten by all classes of natives who live near the sea, where it is to be had; it is reckoned very wholesome, and must be so, as during times of scarcity and famine, it is a very essential article of the food of the poor natives, they

dress it in their curries, &c. The leaves of this plant alone, the natives say, saved many thousand lives during the late famine of 1791, 2, and 3 : for while the plant lasted, most of the poorer classes who lived near the sea, had little else to eat.

GOMPHRENA. Schreb. gen. n. 411.

Calyx coloured, exterior, three-leaved ; *leaflets* two, converging, keeled. *Petals* five. *Nectary* cylindric, five-toothed. *Style* half two-cleft. *Capsules* one-seeded.

1. *G. globosa. Willd. l. 1321.*

Annual, at first erect, by age diffuse. *Leaves* ovate-lanceolate. Heads solitary. *Peduncles* two-leaved.

Sans. Amhna.

Hind. Lal gool-makhamul, the crimson flowered variety. Suflet gool-makhamul, the white flowered.

Flox globosus. Rumph. amb. 5. t. 100 f. 2.

Wadapu. Rheed. mal. 10. t. 37.

In Gardens over India where it blossoms during the rainy and cold season, native place uncertain.

CELTIS. Schreb. gen. n. 1591.

POLYGAMOUS, HERMAPHRODITE. *Calyx* five-leaved. *Corol* none. *Germ* superior, one-celled, one-seeded, attachment superior. *Drupe* one-seeded. *Embryo* transversely inverse, with scanty perisperm.

MALE. *Calyx* five-six-parted. *Corol* none. FEMALE. *Calyx* five-six-parted. *Drupe* and *embryo* as in the hermaphrodite.

C. tetrandra. R.

Leaves obliquely ovate, lanceolate, serrate, cuspidate, smooth. *Flowers* axillary, triple, tetrandrous.

64 A native of Nepal, from whence the seeds were sent by Dr. Buchanan to this Garden in 1802 ; in March 1809 the trees began to blossom, and ripened their seed in September ; they were then fifteen or twenty feet high, with stout, short, rather crooked *trunks*, and smooth ash-coloured *bark*. *Branches* spreading much, and ending in long, drooping, or horizontal twigs. *Young shoots* bifarious, and slightly villous. *Leaves* alternate, bifarious, short-petioled, obliquely ovate, lanceolate, the base being unequally cordate, and entire ; anterior margins obtusely serrulate ; points taper, acute and entire, rather smooth on both sides ; while young, colored, length about three inches, by one and a quarter broad. *Stipules* linear-lanceolate, enducons. *Peduncles* axillary, tern, longer than the petioles, one-flowered, generally one hermaphrodite, and two male.

HERMAPHRODITE. *Calyx*, four-leaved. *Stamina* four, longer than the calyx, and expanding with an elastic jerk, as in *urtica*, &c. *Germ*, oblong, one-celled, with one seed attached to the top of the cell. *Styles* two, recurvate, thick. *Drupe* round, size of a pea, smooth, olive colour. *Nut* obovate, apex obtuse ; base, acute, ribbed, one-celled. *Seed* solitary. *Integument* single, thin, membranaceous. *Perisperm* no other than a fleshy partial integument, entering into the plaits of the cotyledons. *Embryo*, the size of the seed. *Cotyledons* variously folded. *Radicle* sub-superior, that is ascending toward the umbilicus or apex of the cell of the nut, &c. as in *Celtis occidentalis. Gert. sem. 1. 374. t. 77.*

MALE. *Calyx* and *stamina* as in the hermaphrodite. No *pistillum*.

11. *Note. C. occidentalis* has flowered in this Garden, but the filaments are short, and not endowed with that remarkable elasticity of the *Urtica*, as in our Nepal species.

65 2 *C. orientalis. Willd. 4. 995.*

Arboreous. *Leaves* bifarious, obliquely cordate, serrate, five-pointed, villous underneath.

Papyrus spuria. Kæmph. amom. 471. t. 472.

Beng. Chicon.

It is common over most parts of India, particularly in Bengal, where it grows to be a small, erect tree, covered with smooth, dark-coloured bark. It is in blossom the greater part of the year.

Leaves alternate, bifarious, short-petioled, ovate-cordate, fine-pointed, minutely serrate ; above a little scabrous, villous and whitish underneath. *Flowers* axillary, collected on short, common, two-cleft, diverging peduncles.

MALE. *Calyx* five-leaved, or to the base five-parted. *Corol* none. *Stamens* five, elastic, longer than the calyx. *Pistil* an oval, abortive body, in the centre of the stamens.

Female flowers generally on a separate tree, though sometimes androgynous. *Calyx* as in the male. *Germ* oval. *Styles* two, hairy. *Drupe* small, succulent, when ripe black. *Nut* rugose, with one cell, and one seed.

This tree is neither useful, nor ornamental, nor is it of long duration.

3. *C. trinervia.*

Arboreous. *Leaves* obliquely ovate-cordate, acuminate, serrulate, three-nerved, smooth. *Flowers* pentandrous.

A middling sized tree, a native of Chittagoug, where it blossoms in February and March, about the time the young foliage appears, and that of the former year begins to fall.

11. *Young shoots* a little villous, the bark of the old woody parts ash-coloured, with still lighter coloured specks. *Leaves* alternate, short-petioled, obliquely ovate-cordate, remotely

serrulate, acuminate, smooth on both sides; length from four to six inches, and the breadth two and a half. *Stipules* ensiform.

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MALE. *Flowers* on small, open racemes from the base of the young shoots, or solitary under the hermaphrodite ones, small and not very conspicuous. *Calyx* five-leaved. *Corol* none. *Filaments*, five, short, opposite to the leaflets of the calyx. *Anthers* oval.

HERMAPHRODITE flowers on slender, villous, axillary racemes, they are remote, and rather larger than the male. *Calyx* and stamens as in the male. *Germ* superior, ovate-oblong, one-celled, containing one ovula, attached to one side of the top of the cell. *Style* scarcely any. *Stigmas* two, spreading, large, and villous.

4. *C. tomentosa*, R.

Shrubby. *Leaves* long-cordate, acuminate, serrulate, three-nerved, scabrous above, very downy underneath. *Thyraxes* axillary short, and dense.

Native of Chittagong where it flowers in April.

ULMUS. Schreb. gen. n. 443.

Calyx five-cleft. *Corol* none. *Germ* superior, one-celled, one-seeded, superior. *Capsules* pedicelled, compressed, membranous-winged, one-seeded. *Embryo* inverse without perisperm.

1. *U. lanceifolia*, R.

Leaves obliquely-lanceolate, equally and obtusely serrulate, obtusely acuminate, hard and lucid. *Flowers* pedicelled, hexandrous. *Capsules* unequally obcordate, pedicelled.

A large timber tree, a native of the hilly parts of the province of Chittagong, where it flowers in March. *Trunk* erect. *Branches* many, extending far on every side. *Young shoots* slender, smooth and drooping considerably. *Leaves* bifarious, short-petioled, unequally lanceolate, very equally obtuse serrate, of a very hard texture, with a lucid surface; length from two to three inches; about one broad. *Stipules* ensiform, caducous. *Flowers* numerous, small, long-pedicelled, collected in little solitary fascicles in the lower axilla, or in those of the former year's leaves. *Pedicels* slender, villous, one-flowered. *Bractes* many, round the insertion of the pedicels, oval, ciliate. *Calyx* campanulate, five-toothed, smooth. *Filaments*, six, longer than the calyx, broad, smooth. *Anthers* oval, two-lobed. *Germ* superior, while in the calyx subsessile, but after it opens it becomes pedicelled, oblong, one-celled, containing one ovula, attached to the top of the cell. *Styles* two, short, broad, and villous on the inner edge. *Stigmas* simple. *Capsul* pedicelled, unequally-obcordate, very thin, scarious, winged, nearly an inch each way, one-celled. *Seed* solitary, oval, compressed. *Integument* single, thin, brown. *Perisperm* none. *Embryo* conform to the seed, inverse.

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2. *U. virgata*, R.

Branchlets pendulous. *Leaves* lucid, obliquely-oblong, equally serrate, base unequal. *Flowers* crowded, short peduncled, tetrandrous. *Fruit* obliquely oval, sessile.

From China this beautiful, small slow growing tree, was introduced into the Botanic Garden at Calcutta, by Sir John Royle; where in about ten years, from the time of its arrival, it began to blossom in November, and ripened its seed in February.

Trunk in trees of ten or twelve years growth, nearly erect, short, and not thicker than a man's leg. *Branches* few, spreading much; many of the extreme branchlets run out into very long, slender, pendulous twigs. *Bark* of the young parts lighter coloured, and a little scabrous. *Height* of the whole tree about ten feet. *Leaves* alternate, bifarious, short petioled, obliquely oblong, equally, and obtusely serrate, obtuse, of a hard or firm texture, and somewhat scabrous, yet shining on the upper surface, length one or two inches, and about half of that in breadth. *Stipules* ensiform, caducous. *Flowers* axillary, minute, several together, short-petioled. *Bractes* several, roundish, hard, dry, dark brown, concave scales embracing the flowers before expansion, caducous. *Calyx* four, or five-parted; segments rounded, thin, and permanent. *Corol* none. *Filaments* four, or five; four most common, rather longer than the germ. *Anthers* large, two-lobed. *Germ* obliquely oval, one-celled, with one ovula attached to the top of the cell. *Styles* none. *Stigmas* the villous margins, of the somewhat lengthened, bifid apex of the germ. *Capsules* superior, thin, obliquely oval, and sessile in the calyx, with a broad, membranaceous, coloured margin; less than half an inch long, one-celled, &c.

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3. *U. integrifolia*, Willd. 1. 1326. *Coron. pl.* 1. N. 78.

Leaves ovate, entire. Male flowers mixed amongst the hermaphrodite.

Tam. Tambachi-marnum.

Teling. Nanlee.

A large timber tree, a native of the Circar mountains. It flowers during the cold season. *Leaves* deciduous about the close of the wet season; they come out again in March.

Trunk tolerably straight, and high. *Bark* a little scabrous, of a dirty grey colour. *Branches* numerous, spreading, horizontal, forming a large shady head. *Leaves* alternate, bifarious, short-petioled, ovate, though sometimes cordate, entire, smooth, shining; from three to five inches long, and about two broad. *Stipules* lanceolate, caducous. *Flowers* hermaphrodite, and male mixed, and springing from little germs over the leafless branchlets.

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HERMAPHRODITE.

Calyx or corol four, five, or six-leaved; leaflets spreading, small, oval, caducous. *Filaments* seven, eight, or nine, exceedingly short. *Anthers* linear, erect, two-lobed. *Germ* superior, obovate, emarginate, compressed. *Styles* two, short, incurved, permanent. *Stigmas* acute, woolly. *Capsule* pedicelled, orbicular, leafy, compressed, emarginate, one-celled, one-valved, not opening. *Seed* none.

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MALE FLOWERS mixed with the hermaphrodite. *Calyx* and *Stamen* as above. *Pistil*, no rudiment of one.

Observation. The first part of the flowers that appears, is the anthers; they are then reddish; next the calyx increases, and becomes visible to the naked eye, but is at all times small, and unless looked for, is seldom observed.

The wood of this tree is reckoned of a good quality by the natives, and is employed for a variety of uses.

MOACURRA. R.

Polygamous. *Calyx* five-leaved. *Corol* five-petalled. *Nectary* a scale within the base of each petal. *Germ* superior, two-celled, cells two-seeded, attachment superior. *Capsule* two-lobed, two-celled, two-valved. *Seed* solitary, arilled. *Embryo* inverse, with perisperm.

M. gelonioides, R.

Moakurra, is the vernacular name in Silhet, where it is indigenous; it grows to the size of a small tree. Flowering time April and May; the seeds ripen in December. *Branches* numerous, ascending. *Bark* of the old woody parts rather rough with little whitish dots; that of the young shoots villous, and yellowish. *Leaves* alternate, short-petioled, broad-lanceolar, entire, long, taper-pointed, of a thin texture, and smooth; three or four inches long by one and a quarter broad. *Stipules* subulate, villous.

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MALE flowers numerous, small, and collected on small, axillary, solitary short-peduncled fascicles. *Calyx* five-leaved; *leaflets* oval, leavy. *Petals* five, length of the calyx, but narrower and smooth. *Nectaries* scales five on the base of the petals, small, oval, alternate with the filaments. *Filaments* five, from the receptacle, alternate with the petals, and shorter than them; *anthers* cordate.

HERMAPHRODITE FLOWERS on a different tree and disposed as in the male. *Calyx*, *corol*, *nectary*, and *stamina* as in the male. *Germ* ovate, cordate, a little compressed, downy, two-celled, with two ovula in each, attached from the apex to the top of the cells. *Styles* two, recurved. *Stigmas* somewhat two-lobed. *Capsule* transversely oval, two-lobed, soft, with grey olive-coloured down, size of a nutmeg, two-celled, two-valved, opening round the apex. *Partition* slender. *Seed* (nuts?) one in each cell, or lobe of the capsule, oblong, more convex, on the outside completely covered with a soft scarlet or exterior tunie. *Integuments* two besides the red aril; *exterior* of a tough fibrous ensiform texture, and very rugose on the outside; *interior* soft, and spongy. *Perisperm* none. *Embryo* inverse; *cotyledons* two, conform to the seed. *Plumula* from two to five-lobed. *Radicula* short, superior.

In habit this tree approaches Willdenow's two *Geloniums*, and in the structure and contents of the germ and mature seed vessel, they agree almost exactly, except in the absence of a perisperm in this; yet their flowers differ widely, here they are pentandrous with a five-petalled corol, male on one tree and hermaphrodite on another; completely dioecous, no corol, polyandrous.

GENTIANA. Schreb. gen. 450.

II. *Corol* one-petalled. *Capsule* superior, two-valved, one-celled; receptacles two pair, longitudinally adjoined to the inside of the margins of the valvelets.

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1. *G. verticillata, Lian. suppl. 174.*

Root creeping, perennial. *Stems* simple, erect, four-sided. *Leaves* sessile, lanceolate, three-nerved. *Flowers* verticilled; *corols* five-cleft, funnel-shaped, with five glands below the filaments.

Eracum hyssopifolium, Willd. 1. 640.

Teling. Nella-gullie.

A small, erect plant, with an annual stem, and perennial roots; a native of moist uncultivated grounds. It flowers during the wet season.

Root perennial, creeping, filiform. *Stems* herbaceous, simple, erect, from six to twelve inches high, four-sided, jointed. *Leaves* opposite approximated, cross-armed, sessile, lanceolate, three-nerved, smooth, entire, one and a half or two inches long, by half an inch broad. *Flowers* axillary, sessile, generally three-fold, vertical-like, small, white. *Corol* funnel-form. *Nectary*, a swelled gland at the insertion of each filament. *Filaments* short. *Anthers* within the tube. *Style* single, length of the filaments. *Stigma* large, two-lobed.

2. *G. cheeryl t. R. Fleming in Asiat. 11. p. 167.*

Herbaceous, straight. *Leaves* stem-clasping, lanceolate, three or five-nerved. *Flowers* terminal. *Corol* rotate, four-cleft, tetrandrous. *Capsules* ovate, bifurcate.

Sans. Chirata-tikta, Chirataka, &c.

Beng. Chirata.

Calamus aromaticus of the Ancients.

This famous plant is said to be found on the mountains of Nepal, and the Mornings.

Root ramous, and probably perennial. *Stems* single, straight, round, smooth, jointed, above ramous; *branches* generally decussated, nearly erect, with their extremities somewhat angular; the whole height of the plant about three feet. *Leaves* opposite, stem-clasping, lanceolate, very acute, entire, smooth, three or five-nerved; size various. *Stipules* none. *Flowers* yellow, most numerous, peduncled, the whole upper half of the plant forming an elegant, oblong, leafy decussated panicle. *Bractes* two at each division of the panicle, and like the leaves, but smaller. *Calyx* four-cleft; *divisions* linear, acute, permanent. *Corol*; border expanding,

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four-parted; divisions as long as those of the calyx and also permanent. *Stamina* four. *Anteres* cloven at the base. *Style* single, as long as the germ. *Stigma* a large, two-lobed. *Capsules* rather shorter than the permanent calyx, and corol, one-celled, two-valved, opening a little at the apex. *Seeds* numerous, affixed to two receptacles adhering to the sides of the valvelets.

Note. When I refer this plant to the genus *Gentiana* I am guided by the capsule chiefly, otherwise I might probably have placed it with the *Thaumas*.

An infusion, or decoction of the whole plant, pulled up by the root, about the time the flowers begin to decay and the capsules are well formed, is much used by the natives of Bengal, and the adjoining provinces, as a *tonic*. It appears to me to be a pure bitter, although it gives signs of astringency with a chalybeate. Its febrifuge virtues are in high estimation amongst both natives and Europeans, and I think very deservedly. Our medical gentlemen prescribe it in the same manner, and with the same intention, particularly when *Peruvia Bark* is difficult to be obtained.

CRESSA. Schreb. gen. n. 439.

Calyx five-leaved. *Corol* campanulate, with stamens inserted into the bottom of the tube. *Capsule* superior, two-celled, with from one to four seeds in each.

C. indica. Willd. l. 1320.

Annual, erect, ramous, hairy. *Leaves* alternate. *Flowers* terminal, sessile. *Apices* of the segments of the corol lobed. *Capsule* beaked, four-celled.

A small, erect, ramous annual, a native of sandy, salt lands near the sea. It flowers during the wet season.

Stem nearly erect, from six to eight inches high, hairy. *Branches* numerous, ascending, alternate, hairy. *Leaves* alternate, very numerous, sessile, the lower or larger ovate; the upper or smaller ovate, and lanceolate; all are hairy, soft, and very small. *Flowers* terminal, sessile, small, numerous, white. *Branches* and leaves. *Corol* as in *C. indica*. *Corol*, tube campanulate. *Stigma* deeply revolute, outside of the inner tube hairy, withering. *Anteres* oblong, incumbent. *Germ*, its apex woolly. *Stigma* erect, lobular. *Capsules* four-seeded.

NAMA Schreb. gen. n. 444.

Calyx five-leaved. *Corol* rotate, five-parted. *Capsules*, superior, one-celled, two-valved, *receptacle* columnar. *Seeds* numerous.

N. Zeylanica Linn. sp. pl. 327.

Annual, creeping. *Leaves* lanceolate. *Hydrola zeylanica*. Willd. l. 1327. Vahl. symb. 2. 46.

Sans. Langali.

Beng. Kancha Isha-langalya.

Tjien-wild. Rhed. Med. 10. t. 28.

An annual; a native of moist, or marshy ground, such as rice fields. Flowering time, the cold season.

Stems or *branches* many, creeping, round, pretty smooth, from one to four feet long. *Leaves* alternate, short petioled, lanceolate, entire, smooth. *Flowers*, numerous about the extremities of the branchlets, or solitary, opposite to the leaves or between them; colour a deep bright blue. *Corol* one-leaved divided to near the bottom into five, long, narrow, pointed, hairy permanent divisions. *Corol* five-petalled, longer than the calyx. *Filaments* shorter than the corol. *Anteres* sagittate. *Style* two, spreading.

PANAX. Schreb. gen. n. 1604.

Calyx five-toothed. *Corol* five-petalled. *Germ* two-celled; *cells* one-celled, attachment superior. *Berry* interior, two-seeded. *Endosperm* inverse, and furnished with a perisperm.

1. *P. palmatum*, R.

Shrubby, armed. *Leaves* palmate, serrate. It is found indigenous in the moist vallies between the hills over the province of Chittagong, where it blossoms about the close of the rain in September.

Stem in bud by plants now three years old, in the Botanic Garden at Calcutta, three feet high, and as thick as a stout walking cane, very completely armed with numerous, straight, acute, brittle prickles; and on the tender young parts mixed with much appressed, short, harsh, ferruginous pubescence, which disappears by the time the parts become ligneous. *Branches* few and like the stem. *Leaves* alternate, petioled, nearly round, palmate, serrulate, smooth and firm; when very young densely clothed with ferruginous down; *lobes* from triangular to broad lanceolate, acute; length and breadth of the whole leaf about twelve inches, six from six to eighteen. *Petioles* nearly as long as the leaves, unarmed, columnar base thick or somewhat stem-clasping, and a small acute, stipular process on each side. *Racemes* lateral, solitary, bearing from twenty to thirty, diverging, peduncled, globular umbellules, of small white flowers. *Racemes* turn at the base of each peduncle; some smaller on the peduncle and one still smaller under the insertion of each pedicel on their little globular receptacle; they are all ferruginous. *Calyx* minute, and minutely five-toothed. *Petals* five, lanceolate, spreading. *Filaments* five, alternate with the petals, and rather longer. *Anteres* ovate, two-lobed. *Germ* inferior, turbinate, two-celled, with one *ovule* in each, attached to the very top of the partition. *Style* short. *Stigma* bidentate.

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2. *P. digitatum*, R.

Arboreous, armed. *Leaves* digitate; leaflets entire, lanceolate, acuminate. *Panicles* pendulous. It is the Soonath, or Kota soon of the Hindus about Silhet, where the tree is indigenous and flowers in May, and produces seed in November.

It is a pretty large tree, with numerous branches spreading in all directions, the younger ones armed with innumerable, short, somewhat incurved, very sharp aculei, which fall off with the exterior coat of the bark. *Leaves* alternate, about the ends of the branchlets, digitate. *Leaflets* generally seven, petiolate, oblong, and broad-lanceolate, entire, smooth, acuminate; from three to six inches long. *Petioles* from ten to fifteen inches long, round, smooth, and unarmed. *Petiolets* from one to two inches long. *Panicles* terminal, from two to four feet long, pendulous, and composed of many, alternate, simple, globular, long-pedicelled, small greenish-yellow flowers. *Common peduncle* armed; *partial* or *pedicells*, with some little scaly bractes; all are round, and somewhat downy. *Calyx* five-parted; *divisions* ensiform. *Petals* five, oblong, patent. *Filaments* five, rather shorter than the petals, inserted between them into a fleshy, crenate, poculiform body which embraces the germ. *Anthers* two-lobed. *Germ* sunk in the solid body just mentioned, two-celled, with one *ovula* in each, attached to the top of the partition. *Style* two, shorter than the stamina, coalesced. *Stigma* simple. *Berry* inferior, nearly round somewhat succulent, black, smooth, widely crowned with the remaining five-toothed calyx; size of a black currant, and not unlike one, two-celled. *Seed* solitary, hemispheric, a small groove down the middle of the inside, covered with a single, rather tough, smooth integument. *Perisperm* conform to the seed, cartilaginous. *Embryo* small, inverse, lodged on the outside of the upper half of the perisperm. *Cotyledons* small, oblong. *Radicle* oblong, superior.

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3. *P. fragrans*, R.

Arboreous, unarmed. *Leaves* supra-decompound; *leaflets* obovate oblong, acuminate sub-entire, smooth. *Panicles* terminal.

Gootee-soona is the vernacular name of it in Silhet, where it grows to be a middling sized tree. Its immense panicles of fragrant blossoms appear in October and November, and the seed ripens in February and March.

Leaves alternate, approximate, oppositely supra-decompound, from two to four feet long. *Leaflets* ovate-oblong, entire, except in young plants, then remotely and very sharply serrulate, all rather obtusely acuminate, and smooth; from two to six inches long, and about half that in breadth. *Petioles* perfectly round, polished; *base* sheathing, and swelled. *Panicles* terminal, immensely large, and composed of numerous compound branches of short peduncled, globular umbellets of small fragrant flowers, embraced by a minute, ferruginous nearly involucre. *Calyx* superior, five-toothed. *Petals* five, spreading, oblong lanceolate, a ridge down the middle on the inside. *Filaments* five, alternate with, and longer than the petals. *Anthers* ovate. *Germ* inferior, two-celled, with the *ovula* in each attached from its upper end to the partition. *Styles* two, short, woolly. *Stigma* simple. *Berries* two-lobed, a little flattened, two-celled, size of two small peas joined. *Seed* solitary, attached as in the germ. *Perisperm* conform to the seed. *Embryo* minute, lodged almost transversely in the apex of the perisperm, with the point of the radicles a little elevated towards the umbilicus.

4. *P. fruticosum*, Willd. t. 1127.

Shrubby. *Leaves* supra-decompound; *leaflets* lanceolate, acutely serrate, often laciniate. *Umbellets* globular, forming terminal panicles.

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Scutellaria tertia, Rumph. amb. vol. 1, t. 33.

This elegant erect shrub, was introduced into the Botanic Garden near Calcutta from the Moluccas in 1798, and in April 1800 blossomed for the first time. There were only two plants originally, and both completely hermaphrodite.

Trunk straight, but short, soon dividing into many *branches*; general height from five to eight feet. *Bark* dark coloured, with many small, ash-coloured, scabrous dots. *Leaves* alternate, recurved, supra-decompound; from ten to fifteen inches long. *Pinnæ* and lower pair of *Pinnule* opposite; there are generally about six pair of the former, but the number of the latter is very unequal. *Leaflets* lanceolate, often variously laciniate, serrate; *serratures* ending in subulate, inoffensive points, smooth on both sides. *Petioles* stem-clasping, round, smooth, maculated, jointed, and swelled at the joints. *Inflorescence* may, I think it should, be called a terminal panicle, composed of numerous, small subround simple umbellets. *Involucres* most minute, caducous. *Perianth* small, generally five-toothed, permanent. *Petals* five, linear, first spreading, then reflexed. *Filaments* five, alternate with, but shorter than the petals. *Anthers* oblong. *Germ* inferior, generally two-lobed though sometimes three. *Styles* short, two or three according as there are lobes in the germ. *Berry* two or three-lobed, small, lead-coloured. The pulp stains paper of a dark violet colour. *Seeds* one in each lobe of the berry.

It is readily propagated from cuttings and suckers.

5. *P. cochifolium*, R.

Shrubby. *Leaves* simple, round-cordate, acutely serrate, concave.

Scutellaria, Rumph. amb. 4. t. 31.

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A pretty large, very erect, smooth shrub, a native of the Moluccas, from thence introduced by way of Madras into the Botanic Garden at Calcutta where it grows freely during the hot and rainy season; but when the cold weather of December and January sets in sharp, it generally loses nearly as much, during those two months, as it gains the rest of the year. It is enrious and ornamental on account of the large, lucid, deep green, concave, or ladle-shaped leaves.

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five, shorter than the corol. *Anthems* incumbent.

FEMALE-HERMAPHRODITE on a separate tree. *Panicles*, *bractes*, *calyx*, and *corol* as in the male. *Stamina* as in the male, but much smaller, and with minute, seemingly abortive *anthers*. *Germ* inferior, a little hairy, with one compressed cell containing one compressed *ovula*, attached to one side of the top of its cell. *Styles* three, recurved. *Stigmas* crescent-shaped, a little hairy. *Berry* inferior, naked, exactly ovate, a little compressed, size of a large olive, smooth, when ripe yellow, one-celled, eavalvular. *Cortex* rather thick, and containing between its soft lamina, numerous cells, filled with a black, rather thick, acrid fluid as in the common marking nut, or *Anacardium*. *Seed* conform to the berry. *Integument* single, membranaceous. *Perisperm* none. *Embryo* conform to the seed, transverse. *Cotyledons* equal, ovate, yellowish. *Corcle* lateral. *Plumula* hairy, acute. *Radicle* oblong, inverse, attached to one edge of the cotyledons, considerably below their apex and corresponding with the attachment of the *ovula* in the germ.

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2. *H. racemosa*, *R.*

Leaves, alternate, linear-oblong. *Flowers* racemed.

Am-jour the vernacular name in Silhet where it is indigenous on the hills of that province, and grows to be a large tree. It flowers in March, and the fruit ripens in May, June and July. *Branches* and *branchlets* very numerous, the bark of the former ash-coloured and rather rough; of the latter, smooth, and void of pubescence. *Leaves* alternate, petioled, lanceolar and linear, oblong, entire, obtusely acuminate, of a hard texture, glossy on the upper surface or rather glaucous underneath; from four to eight inches long, from one to three broad. *Petioles* less than an inch in length, smooth, channelled.

MALE flowers I have found on a separate tree by themselves collected on little lateral, and terminal villous racemes, small, much crowded, olive-coloured. *Calyx* five-toothed. *Petals* five, ovate. *Filaments* five, alternate with the petals, and with them inserted on the receptacle. *Anthems* ovate. *Germ* none. HERMAPHRODITE *racemes* as in the male but less crowded with flowers. *Calyx* superior, five-parted, permanent. *Corol* as in the male. *Filament* short. *Anthems* of two distinct lobes. *Germ* inferior, oval, one-celled, containing a single *ovula*, attached to one side of the cell a little above the middle. *Style* single, very short. *Stigma* capitate. *Berry*, the size of a large olive, obliquely, and transversely oval, smooth, when ripe red, pulp in considerable quantity, the fibrous pores contain a pale coloured acrid, thick juice as in *Semecarpus*, one-celled, one-seeded. *Seeds* transversely oval. *Perisperm* none. *Embryo* transverse. *Cotyledons* conform to the seed, equal. *Plumula* two-toothed, fringed. *Radicle* short, truncate lateral, directly within the umbilicus.

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SEMECARPUS. Schreb. gen. n. 501.

Calyx five-parted. *Corol* five-petalled. *Germ* one-celled, one-seeded, attachment superior. *Nut* superior, cordate, cellular, one-seeded, sitting on a large, fleshy pear-shaped receptacle. *Embryo* inverse without perisperm.

1. *S. Anacardium*. *Corom. pl.* 1. No. 12. *Willd.* 1. 1176.

Polygamous. *Leaves* cuneiform, downy underneath. *Panicles* terminal.

Sans. Arushkara, also Bhela.

Beng. Bhela, Bhela-tuki, or Bela-tuki.

Eng. Marking Nut.

Teling. Nella-jedee.

Anacardium of the *Materia Medica*.

A tree, bearing male or male-hermaphrodite flowers on one and hermaphrodite on another; which circumstance might remove it from the fifth, to the twenty-third class of the Linnaean system. It is a native of all the mountainous parts of India; flowering time from May to August. Seed ripe in January and February.

Dr. König, my predecessor, who was the first that described this tree, had never met with the male, otherwise so particular a circumstance would not have been omitted by so accurate a describer as the Doctor was.

Trunk straight, covered with grey, scabrous bark, the bark of the younger parts smooth, light ash-coloured, its inner substance contains in crevices, a quantity of white, soft, almost insipid gum. *Branchlets* numerous, spreading. *Leaves* about the extremities of the branchlets, alternate, petioled, somewhat wedge-formed, or oblong-obovate rounded at the apex, entire, firm above, pretty smooth, yet harsh, whitish underneath; from nine to eighteen inches long and from four to eight broad. *Petioles* one and a half, or two inches long, half round.

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Panicles terminal, very large, composed of many simple spikes; that of the male tree much slenderer, but as large, or larger, and with ramouse branches. *Bractes* many, small, caducous. *Flowers* numerous, small, of a dull greenish yellow colour.

HERMAPHRODITE as in the *supplementum plantarum*. Page 25 and 182. *Pericarp* none. *Receptacles* erect, fleshy, pear-shaped, smooth, when ripe yellow, about the size of the nut. *Seed* a single nut resting upon the receptacle, cordate, flattened on both sides, smooth, shining, black; the cover or shell of the seed is composed of two lamina; the inner one hard, the outer one less so, and leathery; between them are cells which contain the black corrosive resinous juice which has long made them famous. This juice is of a pale milk colour, till perfectly ripe when it becomes black.

MALE FLOWERS on a separate tree, they are smaller than the hermaphrodite.

Calyx, and *Corol* as in the hermaphrodite. *Filaments* five, the length of the petals. *Anthems* much larger than in the hermaphrodite. *Pistillum* none, or small and abortive, and

BOSEEA.

Calyx five-leaved. *Corol* none. *Berry* superior, one-seeded.

1. *B. Linnæria*. R.

Arboreous. *Leaves* oval, pointed, entire, three-nerved. *Male* flowers under the hermaphrodite ones.

- II. A large tree; a native of the Circar mountains. *Bark* pretty smooth, and brown. *Leaves*
88 alternate, bifarious, short-petioled, ovate, pointed, three-nerved, smooth, entire; when young a little downy, about five inches long, and two and a half broad. *Stipules* filiform, hairy, caducous. *Racemes* axillary, slender, erect, sometimes compound, but generally simple. The hermaphrodite flowers always about the mile.

HERMAPHRODITE. *Calyx* or *corol* five-leaved; leaflets spreading, oval. *Filaments* five, spreading, shorter than the pistil. *Anthers* incumbent. *Germ* superior, ovate. *Styles* two, erect. *Stigmas* simple. *Berry* ovate, size of a cherry, one-seeded.

Male flowers on the same raceme, below the hermaphrodite ones. *Calyx* and *stamina* as above. *Pistil*, not the least rudiment of one.

HYDROCOTYLE. Schreb. gen. n. 457.

Umbel simple. *Involucre* from two to four-leaved. *Petals* entire, fruit compressed, gibbous, two-partible.

1. *H. asiatica*. Willd. 1. 1362.

Creeping in shady places. *Leaves* long-petioled, reniform, dentate. *Umbellules* from the joints, two or more together, short-peduncled, three or four-flowered. *Involucre* two-four-leaved.

Colagen. Rheod. mal. 10. l. 16.

Hind. Thul kara.

It is common in moist shady places over India, and appears with most luxuriance during the rains, when it blossoms and ripens its seed.

2. *H. rotundifolia*. R.

- Filiform, creeping. *Leaves* long-petioled, round, lobate, crenate, smooth. *Umbellules* erect,
II. from eight to ten flowered. *Involucre* of three, four or more minute leaflets.

- 89 A small creeping species, found in wet, cultivated spots in the Botanic Garden at Calcutta during the rains.

VAHLIA. Schreb. gen. n. 452.

Calyx five-leaved. *Corol* five-petalled. *Capsule* inferior, one-celled, many seeded.

1. *V. oldenlandioides*. R.

Annual, erect, ramous. *Leaves* linear, lanceolate. *Peduncles* solitary, two-flowered.

Oldenlandia pentandra. Willd. 1. 676. Retz. obs. 4. n. 64.

A native of cultivated lands on the coast of Coromandel; it appears only during the cold season.

Stem erect, annual, round, jointed, ramous, a little downy, about a foot high. *Leaves* opposite, sessile, spreading, linear, lanceolate, entire, downy; about an inch long. *Peduncles* axillary, solitary, erect, rather shorter than the leaves, each bearing two small, yellow flowers. *Petals* nearly as large as the calyx. *Capsule* crowned with the calyx, one-celled, opening at the apex. *Receptacles* two, affixed by the apex. *Seeds* numerous.

I believe König called this plant *Cyrilla Oldenlandioides*.

2. *V. viscosa*. R.

Annual, sub-erect, ramous, downy, and clammy. *Leaves* lanceolate. *Peduncles* two-fohl, very short, one flower d.

Oldenlandia digyna. Willd. 1. 674. Retz. obs. 4. n. 65.

A native of the same places with the former, and appears during the same season.

- II. *Stem* not so straight as that of the former, less branchy, shorter, more downy, and a
90 little glutinous. *Leaves* opposite, sessile, from lanceolate to linear; all are entire, pointed, and downy; from half an inch to an inch long. *Stipules* none. *Flowers* paired, axillary, very short-peduncled, small, yellow.

The rest as in the genus.

This is, I think König's *Cyrilla viscosa*.

DAUCUS. Schreb. gen. n. 466.

Corollules sub-radiated, all hermaphrodite. *Fruit* hispid with hairs.

D. Carota. Willd. 1. 1389.

Seeds hispid. *Petioles* nerved underneath.

Sans. Ge'ijana or Gargara.*

Hind. and *Beng.* Gajar.

Persian. Zerluk.

Arab. Istulcen or Gazir.

It is said to be a native of Persia. In India it is only found in a cultivated state.

* I find no authority for these Sanskrit names.—W. C.

Fruit oval, flat, compressed, with three strias on each side.

F. Asiatensis Willd. 1. 1413.

Leaves alternately sinuate, obtuse.

Boog, Hing.

Pers. and *Arab.* Unjudan.

Native of Persia. It does not appear that this valuable plant has ever been found in any part of India, or to the east of that country.

LIGUSTICUM Schreb. *gen. n.* 478.

Umbelliferous, with both universal, and partial involucre. *Fruit* of long, five-furrowed on both sides. *Corolla* bell, equal, all fertile, when petals involute and entire.

1. *L. Ajowan.* *R. Phlogia* And. *Res.* 11. 170.

Annual, erect. *Leaves* supra-decussate, with filiform leaflets. *Ridges* and *furrows* of the seed distinct, and caducous.

Sims. *Brachyandria*, Yew-ka, &c.

Hed. & Boog. *Ajowan*, Ajwan, or Jowan.

This is one of the most useful and at the same time graceful of the umbelliferous tribe. It is much cultivated in Bengal, during the cold season. I never saw it wild.

Root annual. *Stems* erect, the whole plant from one to three feet high; *branches*, alternate, smooth, and slightly hairy. *Leaves* compound, five, near the base of the plants supra-decussate; the upper ones less; all have smooth, filiform subdivisions, or leaflets. *Inflorescence*, erect, compound, only red, of from six to eight rays, numerous unequal peduncles, partial, of many rays, on unequal peduncles. *Calices* *involutes* universal and partial, from five to eight, linear, unequal, the outer deciduous, and smaller than the inner. *Papae* *involutes* superior, and minute. *Corolla* bell, uniform. *Corolla* pale white, all equal, is ample, five, and fertile. *Pistils*, five equal petals, furrowed on the back, and keeled within, with involute reflexed, and reflected margins. *Stamens* as long as the petals. *Libres* radialist. *Fruit* diadelphous, or two seeds united, of a compressed, broad, ovate form, with five ridges on each side.

I am scarcely aware that this very common Indian plant is unknown to our European Botanists; at the same time I cannot find any of the whole natural order hitherto described to which I can refer it unless it be *Brachyandria*. I do not find that it was known to Dr. Keok, nor did I ever see it but in Bengal.

The seed, like those of cowhage, have an aromatic smell, and warm pungent taste: they are much used by both natives and Europeans, for culinary and medicinal uses; they are among the smallest of the umbelliferous seeds, and are to be met with in every market in India.

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2. *L. Officinale* R.

Annual, diffuse. *Leaves* supra-decussate and supra-decussate. *Furrows* of the seeds deep, and smooth. *Leaves*, and *branches* with numerous small hairs.

Boog, Jow-ka-jowan.

It is found wild in the vicinity of Calcutta, during the cold season, at the beginning of the hot season; it lights in shady moist places.

Root perennans. *Stems* and *branches* diffuse, striated, hirsute, from one to two feet long, slightly hairy. *Leaves* alternate, compound, bell, supra-decussate, divisions variously formed, and jagged, a few small linear ones, and the petioles. *Inflorescence*, alternate, and terminal, compound. Universal and partial of from twelve to twenty-four rays, on nearly equal peduncles, and peduncles. *Calices* *involutes* universal and partial, of from six to eight, submembranous, linear-lanceolate, cristate, spreading, reflected leaflets. *Pistils*, *equal*, &c. as in *L. ajowan*. *Fruit* of a compressed, rounded shape, with five smooth ridges on each side.

The seed is used as a medicine for cattle.

UTMIMUM, Schreb. *gen. n.* 483.

Fruit ovate, striate. *Leaflets* and *brachyeres* four-lobed.

C. Chinensis, Willd. 1. 1440.

Hed. and *Boog*, Zorra or Jorra.

Sims. Jorra, Jor-ka.

And. K'ien-n.

A Native of Persia, &c. and the western parts of Asia.

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PHELLANDRUM, Schreb. *gen. n.* 485.

Umbelliferous, no universal involucre; partial ones, many-leaved. *Flowers* equal, all fertile. *Fruit* oval, smooth, crowned with the calyx, and styles.

P. latifolium, R.

Stamens us, erect. *Inferior leaves* bipinnate; *superior* pinnate, and ternate; *leaflets* linear-lanceolate.

Boog, Pan-tersee.

A native of Bengal, and found flourishing in, and on the margin of sweet water, about

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the beginning of the hot season.

Roots running, fistulons, jointed, emitting fibres and long creeping stolones from the joints. *Stem* erect, striated, fistulons, winding: from two to four feet high. *Leaves*, the inferior ones composed of one or two lateral pairs of ternate, and a terminal quinate portion; the superior ones, quinate and ternate. *Leaflets* lanceolate, smooth, serrate. *Umbels* leaf-opposed, long-peduncled, convex, many-rayed. *Umbellets* convex, many-rayed, with involucre of many shortish, linear leaflets. *Calyx*: *perianth* proper of five, large, conspicuous toothlets. *Corol* proper, five-petalled, uniform, white, ovate, with long, inflexed points. *Fruit* obovate, smooth, crowned as in the genus.

I do not find that the natives make any use of any part of this plant; its taste, both seeds and leaves is somewhat aromatic, but not palatable.

CORIANDRUM. Schreb. gen. n. 488.

Corol radiated. *Petals* inflex, emarginate. *Universal involucre* one-leaved; *partial ones* halved. *Fruit* spherical.

II. 94 *C. sativum*. Willd. 1. 1148.

Sans. Dhanyaka.

Beng. Dhanya.

N. Danga.

Cultivated over India during the cold season.

SESELI. Schreb. gen. n. 492.

Umbelliferous; *umbellets* globular; *universal involucre* none, *partial one* subulate. *Fruit* ovate, striated.

S. heag de axis. R.

Erect. *Leaves* bipinnate, or more; *leaflets* gashed. *Umbels* leaf-opposed. *Involuerets* of several, subulate leaflets.

Annual. It appears during the dry season upon the cool, moist, shady banks of ponds, &c.

Root annual. *Stem* erect, winding, piped, smooth, about a foot high. *Leaves* bipinnate, or more. *Leaflets* smooth, gashed, variously formed. *Umbels* leaf-opposed, short-peduncled, rigid, naked, from six to twelve-rayed, *umbellets* subglobular, short-petioelled. *Involuerets* linear, longer than the umbellets. *Corolllets* all fertile, uniform. *Petals* ovate, inflexed. *Fruit* nearly globular, crowned.

ANETHUM. Schreb. gen. n. 496.

Umbelliferous, with no involucre nor involucrel. *Corolllets* equal, all fertile, with entire involute petals. *Fruit* somewhat ovate, striated.

I. A. *Pannori*. R.

II. 95 Annual, erect, ramous. *Leaves* supra-decompound. *Umbel* of ten or twelve unequally elevated radii. *Fruit* oblong, deeply-furrowed, but not winged.

Beng. Pannuharee.

Sans. Mudhoorika.

Mayuri. See *Asiat. Res.* 11. 156.

Like *Sowa* this plant is cultivated in various parts of Bengal during the cold season for the seed, which the natives eat with their betle and also use in their curries. Seed time the close of the rains, about the end of October. Harvest in March, when the plants perish.

Root white, nearly fusiform, and almost simple. *Stem* erect, ramous, from the base to the top, the branches also erect, round and smooth, with a uniform, pale, glaucous tinge, and not striated as in *Dill*, and *Sowa*, the general height of the whole plant from two to four feet. *Leaves* alternate, scattered, supra-decompound, divisions round, tapering, smooth and filiform, but by no means so numerous as in *A. Foeniculum* which this plant resembles. *Umbels* terminal, rather concave, but not regular, the convex, from ten to thirty-flowered umbellets, of which there are generally from ten to twenty, standing on peduncles of very unequal lengths. *Flowers* small, bright, deep yellow. *Petals* long, ovate, with their apices rolled in. *Stamens* longer than the petals. *Germ* oblong. *Styles* scarcely any. *Seeds* exactly as in *Anethum Foeniculum* and with the same taste.

The seeds of this plant, for which it is cultivated, possess a pleasant, warmish, very sweet taste, and aromatic smell so much like sweet fennel that I should certainly have thought them at most nothing but varieties of the same species, if I had not had both growing before me for several years in the Botanic Garden at Calcutta where plants of *A. Foeniculum* reared from Europe seed do not blossom till the second year, during which period the leaves are bifarious, infinitely larger and more divided than in *Pannuharee*, which is an annual plant of only four or five months duration with the leaves at all times scattered, fewer and more remote.

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From my *Anethum Sowa*, *Pannori* differs very conspicuously in many respects, but the best mark is in the seeds. In this they are longer, less flattened and without any membranaceous rim, or border. In that, much flattened with a thin margin, like that of *A. graveolens*.

2. A. *Sowa*. R.

Annual. *Leaves* supra-decompound. *Umbel* of from five to fifteen radii, equally elevated. *Seeds* flat, with a membranous margin and three ribs on the back.

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six to twelve feet high, with an erect, soft, woody stem, and a few simple, ascending branches. *Note*, in 1812. They scarcely ever grow larger.

Leaves alternate, pinnate, from one to two feet long. *Leaflets* from four to six pair, opposite, subsessile, ovate, oblong, serrate, pointed; of a thick, firm texture; villous on both sides, and whitish underneath; from four to six inches long, and from two to three broad. *Petioles* round, somewhat villous, the exterior joint or two often winged. *Panicles*, a very large, expanding one terminates the branches, and single smaller ones spring from the exterior axills. *Flowers* numerous, small, pale yellowish green. *Calyx, corol, stamina and pistillum* as in the genus; the germ contains only a single *ovula* from the apex of which the umbilical cord proceeds to the bottom of the cell where its attachment is. *Drupe* the size of a pea, orbicular, compressed, when ripe, greenish-white, with a tinge of yellow near the apex and somewhat clammy. *Nut* smooth, dark brown, much compressed.

The *berries* or little *drupe*s are covered with a very small portion of a pulpy envelope which is of a sharp, acid taste, and in Nepal, I am told, is much esteemed.

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3. *R. parviflorum*. *R.*

Subarborescens; all the tender parts very downy. *Leaves* ternate; *leaflets* sessile, obovate, anterior margins serrate-crenate. *Panicles* terminal.

A small bushy tree, a native of Nepal from thence introduced into the Botanic Garden at Calcutta where it blossoms during the rainy season.

SAMBUCUS. Schreb. *gen. n.* 505.

Calyx five-parted. *Corol* five-cleft. *Berry* three-seeded.

S. Ebulus. Willd. 1. 1494.

Herbaceous. *Leaflets* from seven to nine, sessile, lanceolate, finely serrate. *Stipules* quatern (four on each side,) leafy, unequal. *Cymes* from three to six parted.

A native of Rungpore in Bengal. It flowers during the rainy season. Its taste is simple herbaceous and has nothing of the ungrateful smell of the Europe plant. It may be a different species, though I cannot at present fix on a different character.

TAMARIX. Schreb. *gen. n.* 510.

Calyx five-parted. *Corol* five-petalled. *Germ* superior, one-celled, many seeded, attachment parietal. *Capsule* one-celled, three-valved. *Seed* comose. *Embryo* centrifugal; no *perisperm*.

1. *T. indica*. Kōa. *Mss.*

Arborescens. *Panicles* terminal, racemed. *Style* single and short. *Anthers* double, and crowned.

T. Chinensis. Lour. *Cochin Ch.* 228.

T. Articulata. Vahl. *Symb.* 2. 18. t. 32. Willd. 1. 1498.

Sans. Jhauka.

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Beng. Jhon, Jhonen, Jhroo.

This species grows to be a middling tree, is a native of sandy islands in large rivers or on their sandy banks, or in the vicinity of the sea, between Pura and Pantacota, on the coast of Coromandel. It flowers during the latter part of the rainy season.

Trunk often as thick as a man's body, from six to twelve feet high, generally crooked. *Bark* scabrous. *Branches* numerous, spreading in every direction; their bark greenish, with brown scabrous specks. *Leaves* minute, sessile, pressing close to the *branchlets*; on the extremities of the young shoots, imbricated; on those more advanced in size, more reticulate, occasioned by the increasing size of the branchlets. *Flowers* small, white, exceedingly numerous, collected on many terminal racemes forming a very large, beautifully drooping panicle. *Bractes* leaf-like, solitary, one-flowered. *Filaments* twice the length of the petals. *Anthers* four-lobed, with a terminal point. *Style* short, single, more than half way three-cleft; *divisions* or *stigmas* recurved, feathery.

When it meets with a good soil, it has a very elegant appearance, particularly when in flower.

2. *T. dioeca*. *R.*

Diœcons, arborescens. *Leaves* short, obliquely truncated. *Panicles* terminal. *Male flowers* pentandrous. *Female* with five abortive stamens.

Beng. Jal Jhon.

Picpula. *Asiat. Res.* 4. p. 268.

A native of the islands in the Ganges and of its banks above Sook-saugor, where it blossoms during the rains, at which period, in some situations, little more than the tops of the plants are to be seen above water. In our gardens it is in flower the greater part of the year and is highly ornamental.

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Trunk short, covered with dark-coloured, cracked bark. *Branches* very numerous, spreading in every direction with their extremities drooping. *Leaves* tubular, obliquely truncated, pointed, smooth; in fact, they appear more like joints of the bark than leaves. *Spikes* terminal, simple, cylindric, often drooping, and so numerous as to compose the most beautiful drooping panicles on the extremities of the branches and branchlets. *Flowers* very numerous, sessile, small, rose-coloured, inodorous. *Bractes* triangular, acute, one-flowered.

Male flowers. *Calyx* five-leaved. *Corol* five-petalled. *Petals* linear oblong, emarginate. *Filaments* five, longer than the petals. *Anthers* purple, two-lobed, with a projecting gland

between them. *Pistillum* nothing more in all the flowers I examined, than a three-lobed gland in the centre of the flower.

FEMALE HERMAPHRODITE FLOWERS on a separate plant.

Calyx as in the male. *Petal* rather broader than in the male. *Filaments* five, the length of the germ. *Anther* sagittate, glands without the appearance of pollen. *Germ* three-lobed. *Style* three-lobed, longer than broad. *Stigma* clavate, received, retuse. *Ovules* conical, three-sided, one-celled, three-veined, hid in the withered calyx, and small. *Seeds* numerous, compressed, seemingly imbedded.

PHARNACEUM Schreb. gen. n. 517.

Calyx five-leaved. *Corolla* none. *Capsule* three-celled, many-seeded.

1. *P. Malabar. Willd. l. 1508.*

Annual, prostrate. *Leaves* verticillate, lanceolate; *pedicels* lateral, one-flowered. *Stamens* filaments at right with the stamens; *anther* twin; *capsule* subcylindric. *Seeds* with a reflected filament.

Aleine erecta. Bern. Zeyl. 13. t. 7.

Molluga sparganaria sp. plant. 131. Bern. flor. Ind. 3 t. s. f. 4.

Beng. Arava Sag. or Shuk. Sleek means a pro herb.

Common over India, generally a weed in gardens during the cold season.

2. *P. pentandrum R.*

Annual, prostrate, dichotomous, hairy with stellate down. *Leaves* opposite, round. *Flowers* axillary.

Beng. Decem. 12.

It appears during the cold and the beginning of the hot season, on dry land that has lately been, or is in cultivation.

Root perispermic, somewhat knotted. *Stems* erect, but numerous, alternous, jointed, dichotomous branches, branching down on the ground; they are much covered with stiff, stellate pubescence, and frequently two-needled hairs, some erect, pointed, aciculate, or reniform, with small leaves to their axils, all coarse and like the branches, petioles, &c. hairy with stellate down. The *leaves* stand on the upper side of the branches between the insertions of the hairs, frequently six together, somewhat lobed. *Calyx* five-leaved, the outside covered with stellate down, permanent. *Corolla* none. *Filaments* generally five, though sometimes more, even as far as four, short, inserted round the base of the germ. *Anther* two-lobed. *Germ* three-lobed, conical, five-sided, five-celled, the style opening from the apex. *Seeds* numerous, reniform, crowned with rather broad, elevated points, inserted by a large white resinous umbilicus to the bottom of the capsule, which is continued in a seemingly superfluous white filament to the lower end.

The tender shoots are used by the natives in their curries.

It has the habit and appearance of *Grass*, *Leaves*, or *Chenopodium*, but the number of stamens and seed without the history or description of one of the species that gives a species of that name. I have repeatedly examined the flowers of different plants of different periods and places without ever being able to discover any thing like a corresponding organ, and I must conclude this a bad description of *Grass*, *Leaves*, or *Chenopodium*, and that the former descriptions thereof have been inaccurate.

BASSELLA Schreb. gen. n. 520.

Calyx seven-cleft, with the two opposite divisions broader; at last it produces a berry. *Seed* one.

B. alba. Willd. l. 1514.

Perennial, twining. *Leaves* cordate, smooth, entire, fleshy.

Basella kura, or *Matto-bat-alla*, are its Teluga names when cultivated, and *Alla-bat-alla* when wild.

Port. the *Basilica*, and Hindoo name of the cultivated variety and lamp when wild.

Gand. Calab. Rumph. amb. 5. p. 117.

The natives of the Coromandel coast reckon five varieties of this; three of these are cultivated, and two wild; the wild sorts are,

1st. *Yera*, or *Pola-bat-alla*, the Teluga name of the red wild *Basella*.

Rosa, lamp of the Benches.

Basella kura. Willd. l. 1513.

Gand. Calab. Rumph. amb. 5. 117. t. 154. f. 2. Ind.

In food when in hedges, &c. twining round other plants to a considerable extent, the stems, and branches smooth, as thick as a quill, and deeply tinged red.

2d. *Alla-bat-alla*, above mentioned, grows with the first in hedges, and differs from it only in the colour of the stems and branches; here they are always pure green.

The cultivated sorts are,

1st. *Yera*, or red garden *Basella*.

It differs from the wild red in being more luxuriant; it is not much cultivated.

2d. *Yera*, or white garden *Basella*.

Port. the *Ala-bat-alla* and *Basilica*.

Like the first, it differs from the wild white only in being more luxuriant, according to the nature of the soil, and is much cultivated. The above two are generally raised from the seeds.

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34. Pehla, or large Ratsalla of the Telingas.

B. lucida, and cordifolia, Willd. l. 1514.

Poissag of the Hindoos and Bengalees.

Basella, Rheed. Mal. 7. t. 24.

This is much cultivated, and always from slips taken from the old plants; it grows to a great size running over extensive trellises, erected for the purpose, and generally about the houses of the natives, where its numerous, large, succulent branchlets and leaves form a most agreeable shade to protect them from the heat of the sun. This variety is also more used as a pot herb by the natives, than any of the other four, though all are reckoned equally wholesome.

I think the whole may be reckoned varieties of one species, and probably *Basella Japonica* *Burm. ind. l. 39. f. 4.* is nothing more than from a stunted specimen of one of these varieties.

EVOLVULUS. Schreb. *gen. n.* 524.

Calyx five-leaved. *Corol* campanulate, plaited. *Germ.* *Capsules* superior, two-celled cells, two-seeded.

II. 1. *E. alsinoides, Willd. l. 1517.*

106 Perennial, diffuse, hairy. *Leaves* subsessile, oblong, hairy. *Peduncles* from one to three-flowered; *fruit* drooping.

2. *E. hirsutus, Willd. l. 1517.*

Vistun-chaudh. *Rheed. Mal. 11. t. 64.*

Anagallis hirsuta minor. *Burm. zepl. t. 6. f. 1. and t. 9. f. 1.* seems also the same plant.

Is a native of the various parts of India, and in blossom most part of the year.

Root perennial. *Stem* scarcely any, but numerous, very slender, caespitose, round, bifarious branches, which, while young, are covered with long, soft, white hairs. *Leaves* alternate, bifarious, subsessile, oblong, entire, hairy on both sides. *Peduncles* axillary, solitary, longer than the leaves, jointed near the middle, where two opposite, lanceolate bractes are inserted; from one to three-flowered, but one is the most common number; while in blossom erect, afterwards drooping. *Calyx* of five lanceolate, hairy leaflets. *Corol* rotate-campanulate, margin almost entire, deep bright blue. *Stamens* crowning the mouth of the very short tube. *Germ* ovate. *Styles* two, but each three-fourths two-cleft. *Stigmas* simple. *Capsule*, and seed as in *Convolvulus*.

3. *E. pilosus, R.*

Perennial, diffuse, hairy. *Leaves* sessile, linear-lanceolate. *Peduncles* three-flowered, and amply bracted. *Style* single, two-cleft.

A native of Hindoostan. In the Botanic Garden at Calcutta, it is in flower most part of the year.

II. *Root* perennial. *Stem* scarcely any, but several, somewhat ligneous branches spread close on the ground; tender parts clothed with soft, appressed hairs. *Leaves* alternate, remote, sessile, linear-lanceolate, hairy. *Peduncles* axillary, very short, hairy, three-flowered. *Flowers* nearly sessile on the common peduncle. *Corol* short-campanulate, white; margins crenate. *Style* single, two-cleft.

107 4. *E. angustifolius, R.*

Diffuse, filiform, every part clothed with brown, sericeous pubescence. *Leaves* sessile, linear-lanceolate. *Peduncles* longer than the leaves, from one to three-flowered. *Styles* two, each two-cleft.

A native of the Moluccas, agreeing well with Brown's figure of *Convolvulus herbaceus erectus*, 152. *t. 10. f. 2.* except that his plant is erect, and nearly smooth; whereas this spreads on the ground, and is very villous. I therefore think it must be different.

PENTANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

ARALIA. Schreb. *gen. n.* 525.

Involucere to the umbellet. *Calyx* five-toothed. *Corol* five-petalled. *Germ* five-celled; cells one-seeded, attachment superior. *Berry* inferior, five-seeded. *Embryo* inversed and furnished with a perisperm.

1. *A. digitata, R.*

Subarborescens, unarmed. *Leaves* digitate. *Leaflets*, broad-lanceolate, entire. *Panicles* terminal.

Vujala. *Rheed. Mal. 7. t. 28.*

Hind. Dain.

A native of the Circar mountains and lately found by Dr. Buchanan about Lukshmeepoor. Flowering time the rainy season. Young trees are in the Botanic Garden at Calcutta, where they grow luxuriantly, but always continue bushy, somewhat scandent and from the lower branches, many roots continually descend into the ground or embrace other trees. The bark is smooth, and on the young shoots of a bright deep green colour.

II. *Leaves* round the ends of the young shoots digitate. *Leaflets* petiolated, generally five or six, and of different size, oblong, pointed, entire, smooth on both sides, the shortest about

the length of the common petiole. *Petioles* stem-clasping, round, smooth. *Petiolets* the largest about an inch round, and smooth. *Cubellots* globular, numerous, inserted alternately in many long, ter. quadr. leafless panicliforms the whole forming a large open panicle. *Phlores* very numerous, small. *Calyc.* *involucre* of the globular umbellet, scarcely any. *Pedicel* a five-sided marginal elevation round the germ. *Corolla petals* five, inserted on the five marginal sides of the perianth. *Stamens* five. *Germ* inferior, five-celled, with a slender ovule in each attached to the top of the cell, &c. exactly as in the ripe state. *Berry* round, size of a small pea, smooth, yellow, five-celled. *Seed* solitary, attached to the top of the cell when fully, under the remains of its stigma, straight and sharp on the inner edge, convex on the end in the interior. *Leaves* of single, white. *Perisperm* conform to the seed, entire, pure white, of a firm and rather tough consistence. *Embryo* inverse, scarcely half the length of the perisperm. *Cotyledons* two, linear. *Radicls* cylindric, superior, immediately within the umbilicus.

In *Heder. Linnæa* which this species most resembles, the style which is single, is as long as the filament, and ends in a single acute stigma; consequently they cannot be the same, though in the *Banksia Linnæa* and I believe my plant is there marked *H. terebinthina*.

2. *A. rubea* *multiflora*, R.

A boeas, roundish. *Leaves* pinnate, *lobes* numerous; *inflorescence* terminal.

Papua *diversis*. *Rumph. Amb. I. p. 149. t. 53. f. 1.*

A native of the Malacca Islands, from thence introduced into the Botanic Garden at Calcutta in 1708; where it blossomed in April, but has never ripened its fruit in Bengal.

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Trunk straight, perfectly simple, about twelve feet high, and slightly broader in circumference towards the top marked with the large leaf scars of the fallen leaves, otherwise perfectly smooth, and ash coloured. *Leaves* round the top of the plant below the inflorescence, minutely serrate, drooping, about six feet long. *Leaves* about twenty pair, opposite, subsessile, drooping ovate lanceolate, margins very finely and slightly serrate, very smooth on both sides except surface shining; length from four to eight inches, and from two to three broad. *Petioles* smooth, sharp on the upper edge joined at the insertion of the leaves, and then much rounded. *Leaves* of two and three pairs of small pinnules joining as in *Corypha umbellata*, from the apex of the stem. *Pinnules* like a fan and composed of nerves, primary, five good, compound branches of from three to four feet in length, while the numerous diverging branches of them are from six to nine inches long, and support numerous alternate drooping pinnules of small, greenish leaves, of from six to twelve small sessile, ovate, entire flowers. *Pinnules* opposite. *Leaves* also very minute. *Calyc* superior, commonly five-toothed. *Petal* five, *lobes* lanceolate, spreading. *Phlores* shorter than the petals, spreading. *Stamens* five. *Germ* inferior, convex with the insertion of the pedicel and standing with a convex, greyish coloured globe from its centre rise the five styles, which are in some degree curved, and shorter than the corolla. *Stigma* five, distinct, and simple.

LINUM 8941, page 528

Calyc five-toothed. *Corolla* trumpet-shaped. *Corolla* superior, from five to six-toothed, from ten to twelve-toothed, with one seed in each cell.

1. *L. lineare* *Walt. I. 1. 1533.*

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Annual, ramous. *Calyc* and *corolla* in most. *Petal* crenate. *Leaves* alternate, bipinnate.

Seed *linear*.

Head *linear*.

Root *moderate*.

Much cultivated over the Northern parts of India for the seed, from which the Hindoos extract the oil. They make no use of any other part of the plant.

2. *L. tessellatum*, R.

Shrubby. *Leaves* alternate, oval. *Pinnules* trifid at the base with alternate sterile bristles. *Stigma* *linear*. *Corolla* six-toothed, twelve-celled.

Head *linear*, *linear*.

A beautiful plant I have only met with in the garden of the curious at Calcutta, though it is indigenous in Hindoos, and in some parts of Bengal. Flowering time, the collection. It grows readily from seeds of the seed; consequently, scarcely propagated; it is not a rare plant in the garden of Calcutta.

Seed or rather *berry* numerous, subsessile, the whole shrub about two or three feet high. *Bark* subcylindrical. *Leaves* alternate, short-petioled, ovate-oblong, with a bristled petiole, the lower are more minutely serrate toward the apex; both sides smooth, size very variable. *Stigma* *linear*. *Pinnules* *linear*, petioled, large, of a bright, deep rich yellow colour, incised. *Bracts* none, unless some small linear leaves which surround the whole but may be so called. *Calyc* five-toothed; *lobes* *linear*, lanceolate, acute, sessile, of the perianth. *Petal* five, *lobes* the length of the corolla, forming as it were a tube. *Leaves* *linear*, round, *lobes* *linear* below the bristles, into the ring formed round the area by the union of the bases of the filaments on the inside of the neck of each petal are two small bristles. *Pinnules* *linear*, as long as the calyx, becoming broad towards the base, and then covered with five, small, linear-like bristles placed between them. *Anthers* sagittate. *Germ* *linear*, globular, six-celled, with one *ovule* in each, attached to the top of the

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axis. *Styles* three, considerably longer than the stamens. *Stigma* headed, undivided. *Capsule* globular, smooth, size of a large pea, six-celled, six-valved. *Seeds* solitary, reniform.

This plant is highly ornamental. *Miller's* two figures in plate 268. are not unlike it in any respect; yet I think it is evident they cannot be the same; it seems more nearly allied to *Linum*, for in all respects the characters agree perfectly, except in the three *styles* and *capsule*. I have therefore called it *Linum trigynum*.

AGELALIS. Brown.

Calyx cylindric sulcated, five-toothed. *Petals* five and with the five filaments, united at the base. *Germ* superior, one-celled, one-seeded, attachment from the base of the cell to the apex of the ovula.

A. rotundifolia. R.

Leaves alternate, orbicular; *petioles* long, sheathing and winged.

A small ramous shrub found with *Rhizophora*, &c. growing on the banks of the salt-water creeks which intersect the lower part of the delta of the Ganges. Flowering time December.

Stem scarcely any, but many ascending, smooth, dichotomous branches and branchlets. *Leaves* alternate, petioled, orbicular, entire, glossy, most finely veined, from two to three inches each way. *Petioles* as long as the leaves, sheathing, broad-winged, smooth; when they drop, annular, permanent marks are left in the branches. *Recept.* axillary and terminal, the latter dichotomous or even sub panicled, round, and smooth. *Flowers* numerous, pretty large, pale yellow, short-pedicelled. *Bracts* three to each flower, oval, sheathing, clammy. *Calyx* cylindric, sulcated, clammy, mouth five-toothed. *Corol*, it may be called one petalled, with filaments inserted on the mouth of the tube; or five petalled, and those inserted on the tube, formed by the base of the filaments, *lamina* oblong, recurved over the mouth of the calyx. *Filaments* five, shorter than the corol. *Anthers* linear-oblong. *Germ* superior, oblong, five-grooved, closely embraced by the tube, formed by the stamens and petals, one-celled, containing a single *ovula*, pendulous at the end of a long umbilical cord which rises from the bottom of the cell. *Styles* five, rather longer than the stamens. *Stigmas* large.

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ALDROVANDA. Schreb. gen. n. 529.

Calyx five-parted. *Corol* five-petalled. *Capsule* superior, five-valved, one-celled. *Seeds* longitudinally affixed to the inside of the valves of the pericarp.

A. verticillata. R.

Twining. *Leaves* verticelled, wedge-shaped.

Beng. Malacca-jhanjee.

Found swimming on ponds of water over Bengal during the cold and hot season.

I have never seen it in any other form than that of detached pieces from one to three inches long, sometimes ramous, sometimes simple. The *stems* are round and smooth with verticells of six or eight leaves at every quarter of an inch or less.

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Leaves sessile, verticelled, wedge-shaped, ending in four or five bristly horns of nearly the same length; over the insertion of the middle pair is inserted a crescent-shaped, winged utricle, the body of which is inflated, and serves to keep the plant suspended on the water. *Peduncles* axillary, solitary, about the length of the leaves and their horns, one-flowered. *Calyx*, *corol*, &c. as in the genus except that here the seeds are numerous.

DIOSCOREA. Schreb. gen. n. 531.

Calyx five-cleft. *Corol* five-petalled. *Capsule* superior, one-celled opening into five valves at the top. *Seeds* numerous.

D. Burmanni. Willd. l. 544.

Scapes axillary. *Leaves* radicul. cuneate, spatulate, ciliate, pressing close on the ground in a circle. *Stipules* petiolar, varicose, from three to six-cleft.

Ros solis zeylanica, &c. *Burm. zeyl.* l. 91. f. 2.

Native of Coromandel, Ceylon, &c.

D. indica. Willd. l. 1546.

Stems ramous, leaf-bearing. *Leaves* linear, ciliate.

Ros solis ramosa. *Burm. zeyl.* l. 94. f. 1.

Araka puda. *Rheed. Mal.* 10. t. 20.

A native of Coromandel, &c. Flowering time the cold season.

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CLASS VI.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

URANIA. Schreb. gen. n. 539.

Calyx a common spathe. *Corol* six-petalled. *Germ* three-celled. *Ovula* numerous; attachment septal. *Capsule* inferior, three-celled, three-valved. *Seeds* in two rows, axilled. *Embryo* centripetal, and furnished with a perisperm.

V. speciosa, Willd. 2, p. 7.

Ravenelia madagascariensis. *Sonner. it. ind.* 223. t. 124-5 and 6.

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In 1802 three plants of this elegant tree were brought from the Island of Mauritius by Capt. Te mant to the Botanic Garden at Calcutta. They were planted in different soils, and situations. That which was in a very moist place, and in a rich brownish black soil, thrived more luxuriantly than the other two, though in a soil equally rich but lighter coloured, much lighter and drier; the former flowered for the first time about the close of 1806 and again in September, 1807, when the accompanying and following description was made. The seed of the first crop of flowers ripened in November, 1807.

Trunk of the tree new in flower, simple, and straight, eighteen inches to the leaves, and thirty-six in circumference, round, and marked with the circular impressions of the leaves that have fallen off. *Leaves* entire, biterrous, alternate, approximating, petioled, erect when they first appear, and in all directions from that to diverging when about to decay, like the ribs of a semi-circular fan, linear, oblong, nearly truncate at both ends, very smooth on both sides, veins simple, diverging in a waving line, length about six feet and the breadth from two to three. *Petioles* about eight feet long, sheathing, a deep groove runs along the upper edge except for two or three inches at the apex; under side round, and smooth. *Spadix* axillary, solitary, much shorter than the petioles; in our young trees many leaves intervene; biterrous, branches simple. *Spathæ*, common, three or four, alternate, embracing the stalks of the spadix, which are mostly hid in the groove of the next petiole below. Partial spathe, more widely curved, from twelve to twenty-four inches long, the inferior being about twice the length of the uppermost, each enclosing about ten flowers in each side, every one of these flowers is also enclosed by its own proper spathe. *Flowers* large, white, sessile, alternate in two rows on the upper side of the branches of the spadix, before expansion, included in a horizontal line; when expanded, erect, inodorous; while in blossom the spathe is all completely filled with a spongy substance of clear, gelatinous matter. *Calyx* not more than the spathe is already described. *Corol* six petalled, three inner and three outer, all nearly equitant, straight, and of a very rigid texture, five of them are nearly equal in size; the sixth (one of the inner three) is much smaller, the other two of this series adhere long ways by their margins, overlapping each other, which may have occasioned the corol to have been called *five-petalled*, but these slender partitions, and separation both above and below, is fully paid to very different parts. *Stamens* six, the length of the corol. *Anthers* linear, slightly renate, twice as long as their thicker filament. *Germ* inferior, obliquely linear, three-celled with two vertical rows of *ovules* in each cell attached to the partition. *Style* rather longer than the stamens, slender and very stiff. *Stigma* clavate, perforated, three-lobed like the stamens, and entire. *Capule* inferior, linear, oblong, less convex on one side, and the separation marked by two opposite longitudinal sharp ridges; size of a small nutmeg, smooth, dark brown. *Filaments* trifid, fibrous texture, three-celled, three-valved, opening from the apex. *Seeds* many, rounded, in two rows, attached to the inner edge of the partition, very hard and perfectly beautiful green-coloured (all the robe of *Prunella*.) *Pericarpium* conform to the seed, white, friable. *Endospermium* pointing from basally to the umbilicus of the seed, pure white; varying its shape from that of a common flask to that of a retort.

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BROMELIA, Schreb. *gen. n.* 510

Calyx three-parted. *Petals* three, with a nectarial scale at the base of each. *Berry* superior, three-lobed.

1. *B. ananæ*, Willd. 2, p. 7.

Leaves acute with spinous points. *Spike* tufted.

Kapa-tjakku. *Rheed Mal.* 11. t. 1, and 2.

Benz. Ananæ.

I do not know that it has been found indigenous in any part of India. Its not being a native of India is supported by the various vernacular names, evidently derived from *ananæ*, as well as by there being no Sanscrit name for so remarkable a plant. A thing which could so easily have happened if it had been a native of the East Indies. The general flowering time in India is about the beginning of the hot season.

There is a very beautiful striped-leaved variety of this species found at Malacca.

BURMANIA, Schreb. *gen. n.* 512.

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Calyx gibbous, mouth six toothed; the alternate one very small, (or they may be called petals.) *Corolla* six. *Stamens* in pairs. *Capule* inferior, three-celled. *Seeds* numerous.

1. *B. detorta*, Willd. 2, 16.

Leaves sword-shaped. *Spike* double.

Burmannia pinnatifida. *Burm. zeyl.* p. 50. t. 20, f. 1.

It is a native of Ceylon.

Root of numerous capillary fibres, annual. *Leaves* radicle, sword-shaped. *Scape* erect, from twelve to twenty inches high, round, pointed, with a sword-shaped sheath at each joint. *Spike* double, spreading in opposite directions. *Bractes* lanceolate, one flowered. *Flowers* erect, subsessile on the upper side of the spikes, pale blue. *Calyx* gibbous, one-lobed; mouth six parted, divisions alternate, larger permanent, and keeled on the back. *Corol* none, unless the three smaller divisions of the calyx be so called. *Filaments* none. *Anthers* three, joined

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to the sides of three large, ox-head-shaped glands, affixed to the calyx just below the smaller divisions thereof. *Germ* inferior, three-sided, three-winged, the wings a continuation of those of the calyx. *Style* erect. *Stigmas* three, large, emarginate. *Capsule* three-winged, three-cornered, three-celled, three-valved. *Seeds* numerous.

2. *B. triflora*, R.

11. *Flowers* about three in a terminal head. *Leaves* ensiform. Found by Mr. W. Roxburgh on Prince of Wales' Island. *Root* annual, consisting of a few small fibres. *Leaves*, few round the base, those of the scape ensiform, smooth. *Scape* filiform, erect, generally simple, invested in a few remote leaf-like scales; height about six inches. *Flowers* from two to four, terminal, short pedicelled, large, and beautiful. *Bractes* ensiform, one at the base of each pedicell. *Calyx* superior, subcylindric, amplex three-winged, mouth six-toothed, the three alternate, (*Corol* of Linnæus,) very small, and ensiform. *Filaments* short in the mouth of the calyx. *Authers* three-pair. *Germ* inferior. *Style* rather shorter than the calyx. *Stigma* three-cleft. *Stipules* emarginate, adhering to the stamina. *Capsule* three-celled. *Seeds* numerous, minute, attached to the inner angle of the cells.

TRADESCANTIA. Schreb. gen. n. 543.

Calyx three-leaved, or three-parted. *Filaments* bearded, or naked. *Germ* three-celled. *Cells* few-seeded, attachment inferior. *Capsule* superior, three-celled, three-valved. *Seeds* few. *Embryo* in the back of the ample perisperm, centrifugal.

1. *T. axillaris*, Willd. 2. 20.

Annual, creeping. *Flowers* axillary. *Calyx* one-leaved. *Corol* one-petalled. *Filaments* bearded, and clubbed.

Nirpalla. *Rheed. Mal.* 10. p. 25. t. 13.

Hind. Baganella.

Teling. Gola grandee.

Annual, a native of moist pasture ground, borders of rice fields, &c. appearing and flowering during the wet and cold season.

11. *Root* fibrous. *Stem*, there is in young plants an erect one, but in old ones it is depressed, and appears like one of the many long creeping branches that issue from its base, all are round, smooth, jointed and often coloured. *Leaves* alternate, sheathing, lanceolate, spreading striated; *mouths* of the sheaths ciliate. *Flowers* axillary two or three, but in succession, so that there is never more than one expanded at a time, they are pretty large; colour a deep, beautiful, blue purple. *Calyx* membranaceous, three-parted. *Corol* one-petalled, funnel-form; *tube* cylindric, twice as long as the calyx. *Segments* three, cordate. *Filaments* six, the length of the corol, and inserted into its tube near the base; toward the apex swelled into an oblong pellucid body, and a little below surrounded with beautiful, jointed hairs. *Authers* incumbent. *Germ* superior, three-sided. *Style* the length of the stamens, and near the apex swelled like the filaments.

Cattle are very fond of this plant.

2. *T. tuberosa*, Corom. pl. 2. n. 100.

Perennial, creeping; radical leaves ensiform, canine, lanceolate, and downy. *Spikes* erect. *Corol* one petalled. *Filaments* bearded and clubbed.

A native of moist vallies.

Root tuberos, perennial. *Stems* several, creeping, round, jointed, from six to thirty inches long; there is a tuft of three or four, liliaceous, sword-shaped leaves, issuing immediately from the heads of the tuberos roots or rather their sheaths, forming a head from whence the roots and procumbent stems issue. *Leaves* of the stems linear-lanceolate, sheathing striated, under side tinged with purple and downy. *Spikes* terminal, or from the interior axills, one or two together; peduncled, beautiful, imbricated as in *T. cristata*, with two rows of falcate, ciliate bractes. *Flowers* one in the axill of each bracte, small, blue purple. *Corol* one-petalled, &c. as in the last described. *Stamens* and *pistil* as in *T. axillaris*.

3. *T. paniculata*, R.

Annual, partly erect. *Leaves* lanceolate. *Panicles* terminal. *Corols* three-petalled. *Filaments* naked.

Teling. Kanda amadikada.

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A native of moist vallies.

Root fibrous, annual. *Stems* creeping, with their extremities erect, jointed, smooth. *Leaves* lanceolate, sheathing. Mouth of the sheaths woolly. *Panicles* terminal, globular, many-flowered, hairy. *Flowers* small, blue. *Calyx* three-leaved, hairy. *Corol* three-petalled, the superior two, large, and ovate, the third lanceolate. *Filaments* simple, inserted round the germ, as long as the petals, without hairs or swelling.

4. *T. imbricata*, Corom. pl. 2. N. 103.

Creeping. *Leaves* lanceolate-cordate, stem-clasping and sheathing. *Spikes* secured, imbricated with two rows of bractes. *Corols* one-petalled, funnel-shaped.

Vetla eitu. *Rheed. Mal.* 7. t. 58.

Common on wet ground over most parts of India during the latter part of the wet season.

Root annual. *Stems* or *branches* creeping, jointed, round, pretty smooth, a small woolly ridge runs from joint to joint, being a continuation of the fissure of the base of the leaf next above; length from one to two feet. *Leaves* stem-clasping, sheathing, lanceolate-cordate, entire, somewhat fleshy, beautifully striated; margins woolly, otherwise smooth from two to three inches long, and about one broad. *Spikes* terminal, solitary, sessile, recurved over the base of the last leaf, which may be called a common spathe, secund, imbricated with two pair

effumate, sessile bristles, each row generally consisting of from six to sixteen pair. *Flowers* sessile, one to each bracte, opening in succession, pale blue. *Calyx* three-parted, ciliate on the back and margins. *Corol* one petalled, funnel-shaped; border of three equal divisions. *Filaments* five inserted round the base of the germ, spirally twisted, and hairy. *Style* spirally twisted, naked. *Stigma* pitcher-shaped. *Seeds* two in each cell, pitted on the back.

Note. The corol being of one petal precludes the idea of its being *T. cristata*.

There is a variety with dark blue flowers.

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PONTEDERIA, Schreb. *gen. n.* 545.

Calyx, *spathe* common. *Corol* six-petalled or parted. *Stamens* and *style* ascending. *Capsule* superior, three-celled, three-valved.

1. *P. rapialis*, Willd. 2. 23. *Coccol. pl. n.* 110.

Leaves cordate, acute, from five to seven-nerved; *racemes* peduncled, after the flowers decay, recurved.

Criminals. *Rheed. Mal.* 11. t. 41.

Sax. Neotropica.

Reng. Niooka.

Teling. Nircaudha.

A native of the borders of sweet water lakes or marshy places. It flowers during the rains.

Root perennial, creeping. *Leaves* radical, narrow-ovate, pointed, entire, smooth, green; from two to four inches long, and from one to two broad. *Petioles* sub-erect, tapering, fistulous smooth, from six to twelve inches long; those that bear a raceme are swelled a little about the middle, and there open like a spittle lengthways near the base, those that do not bear leaves are colored into a sheath which embraces the exterior leaves. *Racemes* short pedicled, after flowering time, drooping, from six to twelve flowered. *Petioles* about three quarters of an inch long. *Filaments* six, and stout. *Calyx* no other than the common spathe of the raceme. *Pistils* six, the three exterior are the smallest, and oblong, the three interior obovate. *Filaments* ascending, inserted at the base of the germ, the lowermost one is generally linear, and two-side, its lower division bears a blue anther, the other nothing; the rest are yellow. *Germ* superior. *Style* single. *Stigma* glandular.

2. *P. hastata*, Willd. 2. 21. *Coccol. pl.* 2. N. 111.

Leaves triangular, or hastate, pointed, many-nerved. *Racemes* subsessile, erect.

Teling. Nircaudha.

A native of marshy places, or shallow sweet water. It flowers during the rainy and cold season.

Root perennial, thick, pongy, creeping when long, a little fleshy with many fibres issuing from every part. *Leaves* radical; those that bear the flowers a little more elevated, but differing in no other respect from the rest; broad-sagittate, or triangular, very entire, pointed, very smooth and glossy, from six to seven inches long, and from five to six inches broad, posterior angles generally obtuse. *Petioles* the flower-bearing longest and grow a little swelled near the apex, and there on the fore part, split like a sheath for the passage of the raceme; the other petioles are increased near the base into a large sheath, which embraces those within, they are tapering, sometimes spotted with small purple dots, from eight to twenty-four inches long, and not exceeding the flower-bearing petioles, or scape. *Racemes* subsessile, erect while they are in flower, when young, gradually lengthening as the flowers expand. *Stamens* six. *Flowers* numerous, pedicled, closely surrounding every part of the raceme; those near the apex longest and most and continue in succession. When they are large, and of a beautiful bright blue-violet colour. *Petioles* round, smooth, about an inch long. *Pistils* six, within, the first interior longest, and oblong; the three exterior oblong. *Filaments* six, short, the lower rather longer, and as in the last kind or kind and roundish with a double anther. *Filaments* linear, erect, the lowermost one is much larger and linear, the rest are yellow. *Germ* superior, ovate, with three cells, each containing numerous ovules attached to a vertical thickened line, or a receptacle on each side of the partition. *Style* single, ascending, rather longer than the stamens. *Stigma* downy.

3. *P. Plantaginifolia*, R.

Diffuse. *Leaves* narrow, cordate. *Racemes* peduncled, three-flowered.

Plantaginifolia stellatofolia. *Pluck.* t. 2215. f. 4. agrees much better with this, than with *P. rapialis*.

A native of marshy, or watery places over Bengal. It flowers during the rains. *Stems* annual, and very trailing, but spreading on the ground for a few inches so that the radical fibres issue through the sheaths of the leaves and strike into the earth. *Leaves* petiol'd, narrow-ovate, entire, taper, obtuse pointed, smooth; *lobes* semicircular; *nerve* about five, and faintly visible on the under-side only; the largest of the leaves is about two inches long and one broad. *Pistils* from three to four inches long, round, variously curved, with an opening about the middle on the inside for the raceme; from the mouth of the stem issuing here, a very large tapering ligule, or bracte rises. *Racemes* peduncled, from two to four flowered, and erect till they decay, then recurved. *Flowers* large for the size of the plant, short-pedicled, bright, deep blue. *Calyx* the spathe of the raceme, inserted near its base. *Corol* one-petalled, to the base six-lobed, *divisions* linear-obovate, the interior three narrower. *Filaments* five smaller, and one large, with a linear anther as in *P. rapialis* and *hastata*. *Anthers* on the small filaments, small and roundish; on the large, sagittate, oblong. *Germ* oval, three-celled, each containing

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- Page numerous *ovula* attached to septal receptacles not far removed from the axis. *Style* shorter than the *stamina*. *Ovary* oblong three-celled, three-valved. *Seeds* numerous, round.
- Ed. 1. *P. dilatata*, *Squire's embassy to Ava*.
Leaves cordate-sagittate. *Umbel* peduncled, drooping; *flowers* numerous, long-pedicelled.
Hind Calcutta.
11. A Native of Pegu, &c. It flowers during the rainy season.
- 124 5. *P. sagittata*, *R.*
Leaves sagittate; *umbel* sessile; *flowers* long-pedicelled.
A Native of low wet places near Chittagong.

PANCRATIUM, Schreb. *gen. n.* 551.

Corol superior, infundibuliform, crowned with a campanulate, stamiferous nectary.

1. *P. zeylanicum*, *Willd.* 2. 11.

Leaves linear lanceolate. *Spathes* one-flowered. *Segments* of the corol longer than the tube. *Stamens* many. *Nectary* twelve-toothed. *Liliæ Indica*, *Rumph.* *Amb.* 64. 70 f. 2. and a tolerably good figure, but *Catteli Pala*, *Rheed.* *Mol.* 11. 1. 43 must certainly be excluded.

A native of the Molucca Islands and of Ceylon, from both places the roots have been received into this Garden, where they blossom about the beginning of the rain.

Root a round, smooth, truncated bulb, about an inch and a half in diameter. *Leaves* radical, bifarious as far as ten or twelve from the same bulb; slightly recurved, linear-lanceolate, pointed, smooth, from six to twelve inches long. *Scapæ* axillary, shorter than the leaves, a little compressed, smooth, supporting a single, large, pure white, faintly fragrant flower, which expands about sunset, and fades next morning. *Spathes* membranaceous, length of the tube of the corol. *Corol* superior; *tube* cylindric; *segments* of the border linear, revolute, longer than the tube. *Nectary* or crown of the corol spreading wide in the shape of a shallow bowl. The twelve divisions of its border acute. *Filaments* scarcely so long as the segments of the border of the corol, incurved.

2. *P. longiflorum*, *B. H.*

11. *Leaves* narrow lanceolate. *Spathes* one-flowered. *Segments* of the corol linear-lanceolate,
 125 half the length of the tube. *Stamens* incurved, scarcely longer than the divisions of the gibbous campanulate-twelve-toothed nectary.

A native of the Molucca, from whence the roots were brought to the Botanic Garden at Calcutta in 1798. It is in blossom about the beginning of the rains.

Leaves radical, narrow lanceolate, deep green and smooth on both sides; length about twelve inches, and less than one in breadth.

Scapæ much shorter than the leaves, and even shorter than the tube of the corol, compressed, one-flowered.

Flowers large, pure white, fragrant. *Corol*; *tube* pale green, cylindric, a little furrowed, about six inches long. *Filaments* incurved, and very little longer than the divisions of the nectary. *Anthers* large.

3. *P. biflorum*, *R.*

Leaves linear-emucate. *Spathes* from three to four-leaved, two or three-flowered. *Corol* with a long, slender, three-sided tube and linear segments of the same length. *Sinuses* of the nectary crose. *Filaments* length of the nectary.

A native of India, but scarce. Flowering time in the Botanic Garden at Calcutta, the rainy season.

Leaves from four to eight, bifarious, erect, flat, linearly wedge-shaped, rather obtuse, smooth on both sides, slightly reticulated with transverse green veins, length about twelve inches, by one broad. *Scapæ* shorter than the leaves, erect, smooth, a little compressed, supporting two or three, large, pure white, faintly fragrant flowers. *Spathes* three or four-leaved, two-flowered; *leaflets* of various sizes and linear. *Corol*; *tube* pale whitish green, three-sided, slender, from three to four inches long, divisions of the border linear, first expanding, then recurved, about as long as the tube. *Nectary* broad funnel-shaped, scarcely one third the length of the lacinae of the corol. *Sinuses* between the filaments crose. *Filaments* about as long as the nectary, spreading. *Anthers* first yellow, afterwards brown. *Style* longer than the stamens. *Stigma* three-lobed.

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4. *P. triflorum*, *R.*

Spathes three-flowered. *Leaves* linear acute; *Segments* of the corol shorter than the tube; fissures of the nectary alternately deeper, in which the incurved stamens are inserted.

Beng. Sada-kanoor.

An elegant species, with large fragrant flowers.

Since writing the above, I have seen in the 2nd. Vol. of the *Linnean Society's Transactions*, Mr. *Salisbury's* description of *P. verandun*, which he thinks is *P. maritimum* of *Linnaeus*, and from his accurate figures and description, find that my plant differs from his in the following respects.

1st. Here the leaves are more numerous, acute-pointed and not bifarious.

2nd. Here there are only from two to four flowers in the fascicle as also the ten divisions of the mouth of the nectary, are longer, waved, much more pointed than in 1st. and the filaments are at least two or three times longer than those divisions, whereas in his they are about the same length; so that I conceive this must be another species.

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Leaves six or eight from each bulb, sparse, straight, spreading a little, lanceolar, broad, obtuse, pointed, margins smooth, from twelve to eighteen inches long, and two and a half or three inches broad. *Scapes* from the axills of the old withered leaves, much compressed, about twelve inches high. *Involucere* two-leaved, from ten to twelve flowered. *Flowers* large, white and faintly fragrant, short-pedicelled. *Tube* slender, about three inches long, trigonal. *Segments* of the border six, linear, recurved, length of the tube. *Filaments* equal, and equally disposed, shorter than the segments of the border. *Anthers* linear, incumbent. *Germ, style, and stigma* as in the other species.

5. *C. longifolium. R.*

Bulb spherical, stemless. *Leaves* linear, long, drooping, channelled, margins slightly scabrous. *Umbel* from ten to twelve flowered; *flowers* subsessile.

A native of the interior parts of Bengal where it was found in single plants among grass, and on low inundated ground, by Dr. Carey, and by him introduced into the Botanic Garden at Calcutta, where it flowers and ripens its seed during the rainy season. It comes nearest *C. asiaticum*, but differs much in appearance, and in the size and shape of the bulb. This being a much better looking plant, the bulbous root has not the long spindle-shaped crown of that species, which penetrates deep into the mud on the borders of creeks, where that plant is naturally found.

Root many strong, fleshy fibres, from the crown of a round, truncated bulb, which penetrate deep into the soil. *Leaves* many, equally disposed in all sides, declinate, tapering regularly from the base to a fine point; general length from two to three feet, including their withered apices, concave, but no keel, margins cartilaginous, and hispid, striated, breadth about two inches at the base. *Scapes* axillary, length various; in low inundated places, sufficiently long to raise the flowers above the water; in the Botanic Garden, on dry ground, always much shorter than the leaves, variously bent, a little compressed, smooth.

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Umbel, with from eight to twelve sessile, large white, fragrant flowers, intermixed with filiform bractes. *Spathe* two-leaved. *Calyx* none. *Corol* and *tube* subcylindric, inside rugose, about four inches long. *Segments* of the border linear-lanceolate, rather shorter than the tube. *Filaments* ascending, coloured, nearly as long as the segments of the corol. *Anthers* incumbent, brown. *Germ* oblong, three-celled, each containing many (from eight to sixteen) ovula attached, or rather immersed in the margin of their vertically oblong parietal receptacles. *Style* as long as the stamina, above the tube coloured. *Stigma* small, three-lobed. *Pericarpium (Berry)* subrotund, from one to two inches in diameter according to the number of seeds, swelled out where the seeds are lodged, crumbling away, or otherwise decaying. *Seeds* from one to eight or ten, shape and size varying according to the number.

6. *C. lorifolium. R.*

Bulb cylindrically-ovate. *Leaves* very long, thong-shaped, margins scarcely scabrous. *Umbels* with about twenty pedicelled regular flowers.

A native of Pegu, from thence introduced by the Rev. F. Carey, into the Botanic Garden at Calcutta where it flowers about the close of the rains. It has immensely long, weak, recumbent leaves, the breadth of which at the base, the broadest part, is rather under two inches, and the length five feet. The bulbs thrive well, and produce abundance of suckers, by which it is very readily multiplied.

7. *C. Sumatranum. R.*

Stemless. Leaves linear-lanceolate, straight, stiff, channelled, margins hispid. *Umbel* from ten to twenty-flowered, flowers subsessile, regular.

A native of the interior parts of Sumatra, from thence Dr. Charles Campbell sent the plants to the Botanic Garden at Calcutta in 1801, where they thrive well, and blossom at different periods of the year.

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Root perennial, ovate, with many thick, fleshy, fibres, descending from its crown. *Stem* none, at least scarcely any thing that can be so called has yet appeared after ten years culture. *Leaves* radical, straight, rigid, linear-lanceolate, rather obtusely pointed, concave on the upper surface; smooth on both sides, with their margins whitish, callous and hispid, held between the light and the eye, beautifully striated with double lines, and tessellated with transverse green veins, from three to six feet long, and from three to six inches broad. *Scapes* axillary, solitary, much shorter than the leaves, smooth, a little compressed. *Umbel* from ten to twenty-flowered. *Involucere* two-leaved, with filamentaceous fibres mixed amongst the pedicells. *Flowers* large, white, pedicelled. *Corol; tube* cylindric, about four inches long, divisions of the border linear, as long as the tube, having their apices alternatly hooked. *Filaments* ascending, coloured, shorter than the segments of the corol. *Anthers* linear, incumbent. *Germ* inferior, subsessile, scarcely thicker than the tube of the corol, three-celled, in the inner angle of each is a fleshy succulent receptacle in which one, two, or three seeds are found immersed. *Style* shorter than the stamina. *Fruit* the size of a man's fist; cells uncertain, the partitions being obliterated, but the whole contains one, two, or three large, bulbiform seeds, covered with a tender, somewhat fleshy envelope, which does not open in any regular form, but soon decays.

8. *C. canaliculatum. R.*

Stemless. Leaves linearly tapering, smooth-margined, twice the length of the inflorescence. *Umbels*, from thirty to fifty-flowered; *flowers* pedicelled, regular. *Segments* of the border linear, channelled, obtuse, longer than the tube. *Leaves* from eight to fourteen, sparse, linear, tapering near the apex channelled, margins quite smooth; from three to five feet long, and from three to four inches broad. *Scapes* from the exterior axills, solitary, about two feet long, surface smooth, inside flattened, about as thick as a man's thumb. *Umbels* composed of

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about forty middling-sized, pure white, long-pedicelled, sweetly fragrant flowers. *Tube* of the corol sub-semicylindric, two and a half inches long; *border* of six linear channelled, obtuse, alternately uncinately recurved segments, which are larger than the tube. *Filaments* scarcely more than half the length of the segments of the border of the corol, ascending towards the point, curved. *Anthers* linear. *Germ* elevated on pretty long, thick pedicels, and as in the other species, only apparently three-celled, the receptacles being in fact parietal, and only meeting in the centre; *ovules* several, in two vertical rows, attached to the double margin of the receptacle. *Style* above the mouth of the tube, three-cornered, and about as long as the filaments. *Stigma* of minute lobes.

9. *C. superbum*. R.

Caulescent. *Leaves* lanceolate, smooth, margined. *Umbel* of from twenty to thirty, pedicelled flowers; *tube* of the corol equalling the regular border.

A native of the interior forests of Sumatra from whence sent by Dr. Charles Campbell to the Botanic Garden at Calcutta where it thrives luxuriantly, and blossoms at various periods through the year. This is the largest and by far the most beautiful species of *Crinum* I have yet met with, and if the fragrance of its numerous large flowers is taken into the account, it is probably the most desirable of all the liliaceous tribe.

Root of very fleshy, ramous fibres from the rounded base of the stem, for there is scarcely any appearance of a bulb. *Stems* short, in six or seven year old plants from twelve to eighteen inches high, as thick as a man's leg, or more, invested with the withered sheathes of the leaves from its base, and lower part shoots spring, in such abundance as to render it readily multiplied. *Leaves* sparse, sheathing, lanceolate, straight and smooth, margins also smooth; point blunt, deeply cuneate on the upper surface, level between the eye and the light they are beautifully marked with numerous, simple, straight, longitudinal lines, and between these, tessellated with transverse, green veins from three to six feet long, and from three to six inches broad about the middle, which is the broadest part. *Stipe* from the stem immediately below the leaves about three or four feet long, much compressed, particularly on the inside, and about as thick as a man's thumb. *Bracts* from twenty to thirty-flowered. *Perianth* of two large, long, cordate, reflexed, coloured exterior leaves; with numerous filaments mixed among the flowers. *Flowers* very large, tubular, rose coloured, delightfully fragrant; *tube* obscurely three-lobed, about five or six inches long, deeply colour'd; *segments* of the border equally distinct, linear, needle-like, reflexed, as long as, or longer than the tube, deep rose colour on the outside, pale pink within, and almost minutely minutely. *Germ* interior, elongate, three-celled, with a few seeds in each, attached to a fleshy receptacle, which appear to approximate in the centre, from the axes, but their real insertion is into the walls of the *Germ*. *Style* declinate, the length of the deeply colour'd, apically in-nerved, slender filaments. *Stigma* small, perfect d, and obscurely three-lobed.

The ripe seed vessel has not yet been found; they have continued abortive in Bengal.

9. *C. tomentosum*. R.

Caulescent. *Leaves* sparse, linear-lance. *Flowers* pedicelled, numerous, even as far as sixty in a hemispherical umbel. *Capitula* without a more bulbiform seed.

Crinum asiaticum. Bot. Mag. N. 1075, has the exact leaf of this species.

Radix tomentosa. Rumph. Arch. 6. cap. 1. t. p. 155. t. 69.

Beng. Bam Kanoor.

Camp. Ind. 36.

I have only found it in gardens; where it is indigenous I cannot say, in Ceylon I believe. *Flowers* at times the wet season, though more or less the whole year.

Stems short, but distinct, and stout. *Leaves* linear lanceolate, very smooth; margins most entire; under side elegantly striated length ways with deeper and lighter green; from three to four feet long, and from five to seven inches broad. *Stipes* axillary shorter than the leaves, smooth, a little compressed, as thick as a man's thumb. *Flowers* numerous, often fifty, growing in a hemispherical umbel, white, almost inodorous. *Spathes* twelve-lobed, with filiform leaves mixed among the flowers. *Stigma* small entire, three-sided. *Berries* roundish, the size of a large pigeon's egg, smooth crowned with the lower part of the remaining tube of the corol, seldom more than one-celled, without any narrow opening, and containing one or more large bulb-like, rugose, firm fleshy seeds; though in the germ there are the rudiments of three cells with many seeds in each.

Its immense large, beautiful, smooth, deep green leaves, make it conspicuous and desirable in the Flower Garden.

This plant has hitherto been blended with *Crinum asiaticum*, though no two species of liliaceous plants, of the same genus, can be more strongly marked, not only by the size, shape of the leaves, and number, &c. of the flowers in the umbel, but still more strongly by Toxicaria being caulescent; and the other most perfectly destitute of every appearance of a stem. It ought to be compared with Willd now's *Crinum bracteatum*.

10. *C. acerosum*. Willd. 2. 17.

Leaves reniform cordate, many-nerved. *Spathes* many flowered.

Cephalanthus. Rumph. Arch. 6. p. 160. t. 70. f. 1.

Pontederaca arborescens. Willd. 2. 45.

Introduced from Ambacca into the Company's Botanic Garden at Calcutta, where it blossoms in May and June, but rarely ripens its seeds.

Root bulbous, perennial. *Leaves* radical petiolated reniform-cordate, many nerved, entire, smooth corded sides, length and breadth nearly the same, and in healthy luxuriant plants about ten or twelve inches each way. *Petioles* smooth, deeply channelled. *Stipes* erect,

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Spathes three, many (from thirty to fifty) flowered. *Flowers* pedicelled, large, pure white, and fragrant. *Bractes* chaffy, intermixed amongst the pedicels of the flowers. *Corol* imbricatifolium. *Tube* slender, straight; divisions of the border shorter than the tube, alternately lanceolate and emiciform. *Filaments* inserted by broad, lobate, sometimes united, fleshy bases, into the mouth of the tube of the corol, rather shorter than its divisions. *Anthems* incumbent. *Germ* beneath, three-celled, with two seeds in each, attached to the inner angle of the cell. *Style* rather longer than the stamens. *Stigma* simple, acute. *Berry* as in the other species but smaller, and with rarely more than one bulbiform seed.

SECT. I. *Flowers declinate.*

11. *C. augustum* R.

Bulb columnar, mostly above ground. *Leaves* sparse, lanceolate, channelled, smooth-margined. *Scapes* lateral, the length of the leaves; *umbels* of from twenty to thirty, pedicelled, declinate flowers.

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From the Mauritius this magnificent plant has been introduced into the Botanic Garden at Calcutta, where it blossoms at various times throughout the year, but with the greatest luxuriance during the rains; the scapes are as thick as a child's wrist, above three feet long, and of a dark, reddish purple colour, the umbels wave then about thirty sweetly fragrant, rosy flowers, on pedicels from one to two inches long; and coloured like the scape; *tube* of the corol from four to five inches long, colour a lighter purple; *segments* of the border lanceolar, six inches long; *filaments* and *style* purple, declinate, with the incumbent *anthers* yellow. This is the only species known to me with any thing like a stem, and declinate flowers, nor can I reconcile it with any one of the many species of *Crinum* or *Amaryllis* hitherto described in any book that I have met with.

12. *C. latifolium*, Sp. pl. 119.

Bulb spherical, stemless. *Spathes* many, from ten to twenty-flowered. *Flowers* sessile, declinate, with an obliquely campanulate border. *Leaves* lanceolate, margins scabrous. *Amaryllis latifolia*, Willd. 2. 57.

Sjovanna-pola tali. Rheed, Mal. 11. t. 39.

Amaryllis ornata, Bot. Mag. N. 923, agrees so well with this as to induce me to think they are the same, or only varieties of one species.

A native of Bengal where it begins to blossom with the first showers in April, and continues to do so during the early part of the rainy season.

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I long consid red this most stately plant, a variety of *C. Zeylanicum*, but on taking up some of the bulbs of both sorts to send to England, I observed a greater difference in their appearance, than can be traced in the parts above ground, though even their disarrangements are sufficiently conspicuous to justify the separation. The following description will be found more comparative than usual with me, on account of their resemblance and no doubt both belong to *Crinum*, at least to the same genus, with our East India China. I do not therefore think L. Heritier, and after him Willdow, have rendered Botany any service by changing the place of *C. Zeylanicum* and *latifolium*.

Root a spheric; l. umbeated bulb, oft n two feet in circumference and rather more thickened at the base, than on the opposite end. In *C. Zeylanicum* it is ovate, never so large and abounds more in edweb-like fibres. *Leaves* numerous, radical, disposed equilly on all sides, lanceolate, wavel, smooth, tapering slowly from within a few inches of the base to rather a broad and obtuse point; *margins* scabrous, with minute, cartilaginous denticuli, length from one to three feet, and from three to five inches broad; in *Zeylanicum*, they are much narrower, the rib much more prominent, the length as much as three feet, the margins much more wavel, and perfee ly smooth; this mark alone is sufficient to distinguish the two plants. *Scapes* from the axills of the decayed leaves, somewhat compressed, as thick as a man's thumb and from twelve to twenty-four inches long; in *Zeylanicum* it is longer, and coloured. *Umbels* with from ten to twenty flowers; in *Zeylanicum* rarely so many; *spathes* in both the two, of an ovate, conic form, with many soft *filaments* mixed amongst the flowers. *Flowers* sessile, large, tube green; *border* very pale rose, almost white, faintly fragrant, particularly when they first expand soon after sunset. In *Zeylanicum* they are scarcely so large, and the colours are much more bright, almost like *Amaryllis vittata*. *Corol*: *tub* declinate, cylindric, obscurely three-sided, about four inches long. *Border* campanulate, horizontal; *segments* lanceolar, with rather soft, subulate points; length between three and four inches. *Filaments* six, shorter than the *segments* of the border of the corol, inserted on the mouth of the tube, declinate, with apices sharp, and always erect. *Anthems* flat, incumbent and tremulous, pale yellowish-grey. In *Zeylanicum* they are brown. *Germ* inferior, oblong, three-celled, with several *ovula* in each attached in two vertical rows, to the two lobes of the thick fleshy receptacles, which are substantially united to the wall of the germ, and only *separately* so to each other in the centre. *C. Zeylanicum* and our other Indian *Crinums* have exactly the same germ, and all produce large bulbous seeds. *Style* filiform, declinate projecting beyond the stamina. *Stigma* small, three-toothed. *Pericarpium*: *berry*, as in the plant quoted in the last paragraph, a soft somewhat fleshy perishable envelope which covers one, two, or three, rarely more large, fleshy, bulbiform seeds; no trace of either partitions or sutures to be found.

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13. *C. zeylanicum*, sp. pl. 321, Syst. veg. Horr. 318, &c.

Bulbs ovate, stemless. *Spathes* many, from ten to twelve flowered. *Flowers* sessile, declinate with a long recurved tube, and oblique, campanulate border. *Leaves* linear-lanceolate, keeled, much wavel, drooping; *margins* smooth.

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Bong Schultze & Thunb.
Tulip. Jav. &c. *Russ.* *Arch.* 5, t. 105.
Amoryllis, plant. *Linn.* *Enchir.* 1, 123.
A. zeyheriana Willd. 2, 56.
A. zeyheri R. & Th. 1171.

Grows wild on low, rich, uncultivated ground, and generally on the banks of rivers and water courses. Flowers first in May, and continues doing so during the rainy season.

Stamens two-lipped with linear, notched lobes, before and after the flowers. *Corolla* tube very long, recurved. *Bosch* & *Thunb.* exactly as in the other species.

Note. When the plant is suffered to remain some years in the same place, it multiplies so much as to form the hills nearly even with the surface of the earth, and then they begin to have a cone, which are formed by the enormous sheaths of the leaves, and in the next period subside and rot.

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Corolla *zeyheriana*, *Tulip.* *Bot. Rep.* 189, has lately been introduced from the Mauritius, into the Botanic Garden at Calcutta, where it grows luxuriantly, and blossoms with the other species, in May, and during the rains. It has almost the exact flower of my *C. latifolium*, with nearly the same of this species, only rather longer, and narrower, margins more wavy, and in *Tulip.* *zeyheriana* N. 500 of the same work, curled, and *zebrina*; in *Zeyheriana* *zeyheriana* N. 500.

11. *C. zeyheriana* R.
Tulip. *zeyheriana* R. *Stamens* from four to six-flowered; *filament* small, declinate; tube recurved, expanding the lanceolate segments of the banner. *Leaves* linear-lanceolate, wavy, notched; *corolla* *zeyheriana*.

This most elegant, rather small species, was introduced from Ambouy, into the Botanic Garden at Calcutta in 1778, where it blossoms during the rainy season, generally in July and August.

AMORYLLIS, Schult. & Thunb. 554

Corolla hexagonal, regular. *Filament* from the mouth of the tube, declinate, notched in proportion to direction.

1. *A. zeyheriana* Willd. 2, 61.
Stamens two parted, nearly equal. *Filament* p. 61. *Tube* short; divisions of the banner subequal, linear, wavy, notched. *Stamens* and *style* ascending, longer than the corolla.

Cal. Yorkon.
A native of Calcutta introduced into the garden at the Botanic Garden at Calcutta.

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2. *A. zeyheriana* Willd. 2, 77. *Bot. Rep.* 189.
Stamens from six to eight-flowered; *filament* short, declinate; segments of the banner linear, revolute, and wavy. *Leaves* linear.

A native of Calcutta from the garden at the Botanic Garden at Calcutta, where it blossoms about the close of the rainy season.

ALLIUM, Schult. & Thunb. 557

Stamens many-flowered. *Tulip.* *zeyheriana* 1. *Corolla* six-parted, expanding. *Capitulum* superior, three-lobed.

1. *Allium* R.
Root tuberos. *Scape* naked, nearly round, leaving only a ridge on one side. *Leaves* linear, flat. *Corolla* *zeyheriana*, expanded, and long.

Leaves linear, notched.
This plant I had introduced into Calcutta by the Hon. Mr. Dalrymple, well known to me with any species hitherto described. It grows in large tufts like *Allium* *perfoliatum*, or *cybus*.

Root tuberos, perennial, with numerous long, white, fleshy fibres. *Leaves* round, undulated for an inch or two, by means of their sheaths, and so on like a stem, above the sheaths they are linear, somewhat twisted, a little broader to the upper side, and convex under, with, mostly, about half the breadth of the scape. *Stamens* round, rising among the leaves, subequal, round, with a pretty deep red colour, and a little longer than the base. *Corolla* half the corolla. *Stamens* single, membranaceous, withering. *Pistil* oblong, acute. *Stamens* equal, similar, shorter than the pistil.

1. *Allium* *zeyheriana* in articles of diet and uses are used in Europe and other countries.

2. *A. Porphyra* Willd. 2, 58.
Stamens three-lipped. *Tulip.* *zeyheriana*. *Stamens* three-pointed. *Root* *zeyheriana*.

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Leaves *zeyheriana*.
Root *zeyheriana*.
Arch. *zeyheriana*.
3. *A. zeyheriana* Willd. 2, 58.
Stamens *zeyheriana*. *Tulip.* *zeyheriana*. *Root* *zeyheriana*. *Stamens* *zeyheriana*.
Stamens *zeyheriana*. *Stamens* *zeyheriana*.
Root *zeyheriana*, but generally pronounced *Ruscon*.
Root *zeyheriana*.
4. *A. zeyheriana* Willd. 2, 80.

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Scape naked, gibbous near the base, longer than the columnar leaves.

Arab. Basel, or Bassul.

5. *A. ascalonicum*. Willd. 2. 75.

Biennial. *Scape* naked, round, a little swelled below, and longer than the sub-columnar leaves. *Umbels* round, many-flowered. *Stamens* alternately swelled at the base. *Petals* equal, expanding, shorter than the stamens.

Beng. Peenj.

Sans. Polandoa.

This very useful *onion*, is much cultivated in India during the latter part of the rains, and the cool, dry months of October, November, December, January, and February, by planting the smaller bulbs, and offsets, or by the seed. The dry roots are universally sold in every market over India, and form a very considerable part of the diet of the natives. The general price in Calcutta is about two shillings the hundred weight.

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Root biennial, or more, consisting of a fascicle of several ovate oblong bulbs, generally (as found in the markets,) about as large as the first joint of the middle finger. *Leaves* somewhat bitarions, fistulous, more than semicylindrical, tapering, pointed, compressed toward the apex, smooth and shorter than the scapes. *Scapes* rising from the centre of the short stem formed by the united sheathes of the leaves, naked, round, smooth, slightly swelled towards the base and from thence tapering to the umbel, from one to two feet long. *Sheathes* shorter than the umbel, irregularly bursting into two or three subovate segments. *Umbels* globular, as much as two hundred-flowered. *Flowers* like those of the common onion, (*Cepa*.) *Petals* equal, expanding, shorter than the stamens, white, with a green keel. *Filaments* erect, alternately dilated at the base. *Anthers* ovate, green.

GLORIOSA. Schreb. gen. n. 561.

Calyx none. *Corol* six-petalled reflex. *Germ* superior, three-celled. *Cells* many-seeded, attachment central. *Style* oblique. *Capsule* three-celled, three-valved. *Seeds* several. *Embryo* double, furnished with a perisperm.

1. *G. superba*. Willd. 2. 95.

Root bulbous, biennial. *Stem* herbaceous. *Leaves* lanceolate, ending in a tendril.

Mendon. Rheed. Mal. 7. t. 57.

Hind. Cariari.

Beng. Ulat-chundal. Beshia langula.

Native of forests of India; it appears during the rainy season in Bengal, and is one of the most ornamental plants any country can boast of; the root is said to be a violent poison.

CURCULIGO. Gaert.

11.
144 *Calyx* none. *Corol* superior, pedicelled or sessile; border six-parted. *Germ* three-celled. *Cells* many-seeded; attachment central. *Capsule* veined, one-three-celled. *Seeds* few. *Embryo* cylindrical, radicle centripetal; perisperm ample.

1. *C. orchioides*, Gaert. Sem. 1. 63. Willd. 2. 105. *Corom.* pl. 1. n. 13.

Polygamous. *Leaves* linear-lanceolar, plaited; apices viviparous. *Corol* long-pedicelled.

Nela pana kelangu. Rheed. Mal. 12. t. 59. good. *Orchis amboinica major.* Rumph. Amb. 6. t. 54. f. 1.

Teling. Naula, Tadee.

A native of shady, uncultivated places about Samuleota, though by no means common; in my garden it flowers all the year round.

Root perennial, tuberous, with many fleshy, vermicular, fibres spreading in all directions. *Stem* none. *Leaves* numerous, radical, petioled, narrow-lanceolar, nerved, slender, when young there are a very few soft white hairs on them; from six to eighteen inches long, and from half an inch to an inch broad, their apices are viviparous, whenever they rest on the ground for any length of time. *Petioles* channelled, below sheathing, so as to embrace those within. *Racemes* solitary, axillary, two-ranked, with their apices just appearing above the earth. *Peduncles* compressed, clavate, about an inch long. *Bractes* one-flowered, below remote, above nearer, spathiform pointed, decreasing in length towards the top, so that the apices of the whole are nearly horizontal, (corymbiform). *Flowers* pretty large, yellow, the one or two lowermost are HERMAPHRODITE, above, all are male.

HERMAPHRODITE. *Calyx* none. *Corol* one-petalled, the border elevated above the soil on a long, slender, villous imperforated pedicel; segments of the border six, lanceolate, spreading, hairy on the outside. *Filaments* six, very short, inserted on the base of the segments of the border of the corol. *Anthers* linear, erect. *Germ* inferior, sessile, lanceolate, three-celled, with several ovula in each, attached to the axis. *Style* very short. *Stigma* large, tapering, apex more or less three-cleft. *Capsule*, when a germ, it shows three-cells, with the rudiments of six or eight seeds in each, but when the seeds are ripe, the number is only from one to four in the whole, and they seem as if in a transparent, fleshy, one-celled capsule, separated by a spongy substance. *Seeds* from one to four, shining black, beaked. *Male peduncle, corol, and stamens* as in the hermaphrodite; no germ, style, or stigma.

Note. It is a plant of no great beauty, nor are its flowers fragrant; variety alone must recommend it to a place in the Flower Garden.

2. *C. recurvata*, R.

Leaves lanceolar, plaited. *Raceme* globular, recurved. *Corol* sessile, rotate. *Capsule* Pago
Corey
Ed.
lanceiform, round, many-seeded.

It is a native of the eastern frontier of Bengal, from thence received into the Botanic Garden at Calcutta, where it blossoms, and ripens its seed the whole year round.

Root perennial, consisting of many fleshy fibres proceeding from a tuberculous stoloniferous body. *Stem* none. *Leaves* radical, plicated, lanceolar, recurved, plaited, entire, smooth on both sides, from one to three feet long, and from two to six inches broad. *Petioles* deeply channelled, one-third, or one-fourth the length of the leaves. *Stipules* axillary, about as long as the petioles, compressed, villous, apex recurved. *Racemes* solitary, strobiliform drooping. *Bractes* spatiform, solitary, singly one-flowered, villous, tapering, about as long as the pedicels and flowers taken together. *Flowers* hermaphrodite, yellow, expanding three quarters of an inch. *Calyx* none. *Corol* superior, sessile, rotate, six-parted. *Segments* lanceolate, spreading, villous on the outside, smooth and yellow, on the inner persistent. *Filaments* short, inserted on the short tube of the corol. *Antheas* linear, erect, adhering to each other in the syngenesious tribe. *Germ* obovate, hairy, three-celled, with many ovula in each, attached to the axis. *Style* longer than the stamens. *Stigma* dilated, subtrilobate. *Capsule* bearded, inferior, ovate, the size of a large pea, soft, and clothed with hairs not opening, three-celled with several seeds in each, arranged in two or three vertical rows, and attached to the axis. *Seeds* round, the size of a small grain of wheat, opaque, and like it black, and wrinkled. *Embryo* two; exterior hairy, thick, red, and fleshy; inner a brown membranaceous crust. *Perisperm* confined to the seed, cartilaginous, pale blue. *Endosperm* simple, cylindric, straight, penetrating from the umbilicus more than half through the perisperm. (unripened.)

3. *C. su-atrati*, R.

Leaves broad lanceolar, plaited. *Spike* half hid in the earth. *Corol* pedicelled. *Stigma* three-lobed.

Involvernum. *Rumph. A. Arb.* 6. 114. t. 53.

A native of the mountains of Sumatra, and from thence sent by Dr. Camphell to this Garden in 1800, where it blossoms in March and April.

Root tuberosus, perennial. *Stem* none. *Leaves* radical, few, petioled, lanceolar, recurved, plaited, above smooth, somewhat woolly underneath, entire, about nine inches long, and about three broad. *Petioles* deeply channelled, from three to four inches long, smooth. *Spikes* strobiliform, mostly hid in the earth, the points of the bractes, and flowers only are visible. *Bractes* ovate-lanceolate, hairy, one flower shorter than the pedicels of the corols. *Flowers* yellow, the lower hermaphrodite, while those that occupy the crown of the spike, and of course expand last, are generally male. *Calyx* none. *Corol* flat, elevated above the germ, on an erect, hairy columnar pedicel; segments six, lanceolate, united at the base, withering. *Filaments* six, short, inserted on the united segments of the corol. *Antheas* erect. *Germ* flask-shaped, villous, three-celled, with many ovula in each, attached to the axis. *Style* crooked, shorter than the petals. *Stigma* enlarged with three small lobes.

St. H. L. L. Schreb. gen. n. 507.

Calyx none. *Corol* six-petalled, spreading, deciduous. *Filaments* filiform.

1. *S. callosa*, R.

Bulb tunicated. *Leaves* narrow and taper from the base. *Racemes* simple, longer than the leaves. *Flowers* remote, solitary, long-pedicelled, drooping.

A native of the sandy shores of various parts of India. Flowering time the month of March and April.

Root a round, white, perennial, tunicated bulb, about the size of a large apple. *Leaves* numerous, radical, sub-lanceolatus, ensiform, nearly flat, smooth on both sides, from six to eighteen inches long. When in blossom the plant is perfectly destitute of leaves. *Scapo* erect, round, smooth, naked; including the raceme from two to three feet long. *Raceme* very long, erect. *Flowers* remote, long-pedicelled, drooping.

The taste of the root is fully as nauseous, and bitter as that of *Scilla maritima*, and may be possessed of the same qualities.

2. *S. coromandeliana*, R.

Leaves linear, rather acute, deeply channelled. *Racemes* erect, longer than the leaves, bearing from four to eight, remote, long-pedicelled, drooping flowers. Inner petals straight, and bearded at top.

A native of the sand hills of the Coast of Coromandel. In the Botanic Garden at Calcutta it blossoms in May, at which period the plant is perfectly destitute of leaves, nothing but the straight very slender scape, and raceme is to be seen. II.
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Root a round, tunicated, perennial, greenish-white bulb, of about an inch and a half in diameter. In taste it is exceedingly nauseous, and bitter, and is in India sometimes used as a substitute for the officinal squill. *Scilla maritima*. *Leaves* linear, rather acute, smooth, deeply channelled; generally six or eight inches long, and less than half an inch broad, even when spread flat. *Scapo* straight, erect, naked, smooth, and slender; whole height, raceme included, from twelve to eighteen inches; and not the least in a crown quill. *Flowers* from four to eight, remote, long-pedicelled, drooping, colour a mixture of dull green, and of dusky white, with a light purple tinge. *Bractes* small, elliptical. *Petals* three; the outer the same size, the inner three with bearded apices. *Filaments* six, equal inserted on the base of the petals, clavate. *Germ* ovate-oblong. *Style* a three-sided, inverted cone with a triangular opening at top, for the stigma.

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ASPHODELUS. Schreb. gen. n. 569.

Corol six-parted. *Nectary* six-valves covering the genitals.1. *A. claratus*. R.Annual. *Stem* naked, ramous. *Leaves* erect, straight, cylindric, fistulous. *Filaments* clavate above their nectarial ciliate base.

A native of the interior parts of Bengal, where it appears to blossom, and ripen its seed during the cold season.

- II. It seems, from the descriptions and figures in my possession of *A. fistulosus* to be very
149 nearly allied to it. In this the leaves are perfectly straight, and upright, tapering to a long fine point, and as completely fistulous as in the *Onion*. The filaments are nearly of equal lengths, and as much contracted immediately above their expanded ciliate base, and swell much toward the apex. The *petals* are white, with a brown line along the centre.

ANTHERICUM. Schreb. gen. n. 570.

Calyx none. *Corol* beneath, six-petalled, expanding. *Capsule* ovate.1. *A. uniflorum*. R.*Bulb* ovate. *Scape* simple, straight, one-flowered. *Leaves* linear, channelled; *stamina* smooth. *Style* scarcely any. *Stigma* three-cleft.

A native of Aohiklund, from thence introduced into the Botanic Garden at Calcutta, by Mr. A. Gott, where it blossoms during the cold season.

Bulb ovate, from its base spring many fleshy fibres, some of which support a pendulous oval tuber. *Leaves* two, from the crown of the bulb, and generally two, remote from each other, on the lower half of the scape; all are linear, channelled, equalling in height the scape itself. *Scape* erect, round, smooth, about a foot high, supporting on its apex one, large, pure white flower. *Petals* broad-lanceolate, spreading. *Filaments* short, broad, and smooth. *Anthers* linear, erect. *Germ* oblong, obtusely three-sided. *Style* scarcely any. *Stigma* three-cleft; *lobes* recurved.2. *A. tuberosum*. R.*Root* tuberous. *Leaves* radical, waved. *Scape* ending in an oblong panicle. All the *stamens* subulate.*Sans.* Chitra, also Vrishna.*Teling.* Kushellee.

- II. A native of the moist vallies up amongst the Circar mountains. Flowering time the
150 rainy season.

Root perennial, consisting of many, fleshy, round fibres ending in small, oblong tubers. *Leaves* radical, many, ensiform, margins waved, smooth, from one to two feet long; and from two to four inches broad. *Scapes* round, smooth, naked, from one to three feet long. *Panicles* oblong, erect. *Flowers* numerous, sub-erect, pure white, about the size and appearance of the snow-drop. *Filaments* equal, simple, short, ascending. *Anthers* linear, erect. *Style* ascending, projecting rather beyond the anthers. *Stigma* lobed. *Capsule* three-sided.

I have had many of the plants in my garden for several years; they are very beautiful when in blossom, and have a long succession of flowers.

ASPARAGUS. Schreb. gen. n. 573.

Calyx none. *Corol* beneath, six-petalled. *Germ* superior, three-celled; *cells* few-seeded; *attachment* interior. *Berry* three-celled, one or two-seeded. *Embryo* serpentine, transverse, on the exterior side of an ample perisperm, opposite to the umbilicus.1. *A. officinalis*. Willd. 2. 150.*Stems* herbaceous, columnar, erect. *Leaves* bristly. *Stipules* in pairs.*Pers.* and *Hind.* Nak-doun.*Beng.* Hilyoon.*Arab.* Hulyoon.

Found as in Europe, in a cultivated state only.

2. *A. acerosus*. R.

- II. Herbaceous, erect. *Thorns* solitary, recurved. *Leaves* three-fold, three-sided, acute,
151 polished, permanent. *Racemes* lateral.

A native of the interior parts of Bengal. Flowering time the close of the rains, and the beginning of the cold season; seed ripe in December.

Root perennial, composed of many, fusiform, succulent tubers. *Stems* erect, flexuous, round. *Branches* numerous, alternate, expanding, when old round, while young angular. *Bark* smooth, and green on the young parts; on the old, a little ferruginous. *Thorns* solitary, under the branches; *branchlets* and leaves, recurved, strong, and sharp. *Leaves* three-fold, aceros, three-sided, polished, acute. *Stipules* solitary, between the three leaves, branch, or branchlet and thorn triangular, scarios, permanent. *Racemes* lateral, generally solitary, simple, and short. *Flowers* pure white, delightfully fragrant. *Petals* equal, at first expanding, afterwards recurvate. *Filaments* five, incurved, inserted on the petals considerably above their insertion, and shorter than them. *Germ* three-lobed. *Style* short. *Stigma* three-cleft, with lobes recurved. *Berry* nearly round, about the size of a pea, rarely more than one of the lobes of the germ comes to maturity, and in that case it is enlarged a little on one side, with the two abortive lobes, smooth, when ripe red, one-celled. *Seed* single, sphericul, attached to the axis, which is now on one side by the abortion of two of the lobes of the germ. *Integu-*

ment, a single lucid, somewhat dotted, black crust, adhering firmly to the perisperm. *Perisperm* conforma to the seed, horny, greenish-white. *Embryo* slender, equally thick on every part, white, arched in a large semicircle round the circumference of the seed most remote from the umbilicus.

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A charming shrub, and easily distinguished by its acrose three-fold, three-sided, polished, nerve, permanent leaves.

3. *A. cuneatus*. Ed. sp. Willd. 2. 152.
Shrubby, scandent. *Thorns* solitary, recurved. *Leaves* fascicled, incurved, channelled on the back. *Racemes* thorn-axillary over the ligneous branchlets.

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Sils, Sat-moolce.
Head, Sada-bori.
Root, Sat-mooli.

A native of various parts of India. Flowering time the cold season, when it perfumes the air to a considerable distance with the delightful fragrance of its flowers; seeds ripe in March.

Root consisting of many, fusiform, smooth, perennial tubers. *Stems* scandent, slender, woody-smooth; *growing shoots* striated. *Thorns* solitary, recurved, short, strong and sharp. *Leaves* fascicled, filiform, incurved, three-sided. *Racemes* generally simple, often crowded together in the axils of the tubers, over the slender woody branchlets. *Bracts* cordate, and scarious, several about the base of the raceme, they are one-flowered. *Pedicels* diverging, jointed at the middle, yellowish. *Flowers* very numerous, small, pure white. *Petals* oblong, reflexed. *Pistils* incurved, rather shorter than the petals. *Anthers* purple. *Germ* superior, three-lobed, three-celled, each containing about four ovula, attached to the axis. *Style* short. *Stigma* three-lobed. *Berry* three-lobed, two are generally small, and abortive; when ripe red, and covered with a small portion of pulp. *Seeds* solitary, black. *Embryo* transverse, and curved in a serpentine manner in the back of an ample, hard perisperm, nearly opposite to the umbilicus.

4. *A. curilus*. Benth.
Herbaceous, leafy. *Thorns* solitary, recurved. *Leaves* tern, three-sided, acute, incurved. *Racemes* lateral, few flowered. *Flowers* many, small. *Petals* emarginate, expanding.

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A native of Nepal, from whence Dr. Roemer sent seeds thereof to the Botanic Garden at Calcutta, where it about two years, the plants blossomed in July for the first time, and continued to do so, and to ripen their seeds in January.

Root perennial. *Stems* weak, diffused, leaning much or scandent in a favorable soil and supported; the lower, rounded, smooth, very numerous. *Branches* expanding, angular. *Thorns* solitary, recurved, acute. *Leaves* tern, three-sided, incurved, nerve, smooth, tapering toward both sides. *Racemes* lateral, and generally on one side of a small branchlet, short, bearing a few, round, long-peduncled, small white flowers. *Pedicels* jointed, swollen, and truncated at the middle. *Bracts* tapering, round and round two at the base of each pedicel, and one at or near the middle. *Thorns* inserted on the petals above the base, incurved. *Germ* turbinate. *Style*, short. *Stigma* of three, recurved lobes. *Berry*, size of a pea, three-lobed, when ripe red.

5. *A. adscendens*. R.
Herbaceous, erect. *Thorns* solitary, straight. *Leaves* fascicled, cylindric, straight. *Racemes* lateral, simple or compound. *Petals* pediculous.

This very elegant species is a native of R. Balkand from thence Mr. A. Gott sent seeds to the Botanic Garden at Calcutta in 1804, and in November 1807, the plants began to blossom, and ripened their seeds in February.

Root perennial. *Stems* round, and slender, yet in general nearly straight and erect. *Branches* erect, wheel-shaped. *Branchlets* round, diverging, with their extremities ascending. *Thorns* solitary, straight, slender, and acute. *Leaves* numerous, fascicled, cylindric, filiform, smooth, permanent. *Racemes* lateral, at the insertion of the branches and branchlets, solitary, or one on each side, the former, often compound. *Flowers* small, pure white, supported on diverging, slender, jointed pedicels. *Petals* six, distinct at the base, oblong, first expanding, afterwards reflexed. *Germ* turbinate, three-lobed, three-celled, with about six seeds in each, in two vertical rows. *Style* three-grooved. *Stigma* three-lobed. *Berry* pendulous, size of a pea, three-lobed; as I have constantly remarked that two of the lobes are abortive, its shape is obliquely obovate, smooth, when ripe red, and succulent. *Seed* single, round, attached to the axis, which is now much to one side, by the abortion of two of the lobes of the germ. *Uterine coat* single, lucid, black. *Perisperm* conforma to the seed, pure white, cartilaginous. *Embryo* serpentine, lateral.

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FLAGELLARIA. Schreb. gen. n. 614.

Calyx three-leaved. *Corol* three-petalled. *Germ* superior, three-celled. *Cells* one-celled, attachment superior. *Berry* superior, one-seeded. *Embryo* in the base of the perisperm.

Fl. n. l. sp. Willd. 2. 263.
Telug. Pindire-pottee.
Beng. Ban-chunda.
Head Haretarui.
Panambur-valli. *Rheed* Wal. 7. t. 53.
Sri-anda. *Rumph.* Tab. 5. t. 29 f. 1.

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A long, straggling, scandent, perennial plant; a native of forests. Flowers during the beginning of the rains in June.

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Calyx three-leaved; *leaflets* unequal, one or two being broader, and emarginate. *Petals* three, oblong, alternate with the leaflets of the calyx, and of nearly the same size. *Anthems* linear, cleft at each end. *Germ* superior, three-celled, one ovule in each, attached to the top of the axis. *Styles* three, shorter than the stamens. *Stigma* simple. *Berry* globular, size of a large pea, smooth, red, pulpy, generally one-seeded, though there is always the rudiments of three.

DRACENA. Schreb. gen. n. 574.

Calyx none. *Corol* six-parted, erect. *Filaments* somewhat thicker in the middle. *Germ* superior, three-celled, cells one-seeded; attachment interior. *Berry* three-lobed, with one seed in each (generally one or two of the lobes abortive.) *Embryo* near the base of the perisperm on the outside.

1. *D. angustifolia. R.*

Shrubby. *Leaves* stem-clasping, linear, acute, drooping, waved, smooth. *Panicle* terminal, *flowers* fasciated.

Terminalis angustifolia. Rumph. Amb. 4. 1. 35.

A native of Amboyna, and from thence introduced into the Botanic Garden at Calcutta in 1798. Flowering time in Bengal, the hot season; seed ripe in September and October.

Root ramous. *Stem* erect, as thick as a stout walking cane; ramous, marked with the oblique cicatrices of the fallen leaves; whole height, when in blossom, eight or ten feet. *Leaves* crowded about the top of the plant, stem-clasping, linear, acute, drooping; *margins* waved, entire, smooth on both sides; from twelve to eighteen inches long, and under two in breadth. *Panicles* terminal, ovate, composed of many somewhat ascending, compound branches. *Flowers* numerous, fasciated, pedicelled, greenish white. *Bractes* small, from one to four-flowered. *Calyx* none. *Corol* one-petalled, permanent, subcylindric, half six-parted, *divisions* linear, on the day of expansion revolute. *Filaments* six, rather shorter than the corol, inserted on the middle of the base of its divisions. *Anthems* incumbent. *Germ* superior, three-sided. *Style* length of the corol. *Stigma* three-lobed. *Berry* from one to three-lobed, pulpy, deep orange colour, each lobe the size of a marrow-fat pea, containing one, large, round, horny seed.

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2. *D. ferrea. Willd. 2. p. 157.*

Perennial, caulescent, erect. *Leaves* petioled, lanceolate, cuspidate, ferruginous. *Petioles* stem-clasping, and channelled. *Panicle* terminal.

Terminalis rubra. Rumph. Amb. 4. p. 80. t. 34. f. 2.

A native of China. In Bengal it blossoms from December until March, but never produces seed.

Stem erect, often as thick as a man's wrist, with few, erect, perennial, round branches marked with the cicatrices of the fallen leaves, height of the plants in Bengal, when eight or ten years old, from six to ten feet. *Leaves* sub-bifarious, petioled, lanceolate, cuspidate, entire, smooth on both sides; while young a lively pink, changing to a deep ferruginous colour, particularly on the upper surface; from one to two feet long. *Petioles* stem-clasping, deeply channelled, from three to six inches long. *Panicle* terminal, composed of several, generally simple, diverging racemes. *Bractes* three-fold, triangular, acute. *Flowers* numerous, short-pedicelled, diverging, pale purple. *Calyx* none. *Corol* one-petalled. *Tube* short, and somewhat gibbous. *Border* of six, oblong, spreading segments; the exterior three deeper coloured. *Filaments* rather shorter than the segments of the corol, and inserted on their base, at the mouth of the tube. *Germ* three-celled, in each many *ovula* in two vertical rows, attached to the axis. *Style* as long as the stamens. *Stigma* three-cleft.

Note. In Bengal this has not ripened its fruit.

3. *D. terminalis. Willd. 2. 157.*

Perennial, caulescent, erect. *Leaves* lanceolate.

Terminalis alba. Rumph. Amb. 4. p. 80. t. 34. f. 1.

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A native of the Moluccas. Flowers about the beginning of the hot season in the Botanic Garden at Calcutta.

4. *D. spicata. R.*

Caulescent. *Leaves* lanceolate, drooping. *Spikes* terminal, *bractes* many-flowered. *Corol* cylindric, at last becoming twisted. *Stigma* three-lobed.

A native of Chittagong, and from thence introduced into this Garden by Dr. Buchanan, where it blossoms in April.

Root fibrous. *Stem* erect, toward the top succulent, perennial, marked with the cicatrices of the fallen leaves, as in the other *Dracena*. *Leaves* crowded about the extremity of the plant, sheathing, lanceolate, drooping, entire, pointed; smooth on both sides; from six to twelve inches long, and two or three broad. *Spikes* terminal, bent a little to one side; numerous pointed, recurved bractes surround the base, and a few shorter, appressed ones from thence to the flower bearing position. *Flowers* numerous, sessile, collected in small fascicles, each fascicle having a small, cordate, pointed bracte immediately under it. *Calyx* none. *Corol* one-petalled, cylindric, divided half way down into three exterior, and three interior slender, linear, equal, straight segments; colour pale greenish yellow, as they advance in age the tube becomes twisted. *Filaments* inserted on the base of the segments of the corol, and of their length. *Stigma* three-lobed. *Berry* with from one to three, distinct, round,

and smooth lobes; while immature, a deep olive green, when ripe, deep reddish orange; each lobe containing a single, large, round, smooth, white, horny seed.

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5. *D. maculata*. R.

Caulescent, shrubby, weak. *Leaves* oblong, broad-lanceolar, spotted. *Panicles*, terminal, lax; *flowers* solitary.

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A slender, leaning, shrubby species, from three to four feet in height, a native of Sumatra, from thence introduced, by the late Dr. C. Campbell into the Botanic Garden at Calcutta, where it flowers during the hot months of March and April. The variegation of the colour of the leaves makes it interesting and ornamental.

Stems tending to be erect, but from their weak texture, leaning much to one side. *Branches* few, and like the stems; general height of five year old plants, from three to four feet. *Leaves* alternate, approximate, sheathing, from lanceolar to oblong, entire, smooth, strongly marked with circular spots of a deeper, or lighter yellow; from four to eight inches long, and from one to three broad. *Panicles* (in stunted plants *racemes*) terminal; thin, smooth, variously bent. *Flowers* scattered, pedicelled, pretty large, pale greenish yellow. *Bractes* solitary, ensiform, one, rarely two-flowered. *Corol*: tube gibbous; *border* six-parted; *segments* linear, length of the tube. *Filaments* six, inserted on the base of the segments of the border of the corol and of their length. *Anthers* incumbent. *Germ* superior, obovate, three-celled, with one ovula in each, attached to the axis below its middle. *Style* length of the corol. *Stigma* composed of three, roundish, beautiful granulated lobes.

6. *D. cornua*. Willd. 2. 157.

Subarborescent. *Leaves* crowded, sessile, narrow-lanceolar, fine-pointed. *Panicles* terminal, drooping, branches few, divaricate. *Flowers* solitary.

Found by Colonel Hardwicke on the Island of Mauritius, in flower in August and September.

7. *D. unbraculifera*. Willd. 2. 156.

Subarborescent. *Leaves* ensiform-lanceolar (that is, taper most toward the base,) acute. *Panicles* terminal, sessile, short, with the ramifications and flowers diverging.

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Found by Colonel Hardwicke at the Mauritius; in flower in July and August.

8. *D. breviflora*. R.

Shrubby, erect. *Leaves* lanceolar, petioled. *Raceme* terminal, often panicled; *flowers* tern, pedicelled.

Bamantol, the vernacular name in Sillhet, where it is indigenous amongst the hills which bound that province to the north; there it grows to the height of about eight feet, flowering in February. The seeds take nearly one year to ripen.

Stems slender, nearly erect. *Branches* few and weak. *Leaves* about the extremities of the branches, alternate, approximate, petioled, lanceolar, acuminate, perfectly smooth on both sides, and of a fine texture, slightly marked with many, very fine, scarcely conspicuous, parallel veins, from six to twelve inches long, and, the petiole included, two or three broad. *Petioles* from one to three inches long, stem-clipping, &c. as in the genus. *Racemes* terminal, solitary, rising, curved, often more or less capsuled, sometimes panicled, nearly as long as the leaves, every part smooth. *Flowers* always in threes, pedicelled, delicately slender, colour pale greenish white. *Pedicels* slender, jointed near the middle, the part below the joint more permanent, and longer than the bractes. *Bractes* on exterior, three-flowered, ovate, and a smaller within it, to each pedicel; all delicately thin, membranaceous and white. *Calyx* none. *Corol* funnel-shaped; *segments* of the border six, linear, longer than the tube, withering, and becoming spiral. *Filaments* six, from the mouth of the tube, length of the segments. *Anthers* incumbent. *Germ* superior, oval, three-lobed, three-celled, with one ovula in each, attached to the lower end of the axis. *Style* longer than the corol. *Stigma* three-lobed. *Bractes* rarely more than one of the three lobes of the germ comes to maturity when it is about the size, and appearance of a fine red cherry. *Style* solitary, conform to the berry, perisperm contained in the seed, horny, as in the palms. *Embryo* simple, lodged in the base of the perisperm on the inside.

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9. *D. strappaveia*. R.

Shrubby, erect. *Leaves* linear, acuminate, (highly coloured,) *Panicles* terminal; *branches* few, long, simple, and diverging; *flowers* solitary.

Lall Bimantol, the vernacular name in Sillhet, where it is found wild in the forests, growing to be a tall, scarcely branched, caulescent species, with dark purple leaves and inflorescence of from six to eight feet in height; it flowers in March and April, and the berries ripening the January following.

Leaves about the ends of the branchlets, short-petioled, lanceolar, acuminate, polished, marked lengthways with innumerable, fine, parallel veins, colour an enchanting, rather dark ferruginous purple; from six to eight inches long, by one to two broad. *Panicles* terminal, solitary, composed of a few, long, diverging branches toward the base, length of the leaves, colour purple, and particularly dark when young. *Flowers* solitary, on jointed pedicels; the part below the joint permanent, and shorter than the bractes. *Bractes* two to each pedicel; one exterior and larger than the other, inserted on the base of the pedicel laterally, and smaller. *Corol*, *stamens*, *postilion*, and *berries*, as in the genus.

SANSEVIERIA. Thunb. prod.

Calyx none. *Corol* six parted, with the stamens inserted on their base. *Germ* superior, three-celled. *Cells* enclosed; attachment interior. *Berries* from one to three, united, one-celled.

S. zeylanica. Willd. 2. 159. *Corom.* pl. 2. N. 184.

Stemless. *Leaves* linear, fleshy, concave, cuspidate. *Racemes* as long as the leaves; *flowers* fasciated. *Berries* drooping, their lobes globular, and slightly united.

Sung. Moorva. See *Asiatick Researches*, 4. 271.

Beng. Moorba. Muralara, Murgalie.

Aletris hyacinthoides zeylanica. Linn.

We may call it in English Bow-string Hemp.

Teling. Ishamm-coda nar.

Aloe zeylanica pumila, of *Plukenet*, t. 256. *Fig.* 5. is no doubt this plant as is also Katn-kapel of *Rheed Malabaricus*, vol. 11. page 83. table 42, so that I conclude the plant in the King's garden at Kew "*Aletris acaulis foliis lanceolatis caruosis, floribus geminatis*" to be the *Guineensis*, the fruit of which has lately been so well described, and figured by Gærtner, as to enable me with the more certainty to say that our Indian plant is perfectly distinct. It grows very commonly under bushes, in thin jungle (forests,) in almost every soil. Flowering time the cold and the beginning of the hot season, that is, from the beginning of January till May.

Root perennial, stoloniferous. *Stolones* as thick as the little finger, running under the ground, inserted in sheathing scales. *Stem* none. *Leaves* radical, from four to eight, the exterior ones shortest, spreading most, and considerably broader, the interior ones nearly erect, from one to four feet long, semi-cylindric, grooved on the upper side, each ending in a round, tapering, sharp point, they are all coloured with deeper and lighter green, and somewhat striated, but otherwise are smooth. *Scapes* issuing from the centre of the leaves, from one to two feet long, including the raceme, or flower bearing part, erect, round, smooth, about as thick as a small ratan, between the raceme and the base there are at regular distances, four or five pointed, alternate sheaths. *Racemes* erect, about as long as, or longer than, the scape below the flowers, striated, smooth. *Flowers* middle-sized, greenish white, erect, collected in fascicles of from four to six, on little, regularly distant, tubercosities of the rachis. *Bractes* small, membranaceous. *Pedicels* clubbed, short, ascending, one-flowered. *Calyx* none. *Corol* one-petalled, not in the least wrinkled, funnel-shaped, half six-cleft; *divisions* nearly linear. *Filaments* length of the divisions of the corol, and inserted into the base. *Anthers* linear-oblong incumbent, half two-cleft. *Germ* three-lobed, three-celled, each containing a single *ovula*, attached to the axis. *Style* length of the stamens. *Stigma* three-sided, clubbed, entire. *Berries* one, two or three, slightly united; when single, globular, fleshy, orange-coloured, smooth, the size of a pea, one-seeded. *Seed* globular. *Embryo* simple, lodged near the base of the perisperm on the outside.

OBSERVATIONS.

In a good soil, when the plants are regularly and moderately watered, the leaves grow to be from three to four feet long, and contain a number of fine, remarkably strong, white fibres, which run their whole length. The natives make their best bow string of these fibres. To separate them from the pulpy parts, they lay a single fleshy leaf, on a smooth bit of board, on one end of which (leaf) they place one of their great toes, and with a thin bit of hard stick held between the two hands, they scrape the leaf from them, and very quickly remove every part of the pulp. It can also be removed by steeping the leaves in water, till the pulpy parts rot, &c. as is practised with flax, and hemp in Europe, but with me this discoloured the fibres much.

About eighty pounds of the fresh leaves, yielded one pound of the clean dry fibres. These were gathered at once from a small bed of the plants which I planted about twelve months before in my own garden. The bed was scarcely three yards square, and the leaves upon an average less than two feet long, owing to my having gathered them before they were at their full size. Full grown leaves of three or three and a half feet long yielded in the proportion of one pound of the clean fibres (flax) for every forty pounds of fresh leaves, for eight pounds of such leaves, yielded me three ounces of clean fibre; hence I conclude that this plant might be cultivated to advantage. For even according to the first mentioned rate, of one pound of the fibres, from a bed of three square yards of the plants, one acre would yield one thousand six hundred and thirteen pounds of the clean flax at a gathering, two of which may be reckoned on yearly, in a good soil, and a favourable season after the plants are of a proper age, mine being only as yet about twelve month old, which I imagine is too short a time for them to have acquired sufficient size, and strength, to yield the best and largest proportion of fibre.

There are certainly a great variety of uses to which these fibres may be applied better than any other substance yet known. I am inclined to think that the fine line, called China grass, which is employed for *fishing lines*, *fiddle strings*, &c. is made of these fibres.

It grows readily from the slips, which issue in great abundance from the roots, requires little or no care, and as they are perennial, would not require renewing often, if at all; indeed the bed in my garden requires thinning.

Some years ago, I remember to have seen a bed or two of these plants in Dr. Russell's garden at Vizagapatam, which grew most luxuriantly, more so than mine has done; which gives reason to think that a rich sandy soil may suit this plant better than our stiffer soil about Saunleota. Should it ever become an object of culture, a less expensive and more expeditious method of clearing the fibres from the pulpy parts of the leaves, than that of the natives above-mentioned, must be contrived; for as they now do it, that alone would involve a greater expence than every other charge.

DIANELLA, Lamarch.

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Calyx none. *Corol* six-petalled, the three inner refracted. *Filaments* with glandular apices. *Anthers* perforated at top. *Germ* superior, three-celled; *ovels* few-seeded; *attachment* subsuperior. *Berry* three-celled. *Seeds* few (from one to two, in each cell.) *Embryo* in the apex of an ample perisperm.

D. macrocarpa, Lamarch. *Essays* 2. 273.

Perennial. *Leaves* cauline, bitarions, ensiform.

Dranacrisigolia, Willd. 2. 158.

Gladiolus obtus Indica. *Reumph.* 1. b. 5. t. 37.

In 1800 the root-were sent from Sumatra, where I am told it is indigenous, to the Botanic Garden at Calcutta, by Dr. Campbell, where the plants thrive well, and continue in blossom and seed most part of the year.

Root fibrous. *Stems* perennial, several from the same root, erect, or nearly so, smooth, jointed at the insertion of the leaves, somewhat compressed. In the plants the naked part of the largest is only as thick as a reed, and two or three inches high, and the height of the whole, about three feet. *Leaves* entire, bitarions, alternate, sheathing, spreading, or a little recurved, sword-shaped, keeled on the back, smooth on both sides, edges most minutely serrulate. *Sheaths* compressed, embracing the stem edge ways, as in the *Tridax*. *Scapes* from the centre of the leaves, round smooth, with two or three very short leaves at nearly equal distances. *Panicles* terminal, with numerous pedicels in six or ten whorls of pedicelled, pale, whitish green, small, nodulous, naked flowers. *involucres* cordate, papilioniform. *Calyx* none. *Petals* six, ovate-oblong, exterior three linear, expanding; inner three refracted, or rigidly bent back. *Filaments* six, inserted between the petals and inner three, and rather short, with their apices recurved, or a long cord at the apex with a large yellow gland. *Anthers* issuing from the filamentous glands, erect, tapering, with two small round perforations on the top, for the pollen to come out. *Germ* superior nearly round. *Style* straight, about as long as the stamens. *Stigma* small, somewhat three-lobed. *Berry* three-celled, succulent, size of a large marrow fruit, green when young, when ripe very dark purple. *Seeds* from one to three in each cell, smooth, black, subglobular.

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I was long inclined to think this a species of *Dranacris*, but the corol, and stamens differ so widely from any other Indian species of that genus I have yet met with, that I thought it would be better to adopt Lamarch's name.

TETRA (R)

Calyx none. *Corol* six-petalled, spreading. *Anthers* tubinatis; *petal*-bearing. *Anthers* sessile, in the mouth of the nectary. *Berry* from one to three, obovoid.

T. rufiflora, R. (R.)

Found by Dr. Buchanan at Chittagong, and on the eastern border of the Delta of the Ganges, and introduced by that gentleman into the Botanic Garden at Calcutta, where it blossoms in the months of March and April; the seed ripens in July and August.

Root perennial; from the crown of the leaves, or about the base of the leaves, many long fleshy bulbes. *Stems* none. *Leaves* radical, trifoliate, erect, linear-lanceolate, entire, smooth on both sides, rounded at the base, somewhat flattened, and with a small cord at the base, and about the middle length; lower leaf desisting of flowers, and with a small cord at the base, curved, pointed end. *Flores* numerous, collected in families over the upper end of the raceme, short petioled, small, deep green, in colour. *Berries* two or three, from the side of flowers; ovate, pointed, entire. *Petals* six, nearly equal, equal to, expanding in a double series, inserted on the outside of the nectary. *Nectary* one-celled, tubinatis, gradually contracting into a small, hard, and mouth through which the stamens, and part of the anthers are seen. *Filaments* six, any. *Anthers* six, sessile, distinctly two-celled, inserted round the inside of the mouth of the nectary. *Germ* superior, ovate, somewhat three-lobed, three-celled, with two *ovels* in each, attached to the lower part of the axis. *Style* short. *Stigma* large, three-sided, rather within the mouth of the nectary. *Berries* from one to three come to maturity, obovate, smooth, succulent, dark blue-black colour, the size of a pea. *Seeds* solitary.

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The plant is elegant in its foliage, even when destitute of flowers, but much more so when in blossom. The very uncommon deep green colour of the flowers, makes it particularly interesting.

POLYANTHES, Schreb. gen. n. 576.

Calyx none. *Corol* funnel-shaped, recurved, equal. *Filaments* inserted into the mouth of the tube. *Germ* in the bottom of the corol.

P. tuberosa, Willd. 2. 164.

Leaves linear, shorter than the scape.

Antherectum. *Reumph.* Amb. 5. p. 285. t. 98.

Hind. Cool-shutba.

Ben. Rajpote gundha.

In Gardens only, where both the single and double varietal blossom all the year, but chiefly during the rains.

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* Probably it may belong to the natural order Asparagus.

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Ed.*ALOE*. Schreb. gen. n. 581.

Calyx none. *Corol* erect, with the mouth expanded; bottom nectar-bearing. *Filaments* inserted on the receptacle.

A. perfoliata. Willd. 2. 185.

Leaves ensiform, dentate, erect. *Flowers* racemed, reflected, cylindric.

Kadenaku, vel catevula. *Rheed*. *Mal.* 11. t. 3.

Taruni. *Asiatick Researches*. 1. 272.

Sans. Ghrita-koomaree.

Beng. Ghrita-koomaree.

Hind. Gheekoomar. The gum Elwa.

It is common in gardens throughout India.

AGAVE. Schreb. gen. n. 582.

Calyx none. *Corol* erect, superior. *Filaments* longer than the corol, erect.

A. Cantula. R.

Stemless. *Leaves* spinio-dentate. *Scape* ramous. *Tube* of the corol contracted at the middle. *Stamina* much longer than the corol. *Style* about the same length.

Aloe Americana. *Rumph.* *Amb.* 5. t. 91.

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Sans. Kantula, which induces me to think it indigenous. Bilatee-anamus, (i. e. Europe Pine apple) is the Hindoo name, which seems to imply that this plant is not a native of India. Be that as it may, it is now common every where. In Bengal the plants blossom in May and June, when from ten to fifteen years old, and are then from twenty to thirty feet high.

HEMEROCALLIS. Schreb. gen. n. 58.

Calyx none. *Corol* campanulate; tube cylindric. *Stamina* declinate.

1. *H. fulva*. Willd. 2. 197.

Leaves bifarious, linear, acute, keeled, smooth. *Scape* twice the length of the leaves. *Stamina* ascending, the length of the revolute divisions of the corol.

It is only, as far as I know, found in our gardens; it may not therefore be a native of India, though known to the native gardeners by the Hindoo name *Gool nurgus* (*Narcissus*). It was introduced by Dr. W. Carey into the Botanic Garden at Calcutta from Dinagpoor, where if not indigenous, it may have been carried thither from China, its native country through Bootan.

2. *H. cordata*. Thunb.

Leaves round-ovate-cordate, many-nerved, acuminate; *petioles* deeply channelled, with winged margins.

From China this elegant plant has been introduced by Mr. W. Kerr, into the Botanic Garden at Calcutta, where it thrives luxuriantly, and blossoms during the latter part of the rains. The leaves are about eight inches long by six broad; the petioles rather longer than the leaves. The racemes about two feet high, bearing about twenty, alternate, large, six inches long, pure white, fragrant flowers, which expand about sun set, and droop in the morning.

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169*ACORUS*. Schreb. gen. n. 586.

Spadix cylindric, covered with florets. *Corol* six-petalled, naked. *Style* none. *Capsula* three-celled.

A. calamus. Willd. 2. 199.

The point of the scape very long and leafy.

Vacmbn, *Rheed*. *Mal.* 11. t. 48.

Sans. Vucha.

Beng. Buch, or shwet-buch. Gora-buch.

Sweet flag, or *Calamus aromatiens*. *Mut. Med.*

It is common in gardens throughout India.

TACCA. Schreb. gen. n. 588.

Calyx six-parted, staminiiferous. *Corol* none. *Stamina* vaulted. *Germ* inferior, one-celled; *ovula* numerous, attached to three equidistant parietal receptacles. *Berry* one-celled. *Seeds* many. *Embryo* subcentrifugal; and furnished with a perisperm.

1. *T. aspera*. R.

Leaves oblong, entire; *petioles* and *scapes* scabrous.

Found by Mr. J. R. indigenous in the vallies amongst the hill behind Chittagong; from thence it was introduced into the Botanic Garden at Calcutta where it blossoms during the hot and rainy season, and the seeds ripen three or four months after.

Root an oblong, curved tuber, of a middling size, with wiry fibres from its sides; inward colour pale yellow; perennial. *Stem* none, or very trifling. *Leaves* radical, petioled recurvate, oblong, entire, acuminate, smooth, strongly marked with parallel veins, and somewhat bullate; from eight to sixteen inches long, and from four to eight broad. *Petioles* shorter than the leaves, sheathing at the base, and above that having a groove down the inside, the whole considerably rough, with small visible sharp points. *Scapes* axillary, solitary, about as long as the

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petioles, and rough like them, cylindric, direction from erect to diverging, and often variously bent. *Perianth* four-leaved, besides many filiform filaments, which are mixed amongst the petals. Exterior two leaves of the involucre stem-clipping, reflexed, broad ovate lanceolate, fleshy acuminate, many-nerved, two or three inches long, and one and a half broad. The interior pair much longer, broad-petioled, ascending in the form of a vault over the flowers, oval ventricose, many-nerved, smooth and coloured; long h. petioles included, about five inches, and three broad. *Flowers* from four to eight, long-pedicelled, large, at first nearly erect, but on the second day of expansion drooping; colour, a mixture of greenish purple and yellow; about the same number of very long, filiform, smooth parallel bodies are found interspersed among the petals. *Calyx* superior, one-leaved; *lobes* bowl-shaped; *border* consisting of six large coloured segments; *corolla* three, rather narrow, more pointed, and less deeply coloured; *lobes* three, oblong, notched, or emarginate, somewhat expansion becoming completely reflex. *Corolla* no other than the segments of the border of the calyx, which very much resembles one. *Filaments* (*petals* of *Forster*) six, inserted about the middle of the tube of the calyx, resembling little wide valves. *Anther* on the back of the exterior end of the valves. *Germ* inferior, clavate, six-sided, convex, containing numerous seeds, attached to three bifid, pericarpal receptacles. *Style* short. *Stigma* three-lobed; *lobes* large, oblong, emarginate on the exterior edge. *Pedicel* long, decussate, inch and a half long, and one broad, six sharp-ribbed, crowned with three slender, minute, the remains of part of the calyx, so called. *Seeds* numerous, attached to three divided pericarpal receptacles, uniform, ribbed. *Epigeum* single, rough, dark brown.

H.
1712. *T. laevigata*, R.

Leaves oblong, entire; *petioles* and *stems* smooth.

Moss-nimda, the vernacular name in Siam, where it is indigenous, and from whence it was introduced into the Botanic Garden at Calcutta, where it blossoms during the hot, and rainy season.

Root a subcylindric, perennial tuberosus body, containing numerous dark brown fibres, which penetrate the soil in every direction. *Stems* many. *Leaves* radical, petioled, oblong, acuminate, entire, smooth on both sides; generally long about twelve inches, and the breadth five or six. *Petioles* bent as long as the leaves, less sheathing, above the sheathing part cylindric, and slightly grooved on the middle, every part perfectly smooth. *Stipules* axillary, solitary, shorter than the petioles, round, smooth, of a dark green purple colour; direction more or less recurved. *Bracts* four-leaved; *border* a petioled, and equally disposed crosswise in opposite pairs, some ovate, they resemble a smooth, many-nerved, about two inches long, and ribbed. *Flowers* from six to twenty in the axils, intermixed with many long filiform filaments, pretty long pedicelled, large, of a dark greenish grey violet colour. *Calyx* one-leaved, *lobes* or *lobes* bowl-shaped, and perennant; *lobes* six-parted; three exterior segments rather narrower, narrower and more pointed than the inner three, which are broader, all deciduous. *Filaments* six, inserted into the tube of the calyx near its base, vaulted, with the inner two lobed. *Anther* on the back of the inner side of the vault. *Germ* inferior, clavate, turbinate, three-sided, six-angled, ribbed, and containing numerous seeds, attached to three bifid pericarpal receptacles. *Style* short. *Stigma* of three rather narrow lobed lobes, alternate with the valves.

H.
1723. *T. pinnatifida*, Willd. 2. 201. *Forst. gen.* N. 35

Leaves pinnatifid. *Perianth* many-leaved.

T. pinnatifida. *Forst. gen.* N. 35. *Forst. cat.* 5. *T.* 111, tab. 112 of the same though quoted for a variety of this by Forster, is an *Arum* figured and described by me under the name *A. campylodictyon*.

A kin of the inhabitants of the town of Malacca.

T. pinnatifida. *Gazet. ser.* 1. p. 43. *t.* 11. *f.* 2.

A native of the Malacca, and Malay countries, and from the latter introduced by Dr. Harris, of Malacca into the Company's Botanic Garden at Calcutta in 1800, where it blossoms in June and July. *Stigma* in October.

Root tuberosus, perennial, often as large as a child's head, round, and pretty smooth; with but few slender fibres from its sides, intensely bitter when raw, but yielding a great quantity of beautifully white starch, of which the best is now for confectionary, pith &c. is made. *Leaves* radical, petioled, three-parted; *divisions* bi-tripartite and ultimately pinnatifid, with wavy margins, smooth on both sides, long and breadth almost equal, and often two or three feet each way. *Petioles* columnar, slightly grooved, from one to three feet long. *Stipules* radical, round, tapering, smooth, naked, nearly twice the length of the petioles, slightly grooved, and striped with darker and paler green. *Valves* simple, composed of from ten to forty long petioled, drooping, greenish flowers, intermixed with about as many long, slender, smooth, simple, drooping filaments or bristles. *Perianth* from six to twelve leaved; *lobes* large, fleshy, recurvate, beautifully marked with pale purple veins. *Calyx* superior, one-leaved, globose, fleshy, perennant, six-parted; *segments* dense, incurved, alternately broader, green, with the margins some what purple. *Corolla* none, as I consider what Forster so calls to be the stamens. *Filaments* six, short, with broad, coloured margins, inserted on the segments of the calyx; *apex* white, vaulted inwards over the stigma. *Anther* linear, two-lobed, attached to the middle of the vault, with their apices outwards. *Germ* beneath, turbinate, six-sided, crowned with three large, hairy, convex purple glands, one-lobed. *Seeds* many, attached to three equidistant round receptacles. *Style* short, rising from the centre of the three purple glands, and evidently composed of three rounded divisions. *Stigma* broad, petate, composed of three, two-lobed divisions. *Pedicel*, *berry* nearly round, size of a pigeon's egg, crowned with the

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withered calyx, and marked with six, protuberant, equidistant, vertical ribs, smooth, when ripe yellow, one-celled. *Receptacles* as in the germ. *Seeds* numerous, attached to the three parietal receptacles, as in the germ, oval, or ovate, longitudinally furrowed, light brown, each enveloped in a small portion of colourless, succulent pulp, which may be termed a complete aril. *Integuments* two, *exterior* spongy; *interior* a thin, reticulate, white membrane. *Perisperm* conform to the seed, rather succulent while fresh. *Embryo* minute, and lodged in the end of the perisperm next to the (umbilicus,) subcentrifugal.

CANARINA. Schreb. gen. n. 603.

Calyx six-leaved. *Corol* campanulate. *Stigmata* six. *Capsule* inferior, six-celled, many-seeded.

C. moluccana. R.

Erect, smooth. *Leaves* opposite, short-petioled, ovate oblong, serrate, smooth. *Flowers* terminal, and axillary. *Calyx* subpinnatifid.

A native of the Moluccas. The specimens seen are herbaceous. The number six prevails throughout the flowers.

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CORYPHA. Schreb. gen. n. 1694.

Spathes many. *Spadix* (terminal) supra-decompound. *Perianth* three-toothed. *Corol* three-petalled. *Germ* superior, three-celled; *cells* one-seeded; *attachment* inferior. *Berries* from one to three, conjoined, globose, one-seeded. *Embryo* in, or near the apex of the perisperm. Gartner says he found it in the base of the perisperm in *unbraculifera*.

1. *C. Talliera. R.*

Leaves subrotund, palmate-pinnatifid, plaited; *segments* forty pair, margins of the channel of the petioles armed. *Inflorescence* pyramidal, the length of the trunk of the tree.

Sans. Tali.

Beng. Tara, Tallier, Tareet.

This elegant, stately Palm, is a native of Bengal, though scarce in the vicinity of Calcutta. Flowering time the beginning of the hot season. The seeds ripen about nine, or ten months afterwards.

Trunk perfectly straight, about thirty feet high, and as near as the eye can judge equally thick throughout, of a dark brown colour, and somewhat rough with the marks left by the impression of the fallen leaves. *Leaves* palmate-pinnatifid, plaited, subrotund. *Leaflets* or divisions of the frond united rather more than half way, numerous, generally about eighty, or forty pairs, linear-lanceolate, pointed until broken by the wind, or otherwise, polished on both sides, with a strong somewhat four-sided rib running their whole length; generally about six feet long, greatest breadth about four inches. The thread which forms part of the *Linnean specific character* of *corypha unbraculifera*, is sometimes present, sometimes wanting, at best such perishable marks deserve no notice. *Petioles* from five to ten feet long, remarkably strong, upper side deeply channelled, the sharp margins armed with numerous, short, strong, dark-coloured polished, compressed spines. *Spathes* just as numerous as the primary and secondary ramifications in the spadix, all smooth, and obtuse. *Spadix* supra-decompound, issuing in the month of February from the apex of the tree, and centre of the leaves, forming an immense, diffuse, ovate panicle, of about twenty or more feet in height, so that the height of the whole tree, from the ground to the top of the spadix is now about fifty feet. Primary branches alternate, round, spreading nearly horizontal, with their apices ascending. Secondary ramifications alternate, bifurious, compressed, drooping, recurved, soon dividing into numerous, variously curved, smaller, subcylindric, branchlets, covered with innumerable, small white, odorous, subsessile flowers. *Calyx*; *perianth* inferior, minute, obscurely three-toothed. *Petals* three, oblong, concave, fleshy, smooth, expanding, many times larger than the perianth. No nectary. *Filaments* six, nearly of the length of the petals, at the base broad, and in some measure united. *Anthers* ovate. *Germ* above, three-lobed, three-celled with the embryo of a distinct seed in each, attached to the bottom of its cell. *Style* shorter than the stamina. *Stigma* simple. *Berries* from one to three conjoined, though one is the most common, and then the rudiments of the other two are present, they are singly quite round, about the size of a crab-apple, when ripe, wrinkled, and of a dark olive, or greenish yellow colour. The pulp is but in small proportion, and yellow when the fruit is ripe. *Seed* solitary, round, attached to the base of the berry, of a white colour, and horny substance, with a small vacuum in the centre. *Embryo* lodged in the apex, which circumstance alone, is sufficient to distinguish it from *Gartner's Corypha unbraculifera*.

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The leaves of this tree are employed by the natives, to write on with their pointed steel bodkins, and also to tie the rafters of their houses, for they are said to be strong and durable. I do not find that the wood is applied to any useful purpose.

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2. *C. elata. R.*

Leaves lunate-cordate, palmate-pinnatifid, plaited; *segments* from forty to fifty pair; *stipes* armed. *Inflorescence* globular, one-fourth the length of the trunk of the tree.

Beng. Bajoor, or Bajur-bateal.

This stately palm is a native of Bengal, where it flowers in March and April; the seeds require about twelve months to ripen.

Trunk straight, but often varying in thickness. I have two trees, which were pretty well ascertained to be about thirty years old when in flower; one was seventy feet to the base of the inflorescence, the other about sixty; circumference near the root eight feet, and about the

middle of the tree five and a half or six; their whole length strongly marked with rough, dark coloured, spiral ridges, and narrower, which plainly point out the spiral arrangement of the leaves. The ligneous fibres, as in the order, are on the outside, forming a tube for the soft spongy substance within, of a dark chocolate colour, tough and hard, but by no means equal, in either quantity or quality, to the very serviceable wood of *Borassus flabellifera*.

Leaves (fronds,) round the top of the trunk, immediately under the base of the inflorescence, numerous, palmate pinnatifid, plaited from eight to ten feet each way; *segments* generally from forty to fifty pair, in the about half their length, ensiform, apices rather obtuse and bifid, texture hard, smooth on both sides. When the tree begins to blossom, the leaves wither and soon fall off, leaving the fructiferous part naked. *Petioles* (stipes,) from six to twelve feet long, ovate above, with the thin, hard, black margins there cut into numerous, very short, curved spines. *Spines* numerous, there being one at each joint of the various ramifications of the pedicel, all smooth and when recent, of a pale yellowish green. *Inflorescence*, (spadix) terminal; it may be called an immense, more than supra-decussate, round panicle; in this species it is of a much smaller span than the leaves, and only about one fourth or one fifth part of the whole height of the tree; the various and innumerable ramifications are always four-angled, and of a pale yellow colour. *Flowers* small, sessile, collected in little bunches over the ultimate divisions of the panicle, pale yellow, small, rather offensive. *Calyx* small, three-toothed. *Petals* long, oblong, reflexed, shorter than the stamina. *Filaments* six, beaded at the base, and there united, toward the apex, slender and incurved. *Anthers* ovate, *Germ* superior, round, white, three-lobed, three-celled, with an *ovule* in each, attached to the bottom of its cell. *Style* short, three-celled. *Stigma* three-lobed. *Berry* globular, the size of a nut, half, eleven-angled, smooth when fresh, but it soon becomes dry and wrinkled, one-celled; the two opposite lobes of the germ are always to be found at the base. *Seed* solitary, sub-elliptical. *Embryo* two, apparently two, but they are finally united, and of a firm texture; the *ectes* or one pale yellowish brown, and veined; the *interior* one brown, and gathering nearly to the perisperm. *Perisperm* common to the seed, of a hard, horny texture, and pale grey colour. *Endosperm* simple, smooth, cylindrical, beaded near the apex of the perisperm.

R. C. C. *Malabar*. H. B. K. 2. 2. 1. *Germ.* 1. 18. 3. 7.

Leaves slender, palmate pinnatifid, half a span. *Segments* from forty to fifty pair; *petioles* armed. *Inflorescence* pyramidal, equalling the trunk of the tree, (*Embryo* in the base of the seed. Carey.)

Coddagur, *Rumph. Mal.* 3. p. 1-12

Tripur, *Kort. Bot. of Ceylon.*

Cag. Labr. or Labras.

Pan. Coddagur.

This is an intermediate species, (with regard to *size*.) between *Talura* and *Elata*. From Ceylon it has been introduced about nine years into the Botanic Garden at Calcutta. The seeds were fully as large as those of *Pitheca*, consequently not larger than in *Elata*. This alone is a sufficient mark in a tree of the nature to distinguish it from *Elata*; unfortunately I did not examine the structure of the *embryo*, we must therefore take it for granted that Gournier was correct in placing it in the base of the seeds; our young trees, are only now, when nine years old, beginning to exhibit the first appearance of a trunk.

In the same Garden are plants of *Thorea*, of the same age; their appearance at this period is so very different as to announce their being distinct species.

L. C. C. *Thorea*. R. B. K. 2. 131.

Leaves subreniform, palmate pinnatifid, plaited; *segments* from twenty-five to thirty pair; *petioles* very long, and much armed.

L. C. C. *Thorea*. R. B. K. 1. 56. t. 11.

A native of the Moluccas. One young tree of this species is in the Botanic garden at Calcutta; it was brought from Amboyna; though now about twelve years old, it only begins to form the appearance of a trunk, which, at present, promises to be longer than in *unbracteifera*. The *segments* or petioles are much longer than in any of the other species, and the leaves expand little more than half a circle, as in Rumph's figure, and have only about half the number of segments the others have.

LICUALA. Schreb. gen. n. 1691.

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Calyx three-toothed. *Corol* three-lobed. *Germ* superior, three-lobed, three-celled. *Cells* one-celled; *attach* and inferior. *Style* single. *Stamina* simple. *Drupe* one-celled, one-seeded. *Embryo* a little above the base on the inside.

1. *L. pellata*. R.

Fronds palmate, orbicular, pinnate. *Stipes* armed. *Drupe* turbinate; no nectary.

This small *tree* is a native of the woody mountainous parts near Chittagong, which separate that province from the Burma dominions; it was brought from thence to the Botanic Garden at Calcutta by Mr. William Roxburgh, where it blossoms in November and ripens its seed in May.

Trunk, in our young trees short, and entirely embraced by the base of the petioles, and a web of coarse, light brown fibres, down to the ground; in that state it is about as thick as a man's thigh. *Leaves* (fronds,) alternate, long petioled, orbicular, palmate, smooth, divided to the base into from twenty to twenty-five wedge-shaped, dentate truncate, plaited pinnations, the superior two, or more, are much broader and longer, being composed of from ten to fifteen

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11. 180 ribs, while the lateral, and inferior ones are composed of from three to five only; the apices of these ribs taper off conically, and have their points bifid, the breadth or length of the whole leaf, for they are nearly the same size, from three to four feet. *Petioles* or *stipes* spreading, three or four feet long, nearly triangular, having the two lateral edges armed with numerous, dreadful, strong, variously curved, smooth, dark brown, sharp spines of different sizes; toward the base channelled, stem-clasping, and firmly tied over each other, and round the trunk, by a web of strong, coarse, light brown fibres, which issue from the margins, and begin where the spines end. *Spadices* axillary, solitary, rising several feet above the leaves, their whole length being from ten to fifteen feet, of one uniform thickness, which is that of a man's forefinger; from the upper part, at the distance of about a foot from each other, issue pendulous, cylindric spikes of about a foot and a half long beyond the spathe; these are wholly covered by numerous, sessile, diverging, pretty large, greenish white, inodorous flowers. *Spathes* seven or eight, tubular, embracing the whole of the spadix; from the mouths of the last four or five, the pendulous spikes issue; all the tender parts are covered with a large portion of ferruginous dust. *Calyx* inferior, one-leaved, campanulate; *mouth* obscurely three toothed; outside sericeous, permanent. *Corol* one-petalled, outside sericeous, permanent. *Tube* campanulate, the length of the calyx. *Borders* three-cleft; *divisions* expanding and tapering to rather obtuse points. No *nectarium*. *Filaments* six, short, broad at the base, and inserted round the inside of the mouth of the tube of the corol. *Authers* sagittate. *Germ*s three, forming a short, turbinate, truncate body, like a single germ, but perfectly distinct, except the base of the *style*, which is about as long as the stamina, and rises equally from the three, and keeps them together. *Stigmas* simple. *Drupe* obovate, the size of a field bean; a little to the inside of the vertex a three-cornered, three-toothed tubercle marks where the style joins this fertile lobe of the germ to the two abortive ones; when ripe orange-red, and smooth, one celled. *Palp* in considerable quantity, orange-coloured. *Nut* conform to the drupe, much pointed below; above are three slight elevations running from a point under the tubercle of the drupe, hard, dark brown, one-celled. *Seed* single, conform to the nut. *Integuments* a single, very thin, brown membrane. *Perisperm* conform to the seed, horny, from the back a ferruginous spongy body penetrates to, or beyond the centre, and there enlarging, it occupies a considerable space. *Embryo* lodged in a conic pit, a little above the base on the inside.

2. 1. *spinosa*. Willd. 2. p. 201.

Leaves digitate-palmate. *Spadix* shorter than the armed petioles.

Licuala arborea. Rumph. Amb. 1. t. 9.

Corypha licuala, frondibus palmatis foliolis linearibus nervosis apice præmorsis.

Petiolis basi spinosis, spadice erecto stricto. Lamarek. Encyclop. 2. 131.

ACHRAS. Schreb. gen. n. 593.

Calyx six-leaved. *Corol* six-cleft, with scales on the inside. *Germ* superior, from eight to ten celled; *cells* one-seeded; *attachment* interior. *Berry* from eight to ten celled. *Seed* solitary. *Embryo* erect, and furnished with a perisperm.

A. Sapota. Willd. 2. 224.

Flowers solitary. *Leaves* lanceolar, imbr.

A native of China, from thence introduced into the Botanic Garden at Calcutta, where growing in the same place with the West India tree they are not to be distinguished from it. The China trees have not yet blossomed, but those from the West Indies flower in the hot season, and the fruit ripens in the rains.

BERBERIS. Schreb. gen. n. 595.

11. 182 *Calyx* six or more, leaved. *Corol* six-petalled; at the base are two glands. *Germ* superior, one-celled two or more-seeded; *attachment* sub-inferior. *Berry* from two to three-seeded. *Embryo* erect and furnished with a perisperm.

1. *B. asiatica*. R.

Shrubby. *Leaves* obovate-oblong, hard, spinous-toothed. *Spines* triple. *Racemes* axillary. *Pedicels*, and *flowers* erect. *Nectarial* glands subcylindric. *Germ*s from five to six-seeded.

Berberis ilicifolia. Asiat. Researches. 6. p. 357.

A native of the mountainous countries north of Hindoosthan, where it was first observed by Captain Hardwicke, on his journey to Shree nagur, and afterwards found by Dr. Buchanan in Nepal, from whence the latter sent seed to the Botanic Garden at Calcutta in 1802; in April 1808 the plants therefrom blossomed for the first time. In appearance it resembles the common Berbery bush of Europe.

Stems several from the same root, bending much to one side. *Branches* slender, after the first year spreading and drooping; *young shoots* angular, and furrowed. *Bark* of the old ligneous parts of a light ash colour, and yellow within; and so is the wood; the height of our shrubs now when seven years old, is from four to eight feet. *Spines* three, rarely five-fold from one base, straight, strong, and sharp. *Leaves* in fascicles in the axils of the spines, subsessile, obovate, and oblong; *margins* spinous, with circular sinuses between, texture hard, smooth on both sides, but reticulate with veins; from one to two inches long. *Stipules* small, subulate, petiolar, having some small scales intermixed with the insertions of the leaves. *Racemes* solitary, from the centre of the fascicles of leaves, many-flowered. *Pedicels* often as long as the racemes, straight, one-flowered; sometimes there is no raceme, and then several, long-pedicelled flowers occupy its place. *Flowers* rather large, pure yellow.

Berries at the base of the pedicels tripe, one-flowered, ovate, acute. *Calyx* about nine-leaved, imbricate. *Leaves* simple, yellow, smooth. The *raceme* or three minute, and may be called bracts; the next three larger; the *inner* three still larger, and nearly as long as the petals. *Petals* six, in two series, round-ovate; exterior margin a little notched and curled in over the anthers. *Stamens* small, scarcely visible. *Pistils* shorter than the petals, and opposite to them, thick at top. *Altho* is a polleniferous, oblong, operculated pit on each side in the apex. *Germ* oblong, encased in the inside is a ridge; four, five, or six seeds attached to its line. *Style* scarcely any. *Stigma* large, peltate, with a pit in the centre. *Berries* ovate, rather large than the common *barberry* of Europe, smooth, with red, succulent, and pink; colour a dark purple, with a bloom over it, like that of the common plum, encased. *Seed* two or three, attached as in the germ, oblong, somewhat rugose. *Integuments* two, the *outer* one thick, spongy, and brown; the *inner* one membranous. *Perisperm* confined to the seed, yellow. *Chaz* large, and conical as on its apex. *Embryo* nearly as large as the perisperm, straw-coloured, erect. *Cylindrus* oblong. *Radiicle* subylimic, inferior.

2. *B. a. grandifolia* R.

Scrubby. *Racemes* simple; *leaves* one-flowered. *Spikes* single. *Leaves* linear. *Germ* two-seeded.

Found by Francis Picard, Esq. on the mountains north of R. Wilkham, and Hurdwar. *Stems* of one single, than thick, straight, diverging. *Leaves* fringed in the axills of the spinous, small, lanceolate, rather rounded at the apex, with a minute spinous point, some of them have small spinous tubercles on one or both margins, but are otherwise entire, pointing more towards the base; smooth, young, revolute, the length from one to two inches, and generally less than half an inch in breadth. *Racemes* axillary, the length of the leaves, solitary. *Flowers* axillary, long-pedicelled, small. *Berries* oblong, concave, acute, solitary at the base of each pedicel, and sometimes one or two smaller ones near the top. In *P. sinensis*, they are triple at the base of the pedicel. *Calyx* nine-leaved; *length* of the three series; the *outer* three minute; the *inner* three nearly as long as the petals. *Petals* six, entire, entire. *Stamens* small, oblong, *anthers* inserted into the base of the petals. *Anther* small, oblong, at the base of the *stamen*, just under the apex. *Germ* oblong, encased, containing two seeds, attached to the bottom of the cell. *Style* short. *Stigma* peltate, glandular.

3. *B. pinnatifida* R.

Leaves deeply pinnatifid, *racemes* simple, *leaves* terminal.

Calyx nine-leaved, the remainder none in the *Monogyn* Country, where it is indigenous. *Pistils* in November.

From the garden of the *East India Company* is so very fine this plant, as to induce me to think they may be the same.

NANDINA S. L. n. n. 596.

Calyx nine-leaved, imbricate. *Corolla* five-leaved. *Berries* one-celled, two-seeded. *Embryo* inverted, and the seed is very small.

N. *sinensis* L. *Bot.* 2. 240. *Flora* Jap. 147. *Cham. sin.* 2. 40. *Bot. Mus.* 1109.

Stems from a native of Japan, introduced from Canton in China into the Botanic Garden at Cambridge by Mr. William Kerr.

LOREANTHUS, Schreb. *gen. n.* 600.

Calyx five-leaved. *Corolla* generally one-petalled and often irregular. *Germ* inferior, one-celled, cross-shaped; *alther* erect superior. *Berries* one-seeded. *Leaves* inverse, and furnished with *perisperm*.

1. *L. chinensis* (Carr.) *J.* 2. N. 130.

Leaves opposite, oblong, smooth. *Racemes* axillary. *Corolla* irregular, five-lobed. *Stamens* five. *Berries* oblong.

Rac. *Barberrunda*.

Vitis is the Sanscrit name. Sir William Jones thought this the general term for all *Pandanus* plants.

Compare with *Loranthus laevis*, and also with *fulvatus*, *W. & L.*

Trigon. *Yedinga* wood (a wooden means corrected.)

It is always found growing upon the branches of various kinds of trees, and is very rare. It flowers during the greatest part of the year, and is highly ornamental.

Pistils scarcely any. *Berries* numerous, ascending, woody, dark grey. *Leaves* nearly opposite, sessile, or very short petioled, from oval to linear-lanceolate, waved, entire, revolute; veins are very prominent, three to five lobes. Long, and from one to one and a half broad. *Racemes* axillary, single, simple, suberect, many-flowered. *Flowers* in size and appearance much like those of *Solanum* yackley. *Bracts* small, concave, and set out, pressed on the base of the stem on one side. *Calyx* there is no other *perianth* at the fruit, than the above-mentioned bract; that of the flower, cup-shaped, entire, permanent. *Corolla* one-petalled. *Tube* long, a little curved, swelling from the bottom to within a third of the mouth, it then contracts a little; *border* five-parted, the upper tissue much the deepest; *segments* linear, reflexed towards one side. *Filaments* five, from the base of the segment of the corolla, short. *Altho* linear. *Germ* superior, naked. *Style* the length of the corolla. *Stigma* clubbed. *Berries* inferior, crowded with the remaining calyx, oblong, smooth, pulpy, one-celled. *Seed* single.

11. This is a handsome looking parasite, bearing a great number of very beautiful flowers; its foliage also looks very well; all that part of the branch of the tree above where it grows, becomes sickly, and soon perishes.

186 This species differs from *Gartner's Lonicera zeylanica*, in being without the calyx of the fruit, and having only five parts in the corol, &c. but in the raceme they agree. Nor can I reconcile it to be *L. falcatus* of the supplementum, nor *L. loniceroides* of Linnæus, for here the inflorescence bears no resemblance to an involucred umbel. Neither can it be *L. pentandra*, as there the leaves are alternate, with petioles nearly as long as the racemes, in short I cannot well reconcile it to any of the hitherto described species. It unites the two genera of *Loranthus* and *Lonicera*.

In Bengal I have found it with leaves from five to six inches long, and from four to five broad.

2. *L. scurrula*. Willd. 2. 232. *Corom. pl.* 2. N. 140.

Leaves opposite, ovate, underneath downy. Flowers axillary, fascicled. Corol irregular, four-cleft. Stamens four. Berries turbinate.

The natives have no other name for this than *Wodinika*.

It is a parasitical shrub, but smaller considerably than the last, and much scarcer; it grows upon the branches of trees in the same manner, and flowers during the hot season.

Leaves opposite, petioled, cordate, scalloped, covered with soft white down underneath; about two inches long, and one and a half broad. Peduncles numerous, collected in the axills, one or more flowered. Flowers considerably smaller than in the last, a rusty grey colour, and covered with grey, ferrugineous dust. Bractes one, pressing on the germ, as in the last species.

11. Calyx of the fruit no other than the bracte of the flower, as in the former. Corol one-
187 petalled. Tube swelled towards the base. Border four-parted; upper fissure deepest; divisions linear, reflexed. Stamens four; the pistillum as in the last. Berry top-shaped, one-seeded.

3. *L. globosus*. R.

Leaves opposite, oblong, smooth. Spikes axillary. Corols regular, six-cleft. Berries round-oval.

Kanneli itti-kanni. Rheed. Mal. 10. t. 5.

Beng. Chota-manda.

A ramous, shrubby parasite, like the two species already described; it is common on trees all over Bengal and flowers all the year.

Leaves generally opposite, though sometimes alternate, and also three-fold, short-petioled, oblong, smooth, entire, of a thick leathery texture, almost veinless; from two to three inches long. Racemes, (or rather spikes,) axillary, or between the leaves, or from the old axills; generally solitary, though sometimes there are two, or even three together, much shorter than the leaves. Flowers opposite, from three to six pair in the spike, sessile, small, of a greenish-orange colour. Bractes no other than the perianth of the fruit. Calyx; perianth of the fruit inferior, two-leaved, the under and exterior cordate; the inner two-toothed; that of the flower is no other than the circular margin of the pit, which receives the flower. Corol one-petalled; tube gibbous, six-sided. Border six-parted; divisions alike, and cut equally deep, reflected. Filaments six, erect, inserted into the base of the divisions of the corol. Germ ovate. Style length of the stamens. Stigma large, glandular, moveled. Berry inferior, round, oval, the size of a pea, smooth; when ripe the pulp is yellow, clammy, and elastic, which makes it adhere to the branches of trees where it terminates, resting on three permanent calyciform bractes and crowned with a ring where the corol stood, round the permanent base of the style, one-celled. Seed solitary, conform to the berry.

11. Integument single, white, tough, and clammy, marked with twelve whitish striae. Perisperm
188 conform to the seed, six-grooved, green. Embryo central, inverse, straight, pale green, nearly as long as the perisperm. Cotyledons two, linear-oblong. Plumula minute. Radicle sub-cylindric, the length of the cotyledons, superior. Birds are fond of the berries.

4. *L. ferruginosus*. R.

Young shoots, as well as the under side of the oval leaves, long, slender, tetrandrous, regular; flowers, fruit, and pedicels, all clothed with much ferruginous pubescence.

Found by Mr. William Roxburgh, growing on trees in the forests of Pulo Pinang.

5. *L. involucreatus*. R.

Leaves opposite, ovate-cordate, smooth. Umbelllets axillary; involucre four-leaved, four-flowered; flowers regular, pentandrous.

A stout, parasitical shrub, found on trees in the forests of Chittagong, Silhet, &c. where it blossoms the greater part of the year.

Branches while young clothed with smooth, shining, dark brown bark. Leaves opposite, short-petioled, ovate, and ovate-cordate, sides often unequal, as in most of the plants of this genus, entire, smooth on both sides; from three to four inches long. Umbelllets axillary, crowded, subsessile, much shorter than the leaves. Involucre four-leaved, four-flowered; leaflets ovate-lanceolate, smooth, entire. Flowers sessile, pretty large, equalling the involucre. Calyx superior, short, five-toothed, villous. Corol; tube widening toward the mouth, villous. Border regular, five-parted. Segments linear, revolute. Filaments equalling the segments of the corol, and inserted on them below their middle. Anthers oval. Germ oval, sericeous. Style rather longer than the corol. Stigma two-lobed.

11. 6. *L. ampullaceus*. R.
189 Leaves opposite, oblong, polished. Racemes axillary, simple. Flowers calyced, regular, hexandrous; tube of the corol gibbous. Berries long-oval.

Found on trees in the forests of Sillhet, but seeming to prefer the mangoe trees to all others. Flowering time the dry season, probably the whole year round.

Stems as in our other Indian parasites, the size and shape very uncertain. *Leaves* opposite, short petioled, oblong, entire, smooth, from three to four inches long, and generally less than two in breadth. *Racemes* axillary, solitary, or in pairs, much shorter than the leaves. *Flowers* opposite, short-pedicelled, pretty large, of a greenish yellow colour. *Bractes* oval, one at the base of each pedicel, and two pressing the base of the germ, like an inferior bilabiate calyx. *Calyx* superior, entire, rotund. *Corol* regular; *lobes* gibbous; *border* six-lobed; *dentations* revolute, somewhat spatulate. *Filaments* six, from the mouth of the tube of the corol, the length of its segments. *Anthers* ovate. *Germ* inferior, one-celled, containing one *ovule* attached to the top of the cell. *Style* longer than the corol. *Stigma* large. *Berry* inferior, long oval, smooth, yellow, the size of a cherry, one-celled. *Pericarp* pale yellow, and very clammy. *Seed* solitary, ovate. *Integuments* two; the *ex exterior* one marked with six longitudinal fibres; the *inner* one membranaceous. *Perisperm* conform to the seed, six-grooved, green. *Embryo* calcarate, inverse. *Calicle* short, semicylindric. *Rudex* cylindric, with a turbinate apex, rising above the pericarp, inverse.

7. *L. clavatus*, R.
Leaves opposite, broad-lanceolate. *Flowers* axillary, few together, tetrandrous. *Corols* irregular, four-lobed; *bractes* clavate.

A delicate, shrubby parasite, found in the Sillhet district, growing on *Aporosa Caram-*
bola.

8. *L. pentapetalus*, R.
Leaves opposite, from lanceolate, to ovate-cordate, and obliquely acuminate, smooth. *Racemes*

axillary. *Flowers* perianthous. *Petals* five, with an enlarged three-lobed base.

A large, very ramous, shrubby plant, found growing on various trees in the forests of

Sillhet. *Flowers* red, appearing about the beginning of the rains in June.
Branches and *branchlets* columnar, and quite smooth. *Leaves* opposite, petioled, from lanceolate to ovate-cordate, obliquely acuminate, from the middle to the apex, entire, smooth; from three to four inches long, and about two broad. *Racemes* axillary, solitary, or paired, straight, simple, often as long as the leaves, and so. *Flowers* very numerous, short-pedicelled, smooth, scarlet, red. *Bractes*, an oblong, pale, one-celled, one at the base of the germ on the outside. *Calyx* superior, rather small, somewhat smooth. *Petals* five, the base of each swelled out into a fleshy three-lobed body giving to the bottom of the corol a globular form, and meeting in the centre, leaving only a small opening for the style; above tongue-shaped, and revolved. *Filaments* five, inserted on the petals. *Anthers* ovate. *Germ* oblong, one-celled, containing one *ovule*, pendulous from the top of the cell. *Style* four-sided, jointed, or appearing so, near the middle. *Stigma* with enlarged. *Berries* oblong, smooth, of a greenish yellow, one-seeded, &c. as in the genus.

BAMBUS L. Schreb. gener. 607

Calyx calyced, from two to three-valved, many flowered. *Corol*, glume two-valved. *Style*

und. *Stamens*.
1. *Bambusa arundinacea*, Corom. pl. 1. N. 79.

Spikes half verticillate; *calyxes* about four flowered, half of which are male; *nectaries*

three-lobed.
Arnold *Arund. Linn. sp. pl.* 129.

Hg. Rheum. Ind. 1. t. 16.
B. p. Bms.

Tellur. Mulkas. Vedroo.
Tan. Munzil. vel Munkil

bed lights in a rich, moist soil, such as the banks of rivulets, like, &c. among the moun-

tains.
Stems, I fear to call them culms, numerous, from ten to a hundred from the same root, four or eight or twenty feet straight, then bending gently to one side, piped, jointed, undivided, but with innumerable, very ramous, alternate, wintling, four or one, spreading branches. *Thorns* double, or triple, alternate, on the joints of the *branches* and *branchlets*, when double, a branch-

let, or triple, the centre; when triple the largest thorn stands there; they are remarkably strong, sharp and somewhat recurved; sometimes they are wanting, particularly in rich moist soils. *Leaves* wintling, bitarous short-petioled, linear lanceolate, the upper side and margins back-

wardly lipped, broad at the base, linear-pointed, from two to six inches long, and half or three quarters of an inch broad; on the rich moist soil on the banks of the Ganges they are from two to four inches broad, and about a foot long. *Sheaths* somewhat downy with a few short, but abundant on each side of the mouth.

Flowers —. When in flower the tree is generally destitute of leaves, and as the extre-

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HERMAPHRODITE *flowers* one, two, or three below the male. *Calyx* no other than that above described. *Corol* two-valved, the exterior valvelet rather the shortest, oblong, pointed, smooth, cartilaginous; the *inner* valvelet oblong, margins inflexed, concave behind, and fringed with hairs round the elevated margins of the posterior concavity. *Nectary* three obovate scales embracing the insertions of the stamens, and germ. *Filaments* six, inserted in the base of the germ. *Anthers* linear, incumbent. *Germ* oval. *Style* single. *Stigma* two-cleft; *divisions* plumose. *Seed* firmly closed in the corol, exceedingly like oats and about the same size.

MALE FLOWERS from one to three above the hermaphrodite. *Pistil* none.

It would be needless, and needless any to mention the various purposes to which this most useful plant is put; they are already known to most people.

The Tamul Doctors say the root is diluent; that the bark cures eruptions; the Camphire, or salt (*Tobaccari*) cures all sorts of paralytic complaints, flatulencies, and poisons. The leaves are esteemed the best Emmenagogue; the Chinese are said to possess the same idea. The seed is used for food as rice.

Tobashcer Veiroo Paloo, that is milk of bamboo, of the *Telingas*; and Mungle *U'poo*, salt of bamboo, of the Tamuls, the substances so well described by Dr. Patrick Russell, in the 80th vol. of the *Philosophical Transactions* of London, is found in the cavities of the joints of this sort.

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2. *B. stricta*. *Corom.* pl. 1. A. 80.

Spikes with dense globular verticils. *Calyces* from two to three-flowered, all hermaphrodite; no nectary; exterior glumes of the corols daggered.

Teliag. Sadanapa vedroo.

This is clearly a distinct species; it grows in a drier situation, is not near so large, has a much smaller cavity, and is very straight; its great strength, solidity, and straightness renders it much fitter for a variety of uses, than the common sort; the natives make staffs to their spears, &c. of it.

Stems fewer, straighter, and smaller, than in the common sort, otherwise they are the same. *Thorax* oftener wanting. *Inflorescence* the same as in the former. *Verticils* sessile, globular, very dense, entirely surrounding the branchlets. *Spikellets* of the verticil, crowded, distichous, &c. as in the last. *Calyx* as in the last, except that the scales are longer, and common to two or three spikelets. Here the flowers are generally all hermaphrodite, and seldom more than three to the calyx. *Corol* two-valved; exterior valvelet downy, with a very stiff, sharp, daggered point. Inner valve as in *B. arundinacea*. *Nectary* I could not see any. *Stamens* six. *Pistil* woolly. *Stigma* two-cleft, filiform. *Seed* as in the last.

3. *B. Tulda*. *R.*

Arboreous, unarmed. *Spikellets* about five-flowered, all hermaphrodite. *Nectaries* enate, fringed. *Style* three-cleft.

Vansa is the Sanscrit name which Sir William Jones applies to bamboos in general.

Beng. Tulda Bans.

Hind. Peka-Bans.

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This is the common bamboo of Bengal, where it grows in the greatest abundance every where. Flowering time the month of May.

The root consists of many small fibres, spreading in every direction, but to no great distance, nor do they penetrate very deep.

The roots of all the other species are similar.

Stems in old plants numerous from the same root, jointed, smooth, and ramous. In the month of June, soon after the first rains set in, new ones rise up amongst those of the former year and in the same manner in all the other species, at first in the form of a large straight *elephant's tusk*, invested in strong coriaceous sheaths, one at each joint; these shoots rise simple to their full size, from twenty to seventy feet in height, and from six to twelve inches in circumference, in the course of about thirty days; during which period the sheaths drop off, and are soon succeeded by numerous, alternate, ramous, bifarious, unarmed branches, from the joints; before these appear, the shoots look like as many naked fishing rods, of immense size. *Leaves* alternate, bifarious, subsessile, sheathing, linear-lanceolate, acute-pointed, with their bases broad, and often rounded, or cordate; from six to twelve inches long, and about one broad. *Sheaths* of the leaves longer than the joints, and ending in two, lateral, stipulary, bearded processes.

Inflorescence. Before these trees blossom, they must be of considerable age, several years; and even then it is seldom they can be found in this state; at that period the whole plant is destitute of leaves, and forms one immensely, oblong, waving panicle, composed of innumerable, supra-decompound ramifications.

Spikellets lanceolate, sessile, one, two, three, or more at the joints of the most extreme ramifications; each bearing from four to eight, (generally all,) hermaphrodite flowers. *Calyx* calyced, as in the other species described by me. *Corol* two-valved. *Exterior valve* oblong, pointed, smooth, completely involving the inner valve, as well as a portion of the flat rachis in which it is inserted. *Inner valve* concave on the inside, where it presses on the rachis; this concave portion is surrounded with a sharp ciliate margin. *Nectary* of three, broad, emcate, ciliate leaflets. *Filaments* six, half the length of the valves of the corol. *Anthers* linear, drooping, red-purple. *Germ* obovate, obtusely three-sided. *Style* very short. *Stigma* three, long, feathering. *Seed*, they may best be described by comparing them to oats, which they exactly resemble, and are of the same size.

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This species is very generally used all over Bengal, for covering the houses of the na-

lives, scaffolding, &c. &c. If soaked in water for some weeks previously to their being used, they last much longer, and are stronger; if not they are soon devoured by a small species of *Botrichus*. It is notwithstanding deemed inferior to *Balkora* (*Balkobans*) of the Bengalees.

This species, *Fulda bang*, so far as I am able to judge at present, is not to be found on the Coast of Coromandel. Its quick growth, size and universal commonness in Bengal, renders it one of the most variously useful plants in India. The young thick shoots, mentioned when describing the stem, are when about two feet high, tender and very frequently pickled, and a most excellent one they make, when properly prepared.

Jawa Bang of the Bengalees, is only a large variety of this species, and used chiefly, for scaffolding, and building the larger and better sorts of houses of the natives. It differs from *Fulda* in the greater length, and greater thickness of the joints. *Bosini bang* of the Bengalees, is another variety of *Fulda*. It has a larger cavity, and is used chiefly to make baskets.

Behor bang of the Bengalees, is of a small size, very solid, and strong, much bent to one side, and armed with numerous strong thorns, which renders it very fit for hedges. A stool of this species must be placed in the hand of every young bramin, when invested with the sacerdotal cord, otherwise they say the ceremony cannot be performed.

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4. B. *Balkora, R.*

Suberulous, unarmed. *Leaves* sublanate; with a cordate base, inflorescence sub-radical, *Spikelets* from four to five flowered, all hermaphrodite.

Be q. *Balkobans.*

It is a native of Bengal, and on account of its size, and strength, is reckoned by the workers in bamboo work the very best sort for building the houses of the natives, scaffolding, &c. works requiring both size and strength. Flowering time the rainy season, however it rarely arrives at this state, for I have but once seen it in blossom.

Stems similar to the other species, but shorter, and often taller. *Ramifications* also the same. *Leaves* bifurcate, subsessile on their sheathing bases, lanceolate, with the base cordate; *margin* slightly hispid, smooth, deep green on both sides; from one to two inches broad, and from four to five long. *Stipules* linear, rather thin joints; exposed parts villous, with a bearded stipularly mouth, (ligula) rising above the insertion of the leaves. *Inflorescence* unradial, verticillated spikes, *each* of a large, subglobose, composed of numerous, sessile spikelets, of from four to six bearing bright flowers. *Calyx* cylind. *Corol* two valved. *Exterior* smooth, ovate. *Liner* with the exterior margins imbricate. *Nectary* of three, oval, ciliate leaflets. *Stamens* six. *Style* woolly. *Sigmas* three, and also woolly.

To make this species more serviceable, long immersion in water is required to render them firmer, and protect the attacks of the *Botrichi*, and their larvæ.

There are two varieties of this most useful species. The larger the natives call *Dhool-balkora*, and the smaller *B. Balkora*, which has a smaller cavity, and though not so large a bamboo, is on that account very strong.

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5. B. *baccifera, R.*

Suberulous, unarmed. *Panicle* a very large, pendulous pyramidal, one-seeded berry.

Be. *lex, Rheed. Mal. vol. 5, p. 60, p. 149.*

Paganulla, of the people of the Chittagong mountains, where the plant is indigenous.

This uncommonly curious berry bearing bamboo, is a native of the Chittagong mountains.

Growing plants, seeds, and well preserved specimens, were sent me from thence by Mr. Richard Percud, a gentleman to whom the Botanic Garden at Calcutta is under many obligations. The bamboo he writes is the most common one in that country, for every purpose of building, &c. His description of the tree is so full and perfect, that I do not think I can do better than transcribe what he says, in reply to my inquiries regarding this plant, viz.

"It bears no thorns; grows in dry places, chiefly on the sides of hills, where the upper stratum of the soil is sandy. The circumference near the base twelve or thirteen inches; height from fifty to seventy feet, beautifully erect, and without the least flexure, or irregularity of surface, bare of branches except near the extremity. Perishes after yielding its fruit.

"It yields more or less *Tubacore* of a siliceous crystallization; sometimes it is said the cavity between the joints is nearly filled with this, which the people call *choona, lime*." So far Mr. Percud.

Leaves alternate, bifurcate, subsessile on their sheathing base, oval-lanceolate, smooth on both sides, and slightly ribbed underneath; from six to twelve inches long, and from two to four broad. *Stipules* of the leaves villous, with their mouths bearded with many long filiform hairs. *Spikes* compound, issuing many together from the joints of the large branches, or upper part of the stem, long, slender, jointed, ramous, each joint furnished with a sheath of nearly its length. *Spikelets* three, four, or more flowered. The inferior scales (*Calyx*) three or abortive, or with abortive flowers. *Corol* of two unequal, long, taper, white pointed, smooth valved. *Stamens* six, about as long as the pistil. *Germ* ovate. *Style* single. *Sigmas* three, filiform, woolly. *Panicle* In the singular species, it is a very large, hard, fleshy, conical, smooth top, curved, pointed fruit, with a single, large, oval seed in each.

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6. B. *spinescens, R.*

Suberulous, dreadfully armed with simple, and compound spines. *Spikelets* from three to five flowered, *plant* vigorous. *Nectary* three-veined.

Be q. *Bala Bang.*

Arundarber species. *Rumph. Tab. L. 11 t. 2.*

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This beautiful, middling sized, very elegant species, I have only found in the vicinity of Calcutta, where now and then some of the oldest are found to blossom about the beginning of the rains, in June.

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Stems scarcely fistulous, jointed, &c. as in the other species; in this many grow so close together, as to appear a single trunk at some distance, and by the help of their bifariouly alternate, triple branches, and spines, so completely bound together, that it is a most arduous task to cut down an old clump of them; *joints* from six to twelve inches asunder. The plants, or shoots of the clump, which come into flower, I have observed to be those of the centre, and they are taller, straighter, and with a much longer cavity, and longer joints than the rest, which are shorter, droop more, and wave elegantly with the motion of the wind, notwithstanding they are nearly solid, for it is only the larger stems that have a small cavity, the branches being generally solid; whole height from thirty to fifty feet. *Spines* at the joints, and very generally present, through the whole plant triple; this is evidently the habit, though frequently incomplete; the middle one is the largest, and often compound; all are more or less recurved, very strong, and sharp. By the number and strength of these spines, and of the branches of this species, it may be said to form the most impenetrable jungle in India. *Leaves* sessile on their sheaths, bifariouly, linear-lanceolate, cuspidate, rarely more than six inches long. The *sheaths* have their mouths ciliate with hairs and filaments.

Inflorescence. The plants of the clump when in flower, form one immense, naked panicle; for at this time there is not a leaf to be found on them. *Spikelets* crowded on the joints of the extreme branchlets, sessile, lanceolate, generally three, four, five or six-flowered, &c. exactly as in *Poa*. *Florets* the inferior two and terminal one male *hermaphrodite*, or neuter, the middle two, or three, or four *hermaphrodite*. *Calyx*, the number of scales which embrace the base of each spikelet uncertain. *Corol*; *glume*, two-valved; *exterior* smooth, hard, and pointed; *inner* as long as the exterior, concave behind; *margins* incurved, forming one acute angle, as in *Poa*; edges of the posterior concavity much ciliate. *Nectary* of three, corol-like, oval, ciliate scales. *Filaments* six, three immediately within the nectarial scale, and three alternate with them. *Term* clavate. *Styles* three, entirely clothed with pale purple wool.

Like the other species, this is employed for various useful purposes; and as it grows to a pretty large size, and with a smaller cavity than any of the others, it is strong and well adapted for a variety of uses.

7. *B. nana*. R.

Shrubby, unarmed.

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Sans, Ken-fa, of the Chinese; a native of their country, and now plentiful in the Botanic Garden at Calcutta, but has not yet blossomed in Bengal. It makes most beautiful close hedges.

The popular belief, that *Bamboos* often take fire by the violence of their friction, during those hot, dry months, when, what is called, the land wind prevails, is supported by the Sanserit stanza, quoted by Sir William Jones, (*See As. Res. vol. 4. p. 254.*) of which the following is a copy.

"Delight of the world, beloved Chandana, stay no longer in this forest which is overspread with rigid pernicious Vansas, whose hearts are unsound; who being themselves confounded in the scorching stream of flames, kindled by their mutual attrition, will consume not their own families merely, but this whole world."

HEXANDRIA DIGYNIA.

ORYZA. Schreb. gen. n. 609.

Calyx, glume two-valved, one-flowered. *Corol* two-valved, growing to the seed. *Nectary* two-leaved.

Of this genus I have found only two species, but of the first, sativa, there are between forty and fifty varieties known to, and cultivated by the Indian farmers; they seem all to have sprung from the wild sort called Newaree by the Telingas, and from it the following description is taken.

O. sativa. * Willd. 2. 247. ♂c. ♀c.

Panicle diffuse.

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Unoo, *Dhanya*, *Vrihi*, the Sanserit names of the cultivated sort, and *Nivara* the wild variety, called by the Telingas Newaree. Arnz of the Arabians.

Dhan the Bengalee name of the plant, and the husked rice, and *Chanl* the clean rice. *Uri* the generic Telinga name of the cultivated sorts. *Urloo* the grain in the husk; and *Binn* the grain, or rice. Newaree of the Telingas is the plant in its wild state.

This original stock is always found wild in and about the borders of lakes throughout the Circars, is never cultivated so far as I can learn, because the produce, they say, is small, compared to that of the varieties in cultivation.

Root fibrous, annual. *Culms* numerous, near the base floating, or creeping, with the extremities erect, they are jointed, round and smooth, from two to eight or ten feet long, according to the depth of the water. *Leaves* sheathing, long, and slender, backwardly sea-

* An improper name, certainly for the original wild plant which is never cultivated; however as custom has established it for the numerous varieties thereof, I cannot well attempt to alter it in describing what I take for the original, wild stock, from whence all the cultivated varieties have sprung, which I am now describing.

brous; *moult* of the sheaths crowned with a large, conical, membranaceous, lacerated process. This process, ligula, or stipule, is common to all the varieties I have examined. *Panicle* terminal, thin, bowing when the seed is weighty. *Reichis* common, and partial, angular, and hispid. *Flowers* single, pedicelled. *Calyx* and *corol* as described in the *Genera plantarum*, except that here the large valve of the calyx ends in a very long hispid, coloured awn. *Nectary*, two falcate bodies embracing the posterior half of the germ which are common to all the varieties. *Stamens* six.

The rice of the wild sort above described, is remarkably white, palatable, and reckoned very wholesome; so that it is carefully gathered, and sells dear. The rich esteem it a dainty; and to make it still more delicate, they boil it only in steam. A coarse kind of confection, called *beet rice*, is made of it, and sold in most bazars.

Adepts in agriculture in England and Scotland say there is no such thing in nature as perpetual fertility, they probably do not know that much of the rice land in Asia is so situated as to receive no help whatever from nature, except what the air and rains yield; however the greatest proportion, and the best, are those that are overflowed annually by the inundations of large rivers. These we know receive from the waters much fertilizing matter; but the greatest part of the rice lands in the Circars, are of the former sort; there they depend entirely upon the rains; consequently can receive no help but from the rain that immediately falls upon them, and the dry stubble that is annually left on the ground, together with the remains of a few other plants that may have grown up with the rice. The crop is always allowed to be in every part dry ripe before cut, and is then immediately carried off the field. Cattle are turned to eat up the stubble through the day, but never suffered to remain on it all night, as they are then constantly housed. I speak of those parts the Circars only which are near Sumnaltic; they cannot therefore communicate much fertility to the ground, and I never saw, nor heard of an east Indian farmer, mowing, in the smallest degree a rice field; yet these fields have, for probably thousands of years, continued to yield annually a large crop of rice, on an average from thirty to sixty-fold; even eighty, or a hundred has been known.

There is no rotation of crops on rice land, they lie idle from the time one crop is cut till the next is transplanted into them, during which time the soil is most perfectly dried, I may say burnt up; whether it receives any benefit from being so, is a point on which I cannot pretend to give an opinion.

The best rice lands are extensive open plains, through which large rivers pass, and which are exposed to every wind that blows. No hedge, nor any kind of shelter is here necessary, so that the plants are exposed to the greatest glare of solar light, and the freest circulation of air. The soil is generally of great depth, many feet pure mould without the least mixture of sand, small stones, &c. It is of a darker colour than garden mould in general. During the dry hot seasons these fields retain the water long upon the surface, allowing but little to escape through, so that most of the waste is by immediate evaporation.

The Hindoo farmers divide the numerous varieties into two orders; the first they call the *Poonas*, or the early sorts; the second the *Tilla*, and *Worloo*, or *Pedda Panta*, which means the late or great crop.

DIVISION FIRST.

Teling. POONAS. Sanskrit, ASOL. Beng. AUS.

The varieties of this order are generally, if the weather admits, sown thick in June, or early in July, on such small well laboured spots as are a little above the level of the common rice lands, for fear of their being too long inundated by heavy rains; at the same time it is necessary that those spots should be so situated, as to admit of being watered, in case of too dry weather. In about forty days, if the season has been favorable, the young plants will have attained to the height of from nine to eighteen inches; by this time fields are flooded, slightly ploughed, and made level by dragging by a pair of bullocks, or buffaloes, a long flat piece of wood. The fields being now in the state of very soft mud; the plants are taken up and transplanted by the hand. It is astonishing to see how soon a few labourers, men, women, and children, will plant a field, nothing more is now requisite to bring the crop to maturity, than keeping the fields constantly wet, more or less flooded, according to the sort of rice upon it, for some sorts require very little water, while others require a great deal. When nearly ripe, the water is drained off some days before they cut down the grain, which is done with the sickle, as in most parts of Europe. The produce is then carried to some neighbouring elevated spot, where it is stacked, or immediately trod out by cattle. The grain is then winnowed, dried, and deposited in pits dug in high ground, and lined with the rice straw. The straw is stacked by the careful farmer, and reserved to feed his cattle with, during the hot months when all vegetation is burnt up.

The following eight sorts are amongst the most common of this division; and those I am best acquainted with, viz.

1st. *Jillama-waree*, is the Telinga name of the plant, and *Jilla-maloo* the ripe grain. This seems the first removed from the wild sort, *newaree*; the awn is shorter, and there are many of the flowers female. The rice is of a dark colour, and when husked, coarse, and reddish.

2nd. *Yerra-dal-waree* the plant, and *Yerro-daloo* the grain.

This sort has also a long awn, there are many male, neuter and female flowers mixed with the hermaphrodite ones. It requires less water than most other varieties, of course the

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higher situations suit it best, particularly if the season is very wet. The grain is white, but the husked rice is coarse and reddish; hence the name yerra, which means red.

3rd. *Dal-waree*, and *Dal-waloo* the grain. This sort has also a long awn. It is chiefly cultivated during the dry season, on such spots as can then be watered; both the grain, and husked rice are of a dark blackish brown colour, and it is reckoned a very coarse sort.

4th. *Salica-waree* the plant, and *Salicaloo* the grain. This produces a coarse brown grain, the husked rice of which is coarse, and reddish. It has a long awn, and is not much cultivated.

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5th. *Tella koodana*, the plant, the grain is white, but the husked rice is coarse and reddish; it has no awn. This sort is generally sown broad-cast, where it is to grow; it requires little water, and of course is most cultivated on the higher lands that cannot command constant and regular supplies of water.

6th. *Soma-waree* the plant, and *Somaloo* the grain. This is a small grain, of a dark colour, but the husked rice is white, and tolerably fine. It yields but a small produce, and is not much cultivated. It has no awn.

7th. *Kartee-waree* the plant, and *Kartikaloo* the grain. This sort is much cultivated, to a greater extent than all the other early sorts put together. It has no awn, the grain is of a middling size, brownish coloured; the rice when husked for the table is tolerably fine and white. It does not require a great deal of water.

8th. *Gowree-waree* the plant, and *Gowree kunkaloo* the grain. This is the finest of the early sorts, the grain has no awn, and is of pale purplish colour, and the husked rice is fine and white.

There are many other sorts belonging to this division, but as I have not had an opportunity of examining them, I say nothing further about them.

DIVISION SECOND, OR PLEDDA WARTLOO.

1st. *Atagadal-waree* the plant, and *Ata-gadaloo* the grain; of this sort a large proportion is cultivated, probably as much as of all the other sorts put together. It is without awn, the unhusked and husked rice are both white, and of an excellent quality; it requires much water.

2nd. *Yerra-suga-waree* the plant, and *Yerra Samaloo* the grain. The unhusked and prepared rice is white, and of a very superior quality, no awn, grain long and slender.

3rd. *Kosa-waree* the plant, and *Kosarloo* the grain. The grain is of a light yellowish brown colour, small, awnless, and the cleansed rice, white, and tolerably fine; it requires but little water, and is little cultivated.

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5th. *Aksuna-waree* the plant, and *Aksunaloo* the grain. Grain like the last, but the table rice is finer; a large proportion of this is cultivated.

6th. *Krishna-neel-waree* the plant, and *Krishna-neetaloo* the grain. The grain is awnless, very small, dark bluish-black colour. The prepared rice very fine, and white; it is not much cultivated.

This rice is generally boiled in steam, on account of its fineness. It is eaten by the rich only.

7th. *Bangar-tiga*, a large luxuriant sort. Grain white, and awnless; prepared rice white, and tolerably fine, it is much cultivated in the Vizagapatam district.

8th. *Kulee-ganda*. This is also a large luxuriant sort. The grain dark-coloured, awnless. The prepared rice tolerably white, but not fine; it requires but little water.

9th. *Teldsina-waree* the plant, and *Tella samaloo* the grain. It is a large luxuriant variety. The grain white, awnless; the prepared rice white and fine. It is much cultivated.

There are besides the above, about twenty more varieties of this division, more or less fine, but the principal are those above-mentioned.

2. *O. coarctata*, R.

Panicle contracted; *valvelets* of the calyx subulate. *Leaves* culm-clasping.

A native of the Delta of the Ganges, and first discovered there by Dr. Buchanan in 1796. Flowering time the rainy season.

Root fibrous; and appears to be perennial. *Culms* erect, ramous, jointed, from two to four feet high, smooth, their lower parts seem also perennial. *Leaves* sword-shaped, broadest at the culm-clasping base, tapering to a very fine, long point, smooth, and of a firm texture, unequally divided by the nerve, which is visible on the back only, margins armed with minute prickles. *Sheaths* of the leaves smooth, with ample, waved, fringed mouths, being a continuation of the leaves themselves. *Panicles* terminal, contracted, subcylindric. *Flowers* solitary, pedicelled. *Calyx* of two, minute, subulate valvelets. *Corol* two-valved, smooth; the exterior one boat shaped, and daggered.

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I have not been able to learn that any use is made of this sort, nor even to obtain any Asiatic name for it.

LEERSIA. Soland.

Calyx: glume two-valved, one-flowered. *Corol* none.

1. *L. aristata*, R.

Leaves lanceolate. *Panicles* diverging. *Flowers* paired, exterior valve of the calyx awned.

Nir-vallipullu, Rheed. Mal. 10. t. 12.

Beng. Janglee dal.

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Found growing on the surface of deep, standing, sweet water, in the vicinity of Calcutta, during the cold season. Compare with *Pharus aristatus*.

Calves jointed, long, floating on, and in the water; emitting numerous roots from the joints; apices above the water suberect. *Sheaths* much longer than the joints, and about as long as the leaves. *Leaves* sheathing, sublanco-lanceolate, rather obtuse; cordate at the base; striated and clouded with dark brownish spots above, scabrous. *Panicles* thin. *Flowers* paired on pedicels of very unequal lengths, all hermaphrodite. *Calyx*: *glume* one-flowered, two-valved; *valvets* long, hispid, about five-nerved the exterior ending in a pretty long straight arista. *Corol* none. *Nectary* two-leaved, obcordate, crenulate. *Stamens* six. *Germ* ovate. *Styles* two. *Stigmas* plumose.

2. *L. ciliat* L. R.

Leaves linear-lanceolate, margins backwardly hispid. *Panicles* oblong. *Flowers* solitary, valves of the calyx cupid in length, and awiless, but amplexillate on the back.

Pharus ciliat L. R. t. z. obs. 5. p. 23.

A native of Bengal, where it occupies with its primitive roots the margins of pools, lakes, &c. of sweet water, sending forth innumerable several-fathoms-long floating stems, and branches over the surface of the water, to a much greater extent than *L. aristat*, which grows in the same manner, but rarely extends more than a few feet. Cattle are fond of the former.

Compare with *Lecoris hexandra* of Swartz, and *Lecoris australis* Brown's Prodrum. In both the foregoing species I have never found the flowers completely hermaphrodite.

HEXANDRIA TRIGYNIA.

RUMEX. Schreb. gen. n. 613.

Calyx three-leaved. *Petal*s three, converging. Three-seeded.

1. *R. acetos*. Willd. 2. 253.

Annual (in India.) *Flowers* hermaphrodite, valvets all green-bearing, at the flowering time entire, at the fruit time toothed; *nectary* approximate, with most numerous, pedicelled, drooping flowers. *Leaves* lanceolate, entire.

Head flat palm.

Bract flat palm.

This plant is common about Calcutta in low places, during the dry season, it perishes as soon as the first rains begin.

Root long, slender, somewhat ramous, annual, externally of a pale yellowish brown colour.

Stems erect, annual, furrowed, otherwise smooth; from one to three feet high. *Leaves* alternate, all petioled, lanceolate; the superior or floral leaves linear, and very smooth; all are entire, waved and smooth, from one to twelve inches long. *Petioles* with a trifling membranaceous vagina at the base; *valvets* numerous approximate, consisting of numerous, drooping, pedicelled flowers. *Calyx*: *lobes* linear, small. *Corol*, valvets ovate lanceolate, callons grained on the outside; at the flowering time they are entire, and as the seed advances to maturity become toothed on the sides, by which time the grains are very large, oblong ovate, and with a granulous surface. *Style* short, flabrum. *Stigmas* pencil shaped.

Observation.

This differs from *R. acetos* of Europe in being annual, and I think it may be a different species. I must however leave it to those to point out wherein they differ, who have an opportunity of doing so with the living plants before them. Every part thereof possesses a considerable degree of astringency and bitterness, without any thing like acidity.

2. *R. crispus*. Willd. 2. 256.

Flowers hermaphrodite, geminate; all the valves very large, membranaceous, reflexed. *Leaves* undivided.

Sour. Shetvedhee.

Beng. Chocka palung.

Arab. Humulistan.

Pers. Toorshumuk.

Found cultivated in gardens all over Asia, and used by the natives in their food, as well as medicinaly.

APONOGETON. Schreb. gen. n. 835.

Calyx, or corol two-leaved. *Capsules* three or four, superior, each containing two, or more seeds.

1. *A. monostachyon* Willd. 2. 917. *Corom. pl.* 1. N. 81.

Spike single, simple. *Leaves* linear, with cordate base. *Capsules* smooth, with about six seeds in each.

Param-kelanga. Rheed. M. l. 11. t. 15.

Sour. Kakangi.

Head. Gh. Shoo.

Name is the Telugu name of the plant, and nanrudumpa of the root.

Samurus hatare. Mant. 227.

It is a native of shallow, standing, sweet water; and appears, and flowers during the rains,

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Root tuberous, perennial. *Leaves* radical, long-petioled, linear-oblong, at the base cordate, pointed, entire, smooth, from three to five-nerved, from three to six inches long, and about one broad. *Scapes* as long as the leaves, a little striated, perforated by many pores length-ways. *Spikes* elegantly bent this way and that, closely surrounded with flowers. *Calyx, or corol*, which you may please, two wedge-shaped, concave leaflets, or petals, inserted at the base of the two fissures, between the inferior and two superior germs, permanent. *Filaments* always six, shorter than the bractes, withering. *Anthers* blue. *Germ*s constantly three, surrounded by the permanent stamens. *Capsules* three, pointed, with a remaining style, smooth, one-celled, from four to eight seeded. *Seeds* oblong, inserted into the base of the capsule.

The natives are fond of the roots, which are nearly as good as potatoes.

I have removed this genus from the fourth order of the seventh class, to the third order of the sixth, as all my four Indian species are uniformly hexandrous, and for the most part with three germs.

2. *A. echinatum*, R.

II. *Spike* single, and simple. *Leaves* linear, with cordate base. *Capsules* echinate. *Seeds* about six.

211 Found, with the former species growing in shallow fresh water all over the Circars.

3. *A. undulatum*, R.

Stoloniferous. *Spikes* simple. *Leaves* lanceolate, waved.

A native of Bengal, and like *A. monostachyon*, grows in standing sweet water. It flowers during the rains.

Root tuberous, perennial, stole-bearing and edible. *Leaves* radical, petioled, generally under, or floating on the water, lanceolate, waved, from three to five-nerved, with numerous, small, expanding veins, from four to six inches long, and less than one broad. *Petioles* compressed, shorter than the leaves. *Scapes* round, smooth, the length various, according to the depth of the water, thickening as it ascends. *Spikes* simple, crowded with flowers. *Bractes* and stamens as in *A. monostachyon*. *Germ*s three, sometimes four, but this does not affect the number of stamens; in all the flowers I examined, they are invariably six. *Capsules* smooth. *Seed* generally one or two, oblong.

4. *A. microphallus*, R.

Root tuberous. *Spike* single, simple. *Leaves* radical, cylindric, many times shorter than the spike. *Capsules* with one or two seeds.

A native of damp places near the Bhotan mountains. Flowering time, the rainy season.

II. *Root* tuberous, and esculent. *Leaves* radical, sessile, about three, four, or five to the scape, spreading close on the surface of the earth, sub-semicylindric, their margins being incurved; about one inch long, and one eighth of an inch broad. *Scape* erect, round, smooth, three or four times longer than the leaves. *Spikes* caudexous. *Spike* terminal, suberect, every where covered with beautiful blue coloured flowers. *Calyx* (bractes or corol) two-leaved; leaflets wedge-shaped, expanding. *Stamens* uniformly six. *Germ*s three. *Capsules* with one, or two round seeds in each.

ANDERSONIA, R.

Calyx three-five-parted. *Corol* petal-ld. *Nectary* globular, with the sessile anthers affixed to its inside. *Germ* superior, three-celled; cells two-seeded; attachment interior. *Capsules* three-celled, three-valved. *Seeds* solitary, arilled. *Embryo* inverse, without perisperm.

It was named in memory of the late Dr. James Anderson, Physician at Madras. It differs from *Cupania* in having a three-petalled corol, and globular antheriferous nectary; and from *Guarea* and *Persoonia* in the *calyx* and *pericarpium*.

1. *A. cucullata*, R.

Polygamous. *Leaves* unequally pinnate; leaflets opposite, from two to four pair, obtuse. Hermaphrodite peduncles axillary, few flowered, male panicle.

Beng. Umur.

A tree of considerable size, but of very slow growth, a native of the Delta of the Ganges. Flowering time, the latter part of the rainy season, and the beginning of the cold season.

Trunk in young trees straight with few branches; the bark ash-coloured, and smooth; young shoots also smooth. *Leaves* alternate, unequally pinnate, from six to eighteen inches long. *Leaflets* opposite, two, three, or four pair, short-petioled, obliquely ovate-lanceolate, obtuse, unequally divided by the nerve, polished on both sides, and of a firm texture; margins entire, from three to six inches long. The terminal leaflet is often cowed at the base, hence the specific name. *Petioles* nearly round, and pretty smooth. *Stipules* none.

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MALE tree. *Panicles* axillary, solitary, drooping, about as long as the leaves; ramifications numerous, diverging. *Flowers* numerous, small, yellow. *Bractes* a small obscure scale, under each division of the panicle, and two pressing the calyx laterally. *Calyx* small, one-leaved, three-toothed. The two bractes, while they remain, make it appear five-parted. *Petal*s three, oval, concave, pressed to the nectary. *Nectary* round, turbinate, with a contracted triangular opening on the apex. *Filaments* none. *Anthers* from six to eight, sessile, round the inside of the nectary, apparently abortive. *Germ* none, but a clavate gland in its place.

HERMAPHRODITE tree. *Peduncles* axillary, solitary from three to six-flowered. *Flowers* longer than the male, in other respects the same. *Calyx, corol*, and *nectary* as in the male. *Anthers* always six. *Germ* superior, three-sided, ovate, covered with minute, stellate scales, three-celled, with two vertically placed *ovula* in each, attached to the middle of the axis. *Style* none. *Stigma* large, three-lobed; lobes somewhat two-lobed. *Capsule* nearly round, as large

as a middling sized apple, three-lobed, three-celled, three-valved. *Cortex* thick, firm, and of a tough, fleshy texture. *Seeds* solitary, of a roundish trigonal shape, three-fourths covered with a fleshy bright orange-coloured aril. *Integument* under the aril smooth, and of a chestnut colour. *Perisperm* none. *Embryo* inverse. *Cotyledons* conform to the seed. *Plumula* two-lobed. *Ratich* semilunar, superior.

2. *A. kotituka*, R.

Polygamous. *Leaves* unequally pinnate; *leaflets* six-paired, obliquely oblong, entire, smooth, opposite. *Inflorescence* axillary, the fertile flowers spiked, the abortive ones panicle.

Sax. Rohituka.

Beng. Taktaraj.

Hind. Harin hara, or khuna.

These synonyms refer chiefly to the female hermaphrodite, or fertile tree.

A small tree, a native of Bengal. Flowering time the rainy season.

Trunk pretty straight, covered with smooth, ash-coloured bark. *Branches* not very numerous, but spreading and drooping much, and so densely decorated with leaves, as to yield the most complete shade. *Leaves* all round, unequally pinnate, from one, to two feet long. *Leaflets* from four, to eight pair, opposite, short-petioled, oblong, and linear-oblong, somewhat lanceolate, entire, obtusely cuspidate, smooth on both sides; the most exterior are about six inches long, while the lower pair is scarcely half the length. *Petioles* nearly round, and very slightly villous. *Stipules* none.

Male tree. *Panicles* axillary, or rather a little above, shorter than the leaves, composed of numerous, simple, diverging, somewhat drooping ramifications. *Flowers* numerous, subsessile, small, white, inodorous. *Bracts* minute, scales under the divisions of the panicle, and calyx. *Calyx* one-leaved, thick, green and fleshy. *Corolla* divided into five nearly equal, imbricate, minute segments. *Petals* three, oval, concave. *Nectary* globular, pure white, fleshy, smooth, with a roundish triangular opening at the apex. *Filaments* none. *Anthers* six, their back attached to the inside of the nectary. *Germ* abortive.

Hermaphrodite tree. *Seeds* axillary, solitary, peduncled, erect, generally simple, rather more than half the length of the leaves. *Plumula* scale, numerous, small, cream-coloured. *Bracts*, a very minute one below each flower. *Calyx* five-leaved. *Leptote* orbicular, unequal, leathery, concave, smooth on both sides. *Petal* none. *Receptacle* concave, much longer than the calyx. *Nectary* globular, fleshy, perforated at the apex, occupying the whole centre of the corolla; inclosing the stamens, and pistil. *Filaments* none, or very short. *Anthers* six, linear, pointed, joined to the inside of the nectary, with their apices just appearing at its perforation, which makes the nectary look as if its mouth were six-toothed. *Germ* three-celled, with two ovula in each, attached to the middle of the axis. *Stipules* none. *Stigma* three-lobed; lobes emarginate. *Capitate* round, about an inch and a quarter in diameter, smooth, pale yellow, rather soft and fleshy, three-celled, three-valved, opening from the apex. *Seeds* solitary, oblong, enclosed in a complete, thick, fleshy, scarlet aril, which is attached length-ways to the three-partible mouth of the capsule, and this again to a light coloured mark on the inner edge of the seed, and round its apex. *Integuments* two; *exterior* the colour, polish, and consistence of the chestnut; the *inner* one lighter coloured, thin and firmly attached to the cotyledons. *Perisperm* none. *Embryo* inverse, minute, until vegetation has taken place. *Cotyledons* conform to the seed, and so firmly and completely united, as to seem one, until the two-lobed *plumula*, and superior *ratich*, are considerably advanced.

From the seeds of this species, the natives, where the trees grow plentifully, extract an oil, which they use for various economical purposes.

HEXANDRIA HEXAGYNIA.

DAMASONIUM. *Schr. b. gen. n. 624.*

Spathe superior. *Perianth* superior, three-leaved. *Corolla* three-petalled. *Germ* lanceolate, from six to twelve-celled; *cells* many-seeded; attachment septal. *Styles* equalling in number the cells of the germ. *Capsule* one-celled, six-valved. *Seeds* numerous. *Embryo* minute; direction various; *perisperm* ample.

1. *D. indicum*. *Willd.* 2. 276. *Corom. pl.* 2. N. 155.

Ottel-ambel. *Rheed. Mal.* 11. t. 46.

Beng. Parmakalla.

Teling. Neervenneke.

An annual plant, a native of sweet water. Flowering time the rainy season.

Root fibrous. *Leaves* radical, petioled, from oblong cordate to broad-cordate, waved, from seven to eleven-nerved, smooth, of a thin membranaceous texture; size very various, say six inches each way; they generally grow under the water. *Petioles* three-sided, length various. *Peduncles* radical, with the petioles, of sufficient length to raise the flower above the surface of the water, from four to five-sided, smooth, one-flowered. *Calyx*, spathe, superior, one-leaved, from five to six winged; *wings* membranaceous, waved; mouth five or six-toothed. *Perianth* superior, three-leaved; *leaflets* lanceolate, three-nerved. *Corolla* three-petalled. *Nectary* three small, orbiculate scales within the insertion of the petals. *Filaments* from six to twelve, erect. *Anthers* linear, erect. *Germ* within the belly of the spathe and inferior to the perianth, from six to twelve-celled, each containing numerous ovula attached to the partitions, as in *Nymphaea*. *Styles* from six to twelve, half two-cleft. *Stigmas* acute. *Capsule* oblong, crowned with the withered perianth, six-grooved; one-celled, six-valved. *Seeds* numer-

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Page 11. Carew Ed. ons, affixed to six sharp keels, (*parietal receptacles*;) running on the inside of the sutures of the six valves.

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CLASS VII.

HEPTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

PISONIA. Schreb. *gen. n.* 1693.

Calyx campanulate, five-toothed. *Corol* none. *Seed* solitary, involved in the enlarged, bacciform calyx. *Embryo* erect, embracing a central perisperm.

1. *P. aculeata*. Willd. 2. 283. *Gartl. Sem.* 1. 367. t. 76.

Diœcous, shrubby, scandent. *Thorns* axillary, recurved. *Leaves* oblong. *Panicles* axillary.

Beng. Baghachurn.

Tam. Kari-imlu.

Tragularia horrida, of König. *M. S. S.*

Teling. Kunki-pootri.

A very common, strong, large, straggling shrub.

Trunk scarcely to be distinguished. *Bark* smooth, dark-olive-coloured. *Branches* numerous, nearly opposite, decussate, horizontal, extending far; young parts downy. *Thorns* axillary, solitary, recurved, very sharp, and strong. *Leaves* sub-opposite, petioled, oval, obtuse, a little downy. *Flowers* collected on small, rigid, terminal, and axillary panicles.

MALE. *Calyx*, bell-shaped, five-toothed, five-angled, somewhat scabrous. *Corol* none. *Filaments* seven or eight, twice the length of the calyx, inserted into a fleshy receptacle, which surrounds the base of the abortive germ. *Althea* simple. *Germ* lanceolate, abortive.

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FEMALE. *Calyx* as in the male. *Corol* none. *Stamens* none. *Germ* superior, conical. *Style* longer than the calyx. *Stigma* headed. *Pericarp* none, the calyx now enlarged, and contracted at the mouth serves for one. It is five-sided, each angle being armed with two or three rows of conical, headed, very glutinous glands. *Seeds* one, nearly cylindric, &c. as described by Gartner.

It makes most excellent, impenetrable fences, and when fairly caught in its trammels it is no easy matter to be extricated, the prickles being so numerous, strong, crooked, and sharp. Both König and myself were so situated amongst the Vandalore hills near Madras, and hence he named it *T. horrida*, not at that time suspecting it to be *Pisonia aculeata*.

Plants received from the West Indies into the Botanic garden at Calcutta, do not in any respect differ from our East Indian one, which grows common in forests, hedges, &c.

JONESIA. R.

Calyx two-leaved. *Corol* infundibuliform, the tube fleshy and closed, border four-parted. *Nectary*, a stamiferous and pistiliferous ring crowning the mouth of the tube. *Germ* pedicelled. *Legume* turgid, from four to eight-seeded.

J. asoca, R. in *Asiat. Res.* 1. 355.

Leaflets five pair, lanceolate. *Flowers* heptandrous.

Jonesia pinnata, Willd. 2. 287.

Asoca, *Asiat. Res.* 3. 254, and 4. 274.

Asjogam, *Rheed. Mal.* 5. p. 117. tab. 59.

Beng. Usok.

Found in gardens about Calcutta, where it grows to be a very handsome, middling-sized, ramous tree; flowering time the beginning of the hot season; the seeds ripen during the rains.

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The plants and seeds were probably brought originally from the eastern frontier of Bengal, where it is indigenous.

Trunk erect, though not very straight. *Bark* dark brown, pretty smooth. *Branches* numerous, spreading in every direction, so as to form a most elegant, large shady head. *Leaves* alternate, abruptly pinnate, sessile, generally more than a foot long; when young, pendulous, and coloured. *Leaflets* opposite, from four to six-pair, the lower pairs broad-lanceolate; the superior lanceolate; all are smooth, shining, and of a firm texture, with their margins a little waved. Common *petioles*, round, smooth. *Stipules* axillary, solitary, in fact a process from the base of the common petiole, as in many of the grasses. *Cymes* terminal and axillary, between the stipule and branchlets, nearly globular, large, and crowded with flowers. *Bracts* a small, cordate, one under each division, and subdivision of the cyme. *Peduncles*, and *pedicels* smooth, and reddish-coloured. *Flowers* numerous, pretty large; when they first expand, they are of a beautiful orange colour, gradually changing to red, forming a variety of beautiful shades, fragrant during the night. *Calyx* two leaved; *leaflets* nearly opposite, coloured, cordate, beate-like, marking the termination of the pedicel, or the beginning of the tube of the corol. *Corol* one-petalled, funnel-formed. *Tube* slightly incurved, firm, and fleshy, tapering towards the base, and impervious. *Border* four-parted; *divisions* spreading, suborbicular, one-third the length of the tube; *margins* slightly woolly. *Nectary*, a stamiferous, and pistiliferous, crenulated ring crowning the mouth of the tube. *Filaments* generally seven, and seven must, I think, be the natural number; viz. three on each side, and one below;

above a vacancy, as if the place of an eight filament, occupied on its inside by the pedicel of the germ; the filaments are equal, distinct, ascending, and about three, or four times longer than the border of the corol. *Anthere* reniform, small, incumbent. *Germ* oblong, pedicelled; *pedicel* inserted into the inside of the nectary, immediately below the vacant space already mentioned, one-celled, from eight to twelve-seeded, attached to the upper margin of the cell. *Style* nearly as long as the stamens, declining. *Stigma* simple. *Legume* scimitar-shaped, turgid, on the outside reticulated, otherwise pretty smooth, from six to ten inches long, and about two broad. *Seeds* generally from four to eight, smooth, gray, the size of large chestnut.

Note. Many of the flowers have only the rudiment of a pistillum.
When this tree is in full blossom, I do not think the whole vegetable kingdom, affords a more beautiful object.

2. *J. scandens*. R.
Shrubby scandent, or twining. *Leaflets* two or three pairs.
A native of Sumatra, and has been received into the Botanic garden at Calcutta, but has not yet blossomed there. Sir William Jones, whose name this genus bears, mentions (*Asiat. Res.* 4. 275) a twining species, to which Jayadeva gave the epithet voluble which is probably a fourth species, if not this.

3. *J. triandra*. R.
Leaflets two pair, oval. *Flowers* triandrous.
A native of the Malay Archipelago.

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OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

XANTHOPHYLLUM. R.

Calyx five-leaved. *Corol* five-petalled, sub papilionaceous. *Germ* superior, one-celled, few-seeded, attached to two opposite parietal receptacles. *Berry* one-seeded. *Embryo* transverse, without perisperm.

1. *X. virens*. R.
Panicles interfoliaceous and terminal. *Germ* four-seeded.
Beng. Gundee.

A large timber tree, a native of the thick forests of Sikkim, where it blossoms in March and the seed ripens in June and July. The wood is said to be remarkably hard and useful to the natives.

Branches and *branchlets* very numerous, and much crowded, smooth. *Leaves* alternate, short-petioled, from oblong to linear, entire, of a firm texture, and polished; about six inches long, and from one and a half to two and half broad. *Stipules* none. *Panicles* terminal, and between the leaves, interaxillary, very numerous and pretty much crowded with flowers; in general they are shorter than the leaves, and every part is smooth. *Flowers* numerous, rather small, colour a mixture of yellow and pink, generally solitary, pretty long-pedicelled. *Bractes* tern, at the base of each solitary pedicel, small, ensiform, villous, caducous. *Calyx* five leaved, rather unequal, the lower two, and the superior one being smaller. *Petals* five, the superior and lateral four nearly equal, sub-spatulate, falcate; the upper two from what may be called the vexillum; the fifth or lower, (*carina*.) boat-shaped, unguiculate, and pink-coloured. *Filaments* eight, incurved, nearly equal, shorter than the corol, and hairy; four of them inserted on the claws of the upper four petals, two on the claw of the lower, viz. the carina, and the two wings. *Anthere* oval. *Germ* superior, short-pedicelled, the insertion of which is embraced by a seven-angled, nectarial cup, round, ribbed, a little hairy, one-celled, containing four *ovula*, attached two and two to two opposite sub-parietal receptacles, near the base of the cell. *Style* the length of the stamens, toward the apex incurved. *Stigma* slightly two-lobed. *Berry* globular, short-pedicelled, of a firm fleshy texture, when ripe, olive coloured, and about the size of a pigeon's egg, one-celled. *Seed* solitary, nearly round; attachment lateral. *Integument* single, rather thick and brownish. *Perisperm* none. *Embryo* transverse, erect. *Cotyledons* two, conform to the seed, equal. *Rabicle* lateral, truncate, lodged immediately within the umbilicus of the seed, and pointing to it.

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2. *X. flavescens*. R.
Panicles axillary and terminal. *Germ*s from eight to ten-seeded. Two glands on the back of the leaves near the base.
Beng. Ajersak.

A large tree, a native of the hilly parts of the province of Chittagong, where it blossoms in May, and is so very much like the former species, *virens*, that I was for some time inclined to consider them only varieties of one species, but attentive examinations made at various times, give me reason to think they are sufficiently distinct. In the former, *virens*, the leaves continue green when dry, and are destitute of the two small, hollow glands on the base of the lower pair of veins, one on each of the lower ends of the rib, or nerve, which particularly mark *flavescens*. The *panicles*, except those that terminate the twigs, are in this perfectly axillary; in that far above the axils, and their insertions accompanied by two or three, vertically situated knobs or buds, as in some species of *Capparis*, &c. There the *germ* has never more than four *ovula*, in-

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serted by pairs on opposite sides near the bottom of the cell; here are from eight to twelve *ovula* in the germ, inserted on opposite sides of the cell, from the base to near the top. There the stigma is large and more or less two-lobed; here simple. In other respects they agree so well, that it seems unnecessary to figure more of *flavescens*, than the back of the base of one leaf, to shew the two glands.

OSBECKIA. Schreb. gen. n. 635.

Calyx from four to five-cleft; *lobes* separated with a fringed scale. *Corol* from four to five-petalled. *Anthems* beaked. *Capsule* four-celled, girt with the tube of the calyx.

1. *O. zenbanica. Willd. 2. 300.*

Annual, bristly. *Leaves* petioled, oblong, bristly. *Flowers* axillary, and terminal. A native of Ceylon.

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Stem annual, erect, four-sided, the angles armed with erect bristles. *Branches* opposite, stem-like; whole height about one foot. *Leaves* opposite, short petioled, oblong, entire, fringed, bristly on both sides. *Flowers* axillary, and terminal; those of the axils solitary, and short-peduncled: the terminal from one to five, or seven together, and still shorter peduncled, a large, beautiful bright blue-purple. *Bractes* fringed. *Calyx* bristly; intermediate scales consisting of a pedicelled star of bristles each.

2. *O. chinensis. Willd. 2. 300.*

Annual, erect, four-seeded, scarious. *Leaves* sessile, lanceolate, three-nerved. *Flowers* terminal, subsessile, four smaller divisions of the calyx fringed.

Found in Cuttack, on dry rice fields, in flower during the cold season.

3. *O. tetrandra. R.*

Shrubby, scandent. *Leaves* opposite, three-nerved. *Panicles* terminal. *Flowers* tetrandrous.

A large, climbing shrub, a native of Pulo Pinang. Tendrils few, scattered, solitary, undivided.

Leaves opposite, short-petioled, three-nerved, cordate-oblong, entire, smooth on both sides; a marginal vein runs round the leaves, which gives them the appearance of being five-nerved. *Petioles* short, bristly on the upper side. *Panicles* terminal, cross-armed, conical; divisions thereof trichotomous. *Calyx* one-leaved. *Tube* gibbous, permanent. *Border* four-parted, deciduous. *Petals* four, alternate with the stamens, long-clawed, crescent-shaped, fringed, each having a long spur projecting downward from the inside. *Filaments* four, inserted into the calyx. *Anthems* erect; before expansion their points are lodged in four deep pits between the calyx and germ, with long perforated beaks and two small scales at the base of each on the inside. *Germ* hidden within the calyx. *Style* awled. *Stigma* simple. *Capsules* roundish, crowned with the entire tube of the calyx, four-celled; *cells* opening at top. *Seeds* very numerous. *Receptacle* semilunate.

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Observation.

This plant appears to me to be nearly allied to *Osbeckia*, however the want of the intermediate small scales of the calyx, and there being only four stamens, are I think sufficient motives for doubt. Compare with *Melastoma*, also with *Rhexia*.

New genus (Blank.)

Calyx entire. *Corol* four-petalled, inserted on the calyx. *Capsule* inferior, four-celled; *receptacles* parietal. *Seeds* numerous.

Leaves opposite, short-petioled, ovate-oblong, entire, pointed, three-nerved, smooth on both sides. *Corymbs* terminal, and axillary, much shorter than the leaves, crowded, decompound. *Flowers* numerous, small. *Bractes* minute. *Calyx* entire. *Petals* four, contorted, ovate-cordate, subsessile, expanding, inserted in the mouth of the calyx. *Filaments* eight, the length of the petals, inserted into the calyx under the petals, points incurved and fine. *Anthems* crescent-shaped, with a double polleniferous groove on the inside. *Germ* inferior, roundish, small. *Style* the length of the stamens. *Stigma* clavate. *Capsule* four-celled, four-valved, crowned with the remaining calyx. *Seeds* numerous, affixed to four, callous, vertical parietal receptacles, as in *Vallisneria*, &c.

COMBRETUM. Schreb. gen. n. 641.

Calyx superior, from four to five-toothed. *Corol* from four to five-petalled, inserted with the stamina into the mouth of the calyx. *Germ* one-celled; *ovula* from two to four; attachment superior. *Seeds* solitary, from four to five-winged, or lobed. *Embryo* inverse, without perisperm.

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1. *C. ovalifolium. R.*

Scandent. *Leaves* opposite, oval, smooth, obtuse. *Spikes* axillary and terminal, the latter compound. *Calyx* subrotate. *Petals* elliptic.

A native of Coromandel. Flowering time in the Botanic Garden at Calcutta March and April. The seeds ripen during the rainy season.

Stem stout, and ligneous, soon dividing into numerous, woody, scandent branches and branchlets of great extent. *Bark* of the old parts rough, and brown; of the young shoots smooth. *Leaves* opposite, short-petioled, oval, entire, obtuse, smooth on both sides; from four to six inches long, and two to three broad. *Stipules* none. *Spikes* terminal and axillary; the former compound, having two, or three pairs of opposite, expanding branches, and

may be called a paricle. *Berries* minute, subulate, one-flowered. *Flowers* small, yellowish white, simple. *Calyx* without a tube, hairy within, and those the rim is surrounded with a large, orange-colored hairy ring; *border* four-parted; *segments* three, angular, reflexed. *Petals* elliptic, oblong, longer than the segments of the calyx, smooth, white. *Filaments* longer than the petals, in several, and nearly somewhat shorter. *Germin* inferior, oblong, one-celled, containing two or three, attached to the top of the cell. *Style* shorter than the stamens. *Stigma* simple. *Seed* narrow-lanceolar, four-winged; wings semilunar, smooth, membranaceous. *Albumen* two; interior thin, and brown. *Perisperm* none. *Embryo* inverse. *Cotyledons* intricately folded into the four lobes of the seed, when expanded two-lobed, as in most of the *Coccythium*. *Receptacle* superior.

2. *C. verticillatum*. R.

Scandent. *Leaves* opposite, petiolate, nearly round, smooth, entire. *Racemes* axillary, solitary, cylindrical, dense. *Flowers* pedicelled; *calyx* narrow campanulate; *petals* obovate.

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Collected the vernacular name in Sikkim, where it is indigenous. Flowering in January and February.

Stems and *branches* scandent; the young shoots often twining. *Leaves* opposite, or nearly so, petiolate, subcordate, entire, smooth, from three to five inches long, and nearly as broad. *Petioles* about an inch long. *Racemes* axillary, solitary, long-peduncled, short, cylindrical, crowded with numerous small, star-shaped, pale flowers. *Berries* subulate, one-flowered, numerous. *Calyx* narrow campanulate, four-lobed. *Petals* four, ovate, and about as long as the width of the calyx. *Filaments* eight, long and slender, joined at the insertion of each is a hairy gland. *Germin* lanceolar, four-sided, one-celled, containing two *ovules* attached to the top of the cell.

3. *C. costatum*. R.

Scandent. *Leaves* opposite, oblong, smooth, veins single and parallel. *Spikes* axillary, single, or paired, *calyx* deep shaped; *petals* four-lobed, minute.

Collected the vernacular name in Sikkim, where it is indigenous, and like the other *Coccythium* species, a large, ancient shrub. *Flowers* are three March and April.

Berries opposite, obovate, sessile, and smooth. *Leaves* opposite, short petiolate, oblong, taper-pointed, entire, smooth, from three to five inches long, and nearly as broad. *Stipules* axillary, and terminal, single, or in pairs, subovate, from one to two inches long. *Flowers* numerous, scattered, small, pale yellow. *Berries* minute, on the middle of the stem. *Calyx* campanulate, obscurely four-lobed, red, petiole short and very hairy. *Petals* four, very minute, linear. *Filaments* eight, smooth, nearly the same length in the calyx, and from a minute. *Albumen* two-lobed. *Germin* inferior, one-celled, containing two, three, or four *ovules* attached to the top of the cell. *Style* nearly as long as the *ovule*. *Stigma* simple.

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4. *C. cordatum*. R.

Scandent. *Leaves* opposite, and alternate, subovate, ovate, or cordate, acuminate, with a coriaceous base. *Stipules* axillary, and terminal. *Calyx* campanulate, a very hairy belt within. *Petals* four-lobed.

Collected the vernacular name in Sikkim, where it is found wild in the forests, running over trees, &c. to a great extent. *Flowers* in March and April; seed ripe in July.

Young shoots downy. *Leaves* subopposite, and alternate, sessile, from one to two inches long, entire, or cordate; base cordate; *petioles* short, and entire, upper surface pretty smooth, villous underneath; from four to five inches long, and from one to three broad. *Stipules* axillary and terminal, petiolate, shorter than the leaves, villous. *Flowers* numerous, sessile, small, yellow. *Calyx* campanulate; *corolla* nearly four-lobed, round the inside just below the insertion of the lobes, is very hairy, and is sometimes tinged with the hairs thereof pointing down, which are also a plain, and through the mouth of the tube, and are narrow-lanceolar, bushy villous, cream-colored, with small, dark green, and thin scales. *Petals* four, round-oval yellow. *Stipules* eight. *Germin* ovate, one-celled, containing three or four *ovules*, attached to the top of the cell. *Style* longer than the *stigma*. *Stigma* simple. *Seed* oblong, four-cornered, the four sides greenish-yellow, thick and rounded, smooth, dark brown and dry. *Albumen* two, no perisperm. *Receptacle* inverse, with the large *ovules* in a cavity, intricately folded as in the *Coccythium*, and not expanding or rising above ground during vegetation.

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5. *C. cerasium*. R.

Shrubby, climbing and twining to a great extent. *Leaves* opposite, oblong, smooth, entire. *Spikes* lateral, often compound, short-peduncled, ovate. *Calyx* infundibulariform, smooth; *dentations* acute. *Petals* truncate.

A most extensive, stout, woody, twining, and climbing plant, with smooth brown bark; a native of the Malay Islands. From Amboyna it has been introduced into the Botanic Garden at Calcutta, where it blossoms in January and February; seed ripe in April.

Leaves opposite, short-petioled, oblong, entire, into and petioled, from one to five inches long, and about three broad. *Stipules* lateral, and axillary; the first upon the former are lanceous, below the leaves, short-peduncled, from compound much longer than the leaves, ovate, and deeply cleft with diverging, small, pale greenish white flowers, becoming reddish by age. *Berries* minute, one-flowered. *Calyx* funnel-shaped, *border* four-lobed, angular, reflexed, acute, divisions. *Petals* four, not half the length of the divisions of the calyx, ovate, acuminate, but at the edge become revolute, they then approximate. *Perianth* eight, insertion into the mouth of the calyx, and longer than the divisions of its border. *Albumen* roundish, orange-colored. *Germin* inferior, linear-oblong, one-celled, containing two, three, or four seeds attached to the top of the cell. *Style* so long as to elevate the *stigma* even with the anthers.

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Seed always single, and with Gartner, I consider the exterior integument thereof all there is for a *seed vessel*, which is of a lanceolate shape, with four grooves on the four sides, and the four angles extended into four, large, scariosc, semilunar wings. *Inner integument* more spongy and entering into the four angular grooves formed by the foldings of the lobes. *Perisperm* none. *Embryo* inverse. *Cotyledons* two, oval, three-nerved, emarginate, plaited into each other. *Plumula* minute. *Radicle* clavate, superior, pointing directly to the convoluted cord, which attaches the inner integument to the outer, under the style.

6. *C. chinensis*. R.

Subarborescent, scandent. *Leaves* opposite, and tern, oblong, smooth. *Spikes* axillary, shorter than the leaves. *Tube* of the calyx clavate, mouth shut with hairs.

A very large, spreading, ramous, scandent plant, in the Botanic Garden at Calcutta; originally from China.

Flowering time in Bengal the beginning of the cold season.

Trunk scarcely any, but numerous branches, spreading in every direction and climbing when supported, to the extent of some fathoms. *Bark* dark brown; and pretty smooth. *Leaves* opposite, and tern, petioled, drooping, entire, oblong, polished on both sides; about four inches long, and two broad. *Spikes* axillary, solitary, simple, erect, subcylindric, compact, scarcely half the length of the leaves, bearing sessile flowers on all sides. *Bractes* subulate, recurved. *Calyx*. *Tube*, clavate; mouth shut with hairs; *border* of four, acute segments. *Petals* obovate, acuminate, twice longer than the segments of the calyx. *Stamens* eight, a little longer than the petals. *Germ* sessile. *Style* nearly equalling the filaments. *Seed* with four large wings.

This is evidently different from *C. secundum* and *decandrum* but to distinguish it from *lacum*, requires that attention be paid to the three-fold leaves; the form and length of the spikes, the size of the petals, and the length of the filaments. *Vide Jacquin. Stirp. Amer. p. 103. 4-5.*

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7. *C. macrophyllum*. R.

Scandent, smooth. *Leaves* opposite, ovate. *Racemes* axillary, subcylindric, dense and crowded. *Calyx* infundibuliform. *Segments* acuminate. *Petals* oval.

A very extensive, powerful Rambler, a native of Chittagong, where it blossoms in December. It is readily distinguished by the flowers being pedicelled, and while in the bud acutely conical, also within is a hairy rim round its mouth, below the eight stamens. The larger leaves are about a foot long, and from six to eight inches broad.

8. *C. squamosum*. R.

Scandent, all the tender parts covered with minute scales. *Leaves* opposite short-petioled, oblong, entire, acute. *Panicles* terminal, and axillary. *Petals* lanceolar.

A native of the Malay Archipelago.

9. *C. larum*. Willd. 2. 319.

Scandent. *Leaves* oval. *Racemes* lengthened, thin of flowers and without bractes. *Calyx* woolly within.

Teling, Bandikota.

A native of the Northern Circars, but I doubt whether it be the same as the American species with the same specific name.

10. *C. pilosum*. R.

Scandent. *Leaves* opposite, ovate-lanceolate. *Panicles* uncommonly dense and hairy. *Flowers* hairy, decandrous. *Petals* lanceolar.

Beng, Jooni-ugur.

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A native of the Silhet district, and like the other Indian species, an extensive, very permanent, large scandent species with the more slender branches twining. *Bark* of the ligneous parts pretty smooth, dark brown; that of the younger shoots clothed with much ferruginous, soft pubescence.

Leaves opposite, subsessile, broad ovate-lanceolate, entire, nearly smooth, as scarcely any thing more than the nerve and veins on the underside are slightly pubescent; six or eight inches long, and from one to three broad. *Floral leaves* small, broader in proportion, more pointed, and somewhat coloured. *Panicles* terminal or short, with opposite, diverging, hairy branchlets, very large, crowded with opposite, brachiato, compound racemes, and those again crowded with opposite flowers, bractes, and small floral leaves; every part densely clothed with much ferruginous hair. *Flowers* tawny, with ferruginous hairs, short-pedicelled. *Bractes* linear-lanceolar, opposite, one-flowered. *Calyx* superior, campanulate, five-toothed, both sides hairy. *Petals* five, lanceolar, much longer than the segments of the calyx, outside clothed with appressed fulvous hairs. *Filaments* ten, much longer than the corol, five inserted immediately under the petals, and five deep in the tube of the calyx. *Germ* five-angled, hairy, one-celled, containing two *ovula*, attached to the top of the cell. *Style* length of the stamens. *Stigma* simple. *Seed* five-winged, villous. *Integuments* two. The exterior is the soft, villous winged tunic; the inner a thin dark brown membrane, adhering to the *cotyledons*. *Perisperm* none. *Embryo* inverse. *Cotyledons* angularly-convolute. *Radicle* superior.

11. *C. decandrum*. Willd. 2. 319. *Corom.* pl. 1. N. 59.

Shrubby, climbing. *Leaves* opposite, oblong, smooth, floral leaves coloured, and villous. *Spikes* terminal, and axillary; *flowers* decandrous. *Capsules* five-winged.

Teling, Arkota.

It is a large, climbing shrub, a native of forests and mountains, &c. *Flowers* during the cold season.

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Stem woody, climbing. *Leaves* opposite, reflected, short-petioled, oblong, acute, waved, smooth, about six inches long, and three broad. *Floral leaves* small, coloured, downy. *Spikes*

numerous, terminal and axillary. *Bractes* opposite, lanceolate, one-flowered. *Calyx* campanulate, five-toothed. *Corol* five-petalled. *Stamens* ten. *Seed* five-winged.

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12. *C. purpureum*. Willd. 2. 319. Tahl. Synch. 3. 51.

Scandent. *Leaves* opposite, broad-lanceolate, glossy, underneath purple. *Spikes* paniced, terminal, flowers decandrous.

Cristaria coccinea. *Sonnerat*, *il.* 2. 217. t. 140.

A native of the Mauritius, from thence introduced into the Botanic garden at Calcutta.

GRISLEA. Schreb. *gen. n.* 642.

Calyx from four to six-toothed. *Corol* from four to six-petalled, inserted into the fissures of the calyx. *Filaments* long, ascending. *Capsule* superior, two-celled. *Seeds* numerous.

G. torulosa. Willd. 2. 321. *Coron. pl.* 1. N. 31.

Shrubby. *Leaves* opposite, stem-clasping. *Racemes* axillary. *Petals* minute; *stamina* eleven, or twelve.

Lythrum fruticosum, *sp. pl.* 641.

Dhawry. *Asiat. Res.* 4. p. 12.

Sans. Agniwala, and Dhatree.

Tling. Seringir.

Beng. Dhan-phool.

A very beautiful, flowering shrub, or small tree, a native of the hills and vallies through the northern Circars, &c. &c. It flowers during the cold, and the beginning of the hot season, and the seed ripens in the rains.

Stem and principal *branches* erect, smaller ascending. *Bark* rust-coloured; *twigs* drooping. *Leaves* opposite, in a position between dense and bifarious, stem-clasping, lanceolate, with cordate base, acute, above smooth, whitish underneath. *Racemes* axillary and below the leaves, even the leafless branchlets, often compound, short, bearing from five to fifteen flowers. *Flowers* pretty large, red, in a great measure permanent. *Calyx* red, twelve-toothed, the alternate ones very small, permanent; this is also the colour. *Petals* six, small, linear, lanceolate. *Filaments* twice the length of the calyx, alternately a little shorter, ascending, inserted into the calyx near its base, and projecting along its under side. *Germ* superior, two-celled. *Style* shorter than the stamens. *Stigma* bifid. *Capsule* two-celled, two-valved, covered with the coloured permanent calyx. *Seed* numerous. *Receptacle* reniform, large.

Note. The bright red, permanent calyx, which retains its colour till the seeds are ripe, gives to this shrub a very gaudy appearance.

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ROXBURGHIA. Banks.

Calyx four-leaved. *Corol* four-petalled, their lower half carinated on the inside. *Anthers* sessile in the grooves formed by the carinas of the petals. *Germ* superior, one-celled, many-seeded; attachment inferior. *Capsule* superior, one-celled, two-valved. *Seeds* several, each sitting on a puffy receptacle.

R. gloriosa Lx. Willd. 2. 321. *R. Coron. pl.* 1. N. 32.

Thunb. *Kampoutia*.

Urbani Polypoëtes. *Rumph.* *Amb.* 7. p. 361. t. 129.

Compare with *Stemona tuberosa*. *Leccard.* *Cochin Oh.* p. 190.

This elegant plant is a native of moist vallies up amongst the Circar mountains. Flowering time the cold season.

Root perennial, compounded of many, smooth, cylindric, fleshy tubers, of from six to twelve inches long, and from three to five in circumference; the middle ones taper equally towards each end. *Stems* perennial, or more, climbing, scandent, running over trees, &c. *Branches* like the stem, round, smooth, and slender. *Leaves* sometimes alternate, sometimes opposite, petiolled, nearly lepidolite cordate, fine-pointed, entire, smooth, shining, in substance soft and delicate, generally eleven-ribbed, with beautiful very fine, transverse, veins running between the nerves; from four to six inches long, and from three to four broad. *Petioles* slightly channelled, smooth; one and a half and two inches long. *Peduncles* axillary, single, erect, the length of the petioles, generally two-furrowed. *Pedicels* clubbed, short. *Bractes* one, lanceolate, at the base of the pedicels. *Flowers* large, and beautiful, but fetid. *Calyx* four-leaved; leaflets lanceolate, membranaceous, striated, coloured, revolute, placed immediately below the petals. *Corol*; *petals* four, nearly erect, lanceolate, the lower half is rather broader than the upper, and along its inside runs a deep, sharp, slightly waved keel, which forms on each side of it, a deep groove, or hollow; these four keels converge, and in some measure adhere together, which brings the side of the petals close so as to resemble a tube; the upper part of the petals is narrow, first bending out a little, then converging at their points. *Nectary* composed of four, lanceolate, yellow bodies, each sitting sessile on the apex of the keel of the petals, converging into one conical dome. *Filaments* none. *Anthers* eight, linear, lodged in the grooves formed by the keel of the petals, adhering their whole length, but their chief insertion is near the base. *Germ* superior, cordate, compressed, one-celled; *ovules* many, attached to the bottom of the cell, cordate. *Style* none. *Stigma* pointed. *Capsule* ovate, compressed, one-celled, two-valved, opening from the apex; it is about an inch and a half long, and one broad. *Seeds* from five to eight, inserted by pedicels into the bottom of the capsule, cylindric, striated; the *pedicels* are surrounded with numerous, small, pellucid vesicles.

Note. This was one of the last plants Dr. König saw. It was brought in when he was on his death bed; he did attempt to examine it, but was unable, the cold hand of death hung

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over him; he desired I would describe it particularly, for he thought it was uncommonly curious, new, and beautiful. This observation, from a worthy friend, a preceptor, and predecessor, has made me more than usually minute in describing and drawing it.

MIMUSOPS Schreb. *gen. n.* 644.

Calyx from six to eight-leaved, alternately smaller. *Corol* one-petalled, segments many in a double series, with alternate scales on the inside. *Germ* superior, from six to eight celled, cells one-seeded; attachment interior. *Berry* one or more seeded. *Embryo* erect, and furnished with a perisperm.

1. *M. elengi*. Willd. 2. 325. *R. Corom. pl.* 1. N. 14.

Leaves alternate, short-petioled, oblong, pointed, waved, smooth.

Baenla. *Asiat. Res.* 4. p. 273.

Elengi. *Rheed. Mal.* 1. t. 20.

Beng. Bokn.

Hind. Mulsari.

Teling. Pagadoo.

Tam. Magadoo.

The Kimki of the native Portuguese.

- II. I have only once found this tree in its wild state. It was on the mountains in Rajamundree
237 Cincar, where it grows to be a middle-sized tree. On account of its fragrant flowers, it is very generally reared in the gardens of the natives, as well as in those of the Europeans in India. It flowers chiefly during the hot season.

Trunk erect, generally from eight to twelve feet to the lowest branches. *Bark* pretty smooth. *Branches* exceedingly numerous, spreading, with the extremities ascending so as to form a most elegant, globular thick head. *Leaves* alternate, short-petioled, approximated, declined or depending, waved, very firm, both sides of a deep shining green; from three to four inches long and one or one and a half broad. *Stipules* small, lanceolate, concave, rusty, caducous. *Peduncles* axillary, from one to eight, short, clubbed, howing, undivided, one-flowered. *Flowers* middle-sized, drooping, white and fragrant. *Calyx* inferior, eight-leaved, in a double series; *leaflets* lanceolate, the four exterior ones leathery, larger, and permanent. *Corol* one-petalled. *Tube* very short, fleshy. *Border*; it may be divided into a double series of segments, and a single nectary, or a single series of segments, and a double nectary; the first method I shall follow. I therefore consider the border to be composed of a double series of segments; the exterior one consists of sixteen, spreading; the interior one of eight, generally contorted, and converging, all are lanceolate, a little torn at their extremities. *Nectary* eight-leaved, conical, ragged, hairy near the base, inserted alternately with the filaments, into the mouth of the tube, converging. *Filaments* eight, short, hairy. *Anthens* linear, sharp-pointed, below two-parted, converging. *Germ* eight-celled, with one *ovule* in each attached from their middle to the lower end of the conic axis. The germ of *Achras Sapota* is exactly the same, only from eight to ten-celled. *Berry* oval, smooth, when ripe yellow, and edible, one or more celled, according to the number of seeds that ripen, which is generally one. *Seed* solitary, oblong, compressed; attached to the bottom of the cell; covered with a smooth, hard, thick integument, lined with a veined membrane. *Perisperm* conform to the seed, two-lobed, pointed at the base, the lobes uniting round the radicle; above the radicle they are often entirely divided by the large cotyledons, which extend to, or rather through its margin. *Embryo* erect. *Cotyledons* large, oval. *Plumula* minute. *Radicle* inferior, linear-oblong.

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2. *M. Kanki*. Willd. 2. 326.

Leaves scattered, petioled, about the ends of the branchlets, obovate-oblong, obtuse, hoary underneath. Fruit oval, drooping.

Flowers hexandrous.

Metrosideros macassarensis. *Rumph. Amb.* 3. t. 8.

Manil-kara. *Rheed. Mal.* 4. t. 25.

Malay. Boor-sow.

Achras dissecla. *Linn. Supp.* 210. *Forst. pl. escul.* N. 13.

A native of the Malay Islands, Melabar, &c. It flowers during the hot season; the fruit is edible, and large.

3. *M. hexandra*. Willd. 2. 326. *R. Corom. pl.* 1. N. 15.

Leaves alternate, long-petioled, obovate, emarginate, smooth. *Flowers* hexandrous.

Tamul. Palla.

Teling. Palla.

This tree is a native of the mountainous parts of the Cincars; it is never cultivated, nor have I seen it near cultivated places. It flowers during the hot, and beginning of the wet season.

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Trunk erect, frequently when old it has large rotten excavations. *Bark* ash-coloured. *Branches* numerous, rigid, spreading, extremities nearly erect, forming a large shady head. *Leaves* alternate, petioled, broad, wedge-formed, or obcordate, deeply emarginate, very hard, both sides of a deep shining green; from three to five inches long, and one and a half, or two broad. *Petioles* round, one, or one and a half inch long. *Peduncles* axillary, from one to six, erect or spreading, nearly as long as the petioles, clubbed, undivided, one-flowered. *Flowers* considerably smaller than the former. *Calyx* inferior, six-leaved, three interior and three exterior; these last mentioned three are leathery. *Corol* one-petalled. *Tube* very short. *Border* like *Elengi*, consisting of two rows of segments, the exterior twelve, the interior six, all spread-

[*Guarea*.]

ing. *Neotary* situated between the filaments, as in the former, but spreading, shorter and more deeply indented. *Filament* six, spreading. *Anthems* oval. *Pistillum* as in *Elenqi*, but six-celled. *Berry* the size and shape of an olive, yellow, rarely more than one-seeded. *Perisperm*, *embryo*, &c. as in *Elenqi*.

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CYMINOSMA. Gert.

Calyx four-toothed. *Corol* four-petalled. *Berry* superior, four-celled. *Seed* solitary. *Embryo* inverse, and furnished with a perisperm.

C. pedunculata. R.Jamboufera *pedunculata*. Willd. 2. 326. *Tall. Synb.* 3. 52. *t.* 61. *good*.*Cyminosma*, *bacca* ovato-acuminata. Gert. *sem.* 1. p. 281. *t.* 58. *f.* 1.*Peria* panic. *Rheed.* *M.D.* 5. *t.* 15.

Dr. Koenig's description of this plant as given by Dr. Dryander, in the 2nd. vol. of the Transactions of the Linnæan Society; page 233 is very correct.

A native of Ceylon, Chittagong &c.

XYLOCARPUS Schreb. *gen. n.* 646.

Calyx four-toothed. *Corol* four-petalled. *Neotary* eight-cleft, stamiferous. *Capsule* four-valved, cells uncertain, replete with from six to twelve, angular, variously shaped seeds. *Embryo* centrifugal.

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240*X. gualanensis*. Willd. 2. 328.*Leafflets* opposite, from two to three pair, oblong, smooth.*Gracilaria litorum*. *Rumph. Amb.* vol. 3. *t.* 61*Tom.* Kandianza.*Cog.* Kadul-gala.*Bong.* Passor.

This tree is a native of the Sunderbans, (the lower Delta of the Ganges.) Fruit ripens in June and July.

Leaves alternate about the extremities of the branchlets, pinnate; from six to twelve inches long. *Leafflets* two pair, opposite, smooth, oblong, entire, entire, smooth, deep on both sides; about four inches long. *Petioles* round, smooth, dark brown. *Stipules* none.

GULIELA Schreb. *gen. n.* 649.

Calyx four-toothed. *Pistils* four. *Neotary* cylindric, bearing the anthers in its mouth. *Germ* superior, four-celled, cells two-seeded; the lowermost superior. *Capsule* four-celled, four-valved. *Seed* solitary. *Embryo* inverse; no perisperm.

1. *G. linearifera*. R.

Arboreous. *Leaves* pinnate; *Leafflets* from four to six pair, alternate. *Pinnules* rigid, axillary, composed of dichotomous ramifications. *Neotary* double.

A native of the eastern parts of Bengal, where it grows to be a tree of considerable size. Flowering time the beginning of the rains in June. Seed ripens in February.

Trunk straight. *Bark* smooth, between ash colour and grey. *Bark* very potent; *young shoots* round, and pretty smooth. *Leaves* alternate, pinnate, from one to seven on each side, drooping, ovate-oblong, petioled, from one to two feet long; leaflets alternate, petioled, taper-pointed, entire, smooth on both sides, about six inches long, and two or three broad. *Petioles* common, flat on the upper side below the leaflets, where they are inserted, flexuose, and nearly round. *Petiolets* short, and round. *Stipules* none. *Pinnules* axillary, or rather above the axils, rigid, not half the length of the leaves, composed of short, alternate, rigid, expanding ramifications. In old stunted trees, the pinnule has dwindled into a small, rigid, simple raceme. *Bractes* minute, caducous at a very early period. *Flowers* rather small, of a pale yellow colour, inodorous. *Calyx* one-leaved, small, campanulate; mouth four-toothed. *Pistils* four, linear, recurvate, many times larger than the calyx, and rather longer than the exterior nectary. *Neotary* double; exterior subcylindric, and of a deeper yellow colour than the pistils; mouth a little contracted, and obscurely eight-toothed, the inner ones somewhat gibbous, about one third of the length of the exterior one, fleshy, orange coloured; mouth funnel-shaped, eight-toothed; teeth alternately smaller, and many of them dentate. *Fibres* none. *Anthems* eight, inserted on the inside of the exterior nectary, a little within its mouth, and immediately under the eight fissures. *Germ* superior, ovate, four-celled, with two horizontally placed *ovules* in each, attached to the top of the axis. *Syle* cylindric as long as the exterior nectary. *Stigma* enlarged; apex obscurely four-lobed, its base surrounded with a lob. *Capsule* globose, the size of an apple, of a hard fleshy texture, smooth; when ripe, of a deep yellow throughout, four-celled, four-valved, opening from the apex. *Seed* solitary, obovate, oblong, the size and appearance of a chestnut; no aril. *Pistil* about single, pergy; the outside yellowish, of a dark purple colour; inwardly yellow. *Perisperm* none. *Embryo* inverse. *Cotyledons* conform to the seed, firm, of a deep green round the edges, paler within. *Phyllotomic*, two-lobed. *Radiote* ovate, superior, its apex considerably within the vertex of the cotyledons.

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Of all I have yet examined, this tree comes nearest to *Sandoricum Indicum*. I have not observed that any part of it possesses any peculiar odour, which, with the double nectary is a sufficient reason to induce me to think it is not the American species, *Guarea trichiloides*.

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2. *G. paniculata*. R.

Leaves alternate, abruptly pinnate; *leaflets* from six to twelve pair, alternate and opposite, ovate-lanceolate. *Panicles* axillary.

Kalikoura is the vernacular name in Silhet, where it grows to be a pretty large tree. Flowering time May and June; the seed ripens the following April.

Young shoots slightly villous. *Leaves* alternate, abruptly pinnate, from eighteen to thirty inches long. *Leaflets* from six to fourteen pair, short-petiolate, the inferior pairs often alternate, those above opposite, somewhat unequally ovate, lanceolate, entire, taper-pointed, nearly smooth; from five to ten inches long, and two or four broad. *Common petioles* round and villous. *Stipules* none. *Panicles* axillary, solitary, nearly as long as the leaves, spreading. *Ramifications* villous. *Flowers* very numerous, pedicelled, pretty large, of a pale yellow, expanding in the evening, and dropping the next morning. *Bractes* filiform, villous. *Calyx* cup-shaped, obscurely four-toothed, a little villous. *Petals* four, spatulate, obtuse, recurved. *Nectary* cylindric, the length of the corol, and hairy on both sides; the mouth eight-toothed; *segments* bidentate. *Filaments* scarcely any. *Anthers* oblong, attached round the inside of the mouth of the nectary. *Germ* superior, ovate four-celled, with one, rarely two *ovula* in each, attached to the top of the axis. *Style* the length of the nectary, hairy. *Stigma* globular. *Capsule* globular, the size of a crab apple, three or four-lobed, with a furrow between, smooth, of a dark orange colour, from three to four-celled, from three to four-valved; *valves* thick, and spongy, with the partitions rising down the middle. *Seed* solitary, round or oval, considerably flattened; *interior* half yellow, in the middle of which is a large whitish, flat umbilicus; *exterior* half of a smooth, shining, chestnut colour, across which is a trilling groove, marking the separation of the transverse cotyledons. *Perisperm* none. *Embryo* transverse. *Cotyledons* conform to the seed. The *Plumula* and *Radicle* together form a minute, round spot in the centre of the cotyledons, the former pointing to the umbilicus, and the latter to the circumference, (*centrifugal*.)

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MOLINÆA. Juss.

Calyx five-parted. *Corol* five-petalled, unequal. *Filaments* woolly, ascending over the small petal. *Capsule* three-celled, three-valved. *Seed* solitary.

1. *M. canescens*. Willd. 2. 329. *Corom. pl.* 1. N. 60.

Leaves abruptly-pinnate; *leaflets* two pair, obtuse. *Racemes* on the leafless branchlets. *Style* single; *stigma* three-toothed.

Teling. Korivee.

Sapindus tetraphyllus. Vahl. *Symb.* 3. 54.

A native of the Circar mountains, and flowers about the time the *Sapindus* does.

Trunk not straight, but thick. *Bark* ash-coloured, a little scabrous. *Branches* numerous, spreading in every direction. *Leaves* alternate, abruptly-pinnate, sometimes terminate, about six or eight inches long. *Leaflets* opposite, generally two-pair, oblong, entire, smooth, shining, firm, five or six inches long, and two or three broad. *Petioles* round, four or five inches long. *Racemes* many, simple, or compound, from the extremities of the last, or two last years' leafless branchlets round the base of the present year's shoots. *Flowers* small, white, fascicled. *Calyx* inferior, five-parted. *Petals* five, four large, and standing on the upper side, the fifth small, standing singly on the under side. *Nectary* the leaflets torn, and woolly. *Style* single. *Stigma* three-toothed. *Capsule* single, three-sided, three-celled, three-valved. *Seeds* one in each cell.

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The wood of this tree is white and not so serviceable as that of *Sapindus rubiginosus*.

2. *M. laevis*. Willd. 2. 329.

Leaves abruptly-pinnate; *leaflets* one or two pairs, emment-ovate, obtuse, entire, smooth. *Panicles* axillary. *Petals* round, with a woolly scale in each side near the base.

A handsome slender tree, a native of the Mauritius, where it blossoms in June and July, and the seeds ripen in October.

AMYRIS. Schreb. *gen. n.* 650.

Calyx four-toothed. *Corol* of four expanding *petals*. *Germ* superior, four-celled; *cells* from two to three-seeded; attachment interior. *Berry* one-seeded. *Embryo* inverse, without perisperm.

1. *A. simplicifolia*. R.

Leaves simple, oblong, and broad lanceolate. *Racemes* axillary, short, few-flowered. *Germ* two-celled.

A small tree, a native of Pulo Pinang. In this species, the leaf is joined to the apex of the petiole by an articulation, and there the leaf falls off, leaving the petiole, which is much more permanent.

The racemes are about twice the length of the petioles; the flower small and white. The ripe fruit has not been found.

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2. *A. commiphora*. R.

Arborescens, branchlets often ending in spines. *Leaves* petioled, simple, elliptic, serrate, acute, with a pair of minute leaflets, or ears at the base. *Flowers* axillary.

Commiphora Madagascarensis. Jacq. *Schoenbr.* 2. p. 66. t. 249.

Sans. and *Beng.* Googula.

The tree is a native of Silhet, Assam, &c. E. and N. E. from Bengal, in the Botanic Garden at Calcutta it blossoms about the beginning of the hot season, in February and March, but seldom ripens its seed.

Trunk of our small trees crooked, and belated with many spreading and drooping, crooked branches diverging from the trunk. The *small lateral branchlets* often end in thorny points. *Bark* of the young smooth green and smooth, that of the larger branches, and *trunk* covered with a light coloured pellicle, as in the common *hickory*, which peels off from time to time, exposing to view a smooth green coat, which in succession supplies other similar exfoliations. *Leaves* alternate, petioled, oval, or elliptic, serrated, smooth on both sides, at the base or apex of the petiole a small gland is generally found, a small leaflet tending to give the whole the appearance of a compound leaf. *Stipules* short-petioled, small, red, collected in little bundles on the stem, prominent at joints left by the former years' leaves, over the now leafless slender twigs. *Calyx, corolla* and *stamens* in the genus. *Nectary*, eight glands alternate with the insertion of the stamens. *Berry* tripartite, the size of a black currant, red, smooth. *Nut* two-celled, with a single seed in each.

The whole plant, while growing, is considerably odoriferous, particularly when any part is bruised or raised, and diffuses a general fragrance, like that of the finest *myrrh*, to a considerable distance round, which for some time induced me to think it might be the plant from which that drug was produced, particularly as I observed on being wounded, there exuded a milky pulchre and juicy, but unfortunately for my conjecture, it is soon carried off by evaporation, leaving little or no thing behind. I have at various times of the year wounded the plant in different places, and placed various contrivances to collect the juice, but all I could ever procure, was a very minute portion of a gummy matter, which certainly resembled *myrrh* both in smell and appearance, but had no tendency to be tenacious, or elastic, hence I conclude there must be a mistake in its being the elastic gum tree of Madagascar, as mentioned by Jacquin.

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3. *A. gile-lou's*. Willd. 2. 344.

Shrubby, the branches and branchlets spinous. *Leaves* short-petioled, ternate; *leaflets* from oval to elliptic, serrated, smooth.

A native of Arabia. It has not yet blossomed in the Botanic garden at Calcutta, though a pretty large plant has been there five years.

4. *A. cuneata*. R.

A tree or shrub. *Leaves* ternate, and quinate, rarely of seven leaflets, pinnate; *leaflets* petioled, from ovate to oval, entire, acuminate, smooth. *Panicles* diverging, three-flowered, or trichotomous, and many flowered. *Stipules* shorter than the pistillum.

Introduced into the Botanic garden at Calcutta from the Moluccas, in 1798. In 1808 the young trees had acquired a short trunk, of eight or ten inches in circumference, and not very straight, covered with very smooth greenish ash coloured, fleshy bark.

Branches stiff and brittle, and spreading in every direction; bark thereof like that of the trunk. In Bengal they blossom in May, but have not yet produced ripe fruit. *Leaves* alternate, ternate, and quinate pinnate, rarely seven, and nine still more so; in Bengal deciduous in November and December, and appearing with the flowers in May. *Leaflets* petioled, oval, or ovate, taper pointed, entire, polished; about three inches long and about two broad. *Petioles* nearly as long as the leaflets, round, polished, and channelled. *Stipules* none. *Peduncles* axillary and from the base of the tender shoots below the young leaves, as well as from the apices of small lateral leaflets scissile, often as long as the petioles, diverging, three-flowered, or once, or twice dichotomous, and many flowered. *Flowers* small, yellow. In Bengal they have hitherto proved abortive. *Bractes* in opposite pairs, at the divisions of the peduncles, lanceolate, smooth and fleshy. *Calyx* four-toothed, half the length of the petals. *Petals* four, linear-oblong, their lower two-thirds forming a tube, the upper third expanding, and acute. *Filaments* eight, shorter than the germ, alternately longer, inserted on a fleshy ring round the base of the germ. *Anthers* ovate, striate, apparently destitute of pollen. *Germ* ovate-oblong, elongate, two-celled, with two *ovules* in each, attached to the partition below the middle. *Style* scarcely any. *Stigma* large two-lobed, and thence again somewhat two-lobed. *Fruit* not seen.

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The *Bark* and all the tender parts of the plants, on being bruised or wounded, discharges a small quantity of a pale whey coloured liquid, which possesses a fragrance something like that of the orange leaf.

In Bengal the flowers constantly prove abortive. I therefore conclude the tree to be polygamous, and that ours are all female hermaphrodites, with imperfect stamens.

When the trees were younger, the leaflets were more numerous, often five and sometimes seven; I then thought it might be *Angria Protium*, but have now reason to think it a new species.

5. *A. pentaphylla*. R.

Shrubby. *Leaves* pinnate-quinate; *leaflets* broad-lanceolate, entire. *Panicle* terminal. *Berry* ovate, verrucose.

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Plants of this species were presented to the garden at Calcutta, by Colonel Hardwicke, who found them indigenous in the vicinity of Cawnpore. In this garden they blossomed in March, when about four years old, and not more than three feet high, with a simple slender stem, covered with smooth, ash coloured bark.

Leaves alternate, unequally pinnate, from six to twelve inches long. *Leaflets* generally five, often subalternate, short-petioled, entire, broad-lanceolate; from two to six inches long. When bruised between the fingers, very fragrant. *Stipules* none. *Panicles* terminal, erect, composed of short, expanding, two or three times dichotomous branches, with always a single short petioelled flower in the fork, which makes them appear trichotomous. *Bractes* minute. *Calyx* small, four-toothed. *Petals* oblong, concave, dotted with glands on the outside, much larger than the calyx. *Filaments* broad. *Anthers* ovate. *Germ* ovate, hairy, four-celled, with

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many *ovata* in each, elevated on a short receptacle, into the under part of which the filaments are inserted. *Style* very short. *Stigma* four-toothed. *Berry* ovate, pulpy, of a pale orange colour, verrucose; the size of a small cherry, lengthened to an obtuse point. *Seed* single, oval, smooth.

6. *A. heptaphylla*. R.

Shrubby. *Leaves* alternate, pinnate; *leaflets* alternate, from three to four pair, entire. *Panicles* terminal. *Berries* sub-cylindric.

Karnaphal is the name it is known by about Calcutta, which is the only place in which I have yet found it.

- II. 249 *Trunk*, in all the plants I have seen, there is scarcely any, but many, suberect *branches*, covered with dark coloured, smooth bark; general height from five to six feet. *Leaves* alternate, pinnate; from six to twelve inches long. *Leaflets* alternate; short-petiolleted; from three to four pair, obliquely oblong-lanceolate, entire, marked through and through with transparent dots, those towards the base of the common petiole smallest. *Panicles* terminal, composed of diverging, trichotomous ramifications. *Flowers* numerous, small, whitish yellow. *Calyx*, *corol*, *receptacles*, *stamens* and *pistils* as in the family. *Berry* oblong, covered with glandular dots; when ripe pale yellow. *Seed* solitary.

The leaves, when bruised, give out in a very strong degree the fragrance of the finest and freshest anise.

7. *A. nana*. R.

Shrubby. *Leaflets* from five to eleven, opposite, and alternate, ovate, crenulate, smooth. *Panicles* axillary. *Berries* round.

Introduced from the Moluccas, into the Botanic garden at Calcutta, where it blossoms in April and May. *Seed* ripe in June and July.

Trunk erect, in our young plants, simple. *Bark* smooth, dark brown, whole height of four years' old plants from two to five feet. *Leaves* alternate, pinnate, with an odd one. *Leaflets* from five to eleven, subopposite, or alternate, short-petioled, obliquely ovate, more or less crenulate, emarginate, smooth on both sides; general length from one to two inches. *Petioles*, and *petiolets* round, and somewhat glandular. *Racemes* simple, and compound, axillary, solitary; the simple shorter than the leaves, the compound, or panicles, they may be called, about as long as the leaves. *Flowers* minute, whitish, alternate, rather remote. *Calyx* four-toothed, glandular. *Petals* oblong, concave, marked with green glands on the back. *Filaments* short, with a broad concave base, converging over the germ. *Anthers* erect, oblong. *Germ* elevated on a short receptacle, four-lobed, glandular. *Style* short. *Stigma* four-lobed. *Berry* nearly round, size of a large pea, pale greenish somewhat pellucid white.

- II. 250 *Note*. This description is taken from a small plant of two years' growth when it first blossomed, but I find they grow to be large, elegant, very fragrant shrubs.

8. *A. suffruticosa*. R.

Suffruticose; *leaflets* about eleven or thirteen, opposite, or alternate, short-petioled, ovate. *Panicles* axillary. *Berry* linear, oblong.

A native of Chittagong, and from thence sent by Dr. Buchanan to the Botanic garden at Calcutta, where it blossoms in the months of February and March. *Seed* ripe in April and May.

Stem simple, about two feet high. *Bark* of the lower woody part ash-coloured, of the young shoots green and villous. *Leaves* alternate, pinnate, expanding from six to sixteen inches in length. *Leaflets* generally from eleven to fifteen, opposite, and alternate, short petiolleted, the lower pairs small, cordate-ovate, the superior oblong; all are entire, and downy on both sides. *Petioles*, and *petiolets* round and downy. *Panicles* axillary, diverging, scarcely half the length of the leaves, villous. *Flowers* numerous, small, greenish white.

Calyx small, with four acute divisions. *Petals* four, expanding, concave. *Nectary* a small fleshy ring round the base of the germ. *Filaments* alternately a little shorter, enlarged at the base. *Anthers* large, two-lobed. *Germ* globular. *Style* the length of the stamens. *Stigma* small, four-lobed. *Berries* lanceolate, drooping, orange-coloured, succulent, marked with numerous, large, pellucid glands, nearly an inch long, and about a quarter of an inch in diameter. *Seed* solitary, shaped like the berry, green.

- II. 251 9. *A. sumatrana*. R.

Arboreous, tender parts villous. *Leaflets* from eight to twelve pairs, opposite or alternate, unequally ovate-lanceolate, entire. *Panicles* terminal. *Berries* oval.

From Sumatra this tree has been introduced into the Botanic garden at Calcutta, where in five years the plants grew to the height of twenty feet, with a long, perfectly straight trunk, covered with smooth brownish olive-coloured bark. The leaves when fresh and bruised emit a pleasant aromatic odour like that of the lemon leaf. The *filaments* spread out at the base, as in *A. punctata*; the *receptacle* of the germ is also the same, but the *style* and *stigma* are here entire. Flowers and ripens its seed at various periods in Bengal.

9. *A. punctata*. R.

Arboreous; *leaflets* from twelve to fifteen pair, ovate-lanceolate, crenulate, dotted. *Panicles* terminal. *Germs* elevated on a receptacle. *Berries* round, glandular.

I have only met with this tree in the Company's Botanic garden at Calcutta, to which it was brought from Chittagong some years ago. The Chinese gardeners say it grows in China also. The trees seem full grown, and are about twelve feet high, rather thin of branches, with the lower-most spreading near the surface of the earth. *Bark* smooth, dark rust-coloured. Leaves entirely deciduous during the cold season, they appear again with the flowers in March.

Leaves alternate, pinnate, with an odd one, from twelve to eighteen inches long. *Leaflets*

alternate, short-petiolleted, from ten to twenty pairs, obliquely-oblong, the lower half being lanceolate, and the upper falcate. *Marquis* cruminate; both sides of a dull green, and marked with glandular dots; size various, those about the middle are the largest, being generally from three to four inches long and about one broad. *Stipules* none. *Petioles* and *petiolets* round, a little scabrous, and somewhat hairy. *Panicles* terminal, oval, erect; the peduncles and subdivisions a little hairy. *Bracts* minute. *Flowers* numerous, small, white. *Calyx* small, four-toothed. *Petals* four, oval, spreading, concave, inserted by claws, meeting a large fleshy receptacle, contracted at the middle, the lower swelling receiving the petals, and filaments, the upper supporting the germ. *Filaments* eight, below very much enlarged, with their insides concave to receive the corresponding convexity of the germ and nectary; they are shorter than the corol. *Anthers* oval. *Germ* four-sided. *Style* thick, four-sided, straight, the length of the stamens. *Stigma* truncate, absolutely four-pointed. *Berry* as in the genus.

The leaves when bruised smell like sassafras.

NIMNIA.

Calyx four-toothed. *Corol* four-petalled, hairy on the inside, and revolute, forming a bell. *Drupe* caped; one seeded.
1. *N. americana*. *Willd.* 2. 330.
Shrubby, armed. *Leaves* alternate, oval, emarginate. *Peduncles* many-flowered. *Tree*. Octandria.

A large, ramous, thorny shrub, a native of forests, and mountains. It flowers about the beginning of the hot season. *Trunk* and *branches* irregularly disposed. *Bark* scabrous, inwardly red, and very astringent. *Thorns* axillary, or terminating the branchlets, single, large, bearing leaves, flowers, and sometimes smaller thorns. *Leaves* alternate, short-petioled, oval, emarginate, smooth, about two inches long, and one broad. *Racemes* axillary, or from the extremities of small branchlets, one, two, or three together, small, erect, each bearing, generally, from four to six flowers. *Peduncles* and *petiolets* round, smooth. *Bracts* small, single. *Flowers* of a dull white, small, many of them male. *Calyx* below, small, generally four-toothed, though sometimes five-toothed. *Petals* four or five, corresponding with the number of toothlets in the calyx, oblong, imbricate, with the upper half revolute, very hairy on the inside. *Filaments* from eight to ten, erect, short. *Anthers* linear, erect. *Germ* superior, conical. *Style* tapering, the length of the filaments. *Stigma* simple. *Drupe* oval, size of a nutmeg, pulpy, red, smooth, one-celled. *Nut* solitary, of the same shape as the drupe, not very hard. The ripe fruits are eaten raw by the natives; their taste is a compound of sour and bitter. The kernels are also eaten, and taste much like fresh filberts. The wood is yellow, like sandal, and its powder is often substituted for that of sandal by the brahmins on this part of the coast in their religious ceremonies.

2. *N. agripponia*. *Jussieu genera* p. 283.
Thorny. *Leaves* lanceate. *Flowers* deciduous. *Drupe* toruse.
Hort. Horten.
Plin. Cereus.

In the *Memoriae* of *L'Esprit*, is a paper on this plant, by M. A. Dehile, where he says the fruit passes in Europe for *Chalcis glandulosa*.

This seems to me a new genus rather than a species of *Viminea*. It is an hostile looking, small tree, or large shrub, grows on the most inhospitably dry, barren, and cultivated places in the Canes. Flowering in May.

Trunk erect; *bark* a sealoured, crooked. *Branches* few, erect, with extremities spreading, and often drooping. *Thorns* axillary, single, large, strong, very sharp, frequently leaf and flower-bearing. *Leaves* scattered, petioled, linear. *Leaflets* short-petioled, from oval to oblong, narrow, shining, when young downy, about an inch and a half long, and three quarters broad. *Petioles* axillary, short, downy, many flowered. *Flowers* small, greenish-white, pedicelled. *Calyx* inferior, five-toothed; *leaflets* oval, downy, spreading. *Petals* five, very like the calyx. *Nectary* a large, fleshy green ten-toothed, ten-grooved ring, surrounding the lower half of the germ. *Filaments* ten, rather shorter than the petals, inserted between the nectary and petals. *Anthers* oblate. *Germ* superior, woody, five-grooved, five-celled, with one *ovule* in each, attached to the upper end of the axis. *Style* erect, short. *Stigma* slightly five-celled. *Shape* size of a pullet's egg, five-grooved, covered with a smooth, light grey, dry cortex. *Pulp* very like soft soap, exceedingly bitter, having an offensive greasy smell. *Nut* exceedingly hard, one-celled, one-seeded.

The nut is employed in fire works. A small hole is drilled in it, at which the kernel is extracted, and being filled with powder, and fired, bursts with a very loud report, so exceedingly hard is the nut; I know no other use to which any part of this shrub is put.

PIERARDIA. R.

Calyx four leaved. *Corol* none. *Green* superior, four-celled; cells two seeded, attachment superior. *Style* scarcely any. *Stigma* tetragonal. *Berry* with three or four angled seeds. *Embryo* inverse, and furnished with a perisperm.

P. caudata, R.

Native of the Hindoos, about Tipperah, &c. to the eastward of Calcutta, where the tree is indigenous.

A few small trees are now in the Company's Botanic garden at Calcutta, they were ori-

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ginally from Tippera. Our Chinese gardeners say it is also a native of their country, where it is called Lutqua, and its cultivated for its agreeable fruit, our trees are as yet small, from six to ten feet high, with little or no trunk, but many, sub-erect branches, covered with dark-coloured, scabrous bark. In their native soil they blossom in February, and ripen their fruit in June.

Leaves alternate, petioled, oblong, entire, smooth on both sides; generally about eight inches long. *Petioles* channelled, about two inches long. *Racemes* from the naked branches (such as are about the thickness of the little finger seem to produce the greatest number) drooping, covered nearly to the base with numerous, small, yellow flowers. *Bractes* lanceolate, inserted on the common peduncle, three-flowered, each flower hanging on its proper pedicel, there uniting into a common one rather shorter than its bract. *Calyx*, or corol, for there is but one, four-leaved; *leaves* oval, downy, fleshy, incurved over the stamens, and pistil. *Filaments* generally eight, short, incurved, inserted round the base of the germ. *Anthers* two-lobed. *Germ* superior, round, three or more generally four-celled, with two *ovula* in each, attached to the top of the cell. *Berry* round, size of a large gooseberry, smooth, yellow, from three to four-celled. *Seed* solitary, subovate; invested in a copious soft, white, subacid, edible aril. *Integument* reddish, firm, pretty thick. *Perisperm* conform to the seed, cartilaginous. *Embryo* nearly as broad and long as the perisperm, inverse. *Cotyledons* oval, three-nerved. *Radicle* oval, superior.

Note. This new genus, for so it seems to me, I have named after Francis Pierard, Esq. one of the Honourable East India Company's Civil Servants. His abilities as a Botanist, in discovering various new plants, with which he has enriched the Honourable Company's Botanic garden, claims for him this mark of distinction.

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DODONÆA.

Calyx or corol four-leaved. *Capsule* three-celled, three-valved, three-winged. *Seeds* one or two in each cell.

1. *D. angustifolia*. Willd. 2. 344.

Polygamous, shrubby. *Leaves* linear-lanceolate. *Racemes* axillary and terminal.

A large ramous, erect shrub, very common on the barren uncultivated lands of Coromandel. It flowers during the rains.

Leaves scattered, sub-sessile, linear-lanceolate, smooth, entire, margins a little revolute; from two to four inches long; on the young and young leaves a little bright yellow resin is generally found. *Racemes* axillary, and terminal, generally terminal, much shorter than the leaves, few flowered. *Flowers* long-pedicelled, small, of a greenish colour.

HERMAPHRODITE FLOWERS have sometimes a fifth more parts than in the genus, there is only one seed in each cell of the capsule, and sometimes the capsule consists of only two cells, and two wings.

FEMALE FLOWERS, are sometimes mixed with the hermaphrodite, and sometimes occupy a distinct plant; they want the stamens entirely, otherwise they agree.

2. *D. diorca*. R.

Diœcous, shrubby. *Leaves* lanceolate. *Racemes* axillary and terminal.

A native of the interior parts of India. Flowering time the rainy season.

Stem erect, woody, with numerous, suberect, wooly branches. *Bark* smooth, light brown. *Leaves* alternate, short-petioled, broad-lanceolate, tapering most towards the base, entire, smooth. *Racemes* axillary, and terminal, solitary, short, corymbiform. *Flowers* with long slender, nodding pedicels. *Bractes* minute. MALE. *Calyx* four-leaved. *Corol* none. *Filaments* seven or eight, very short. *Anther* linear, six or eight times longer than the filaments.

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FEMALE FLOWERS on a separate tree. *Calyx* as in the male. *Corol* none. *Germ* superior, three-lobed. *Style* long, three-sided, as if composed of three portions. *Stigma* three-pointed. The ripe seed vessel has not been found.

MELIOPÆ.

Calyx four-parted. *Corol* four-petalled. *Nectary* surrounding the germ. *Capsules* superior, four, singly ovate-oblong, two-valved, one-celled, with a single winged seed in each.

M. tetrandra. R.

Arboreous. *Leaves* opposite, obovate. *Corymbs* axillary. *Flowers* tetrandrous.

This tree is a native of Pulo Pinang where it blossoms in May.

Branchlets round, and smooth. *Leaves* near the extremities of the branchlets, opposite, petioled, emicte, obovate, entire, smooth on both sides; from three to four inches long, and two or two and a half broad. *Petioles* scarcely an inch long, channelled, smooth, swelled at the apex, as if united to the leaf by an articulation. *Stipules* not visible. *Corymbs* axillary, opposite, long-peduncled, supra-decompound, smaller ramifications villous. *Bractes* minute, solitary under each division and sub-division. *Flowers* pedicelled, small, very numerous. *Calyx* four-cleft, small, permanent. *Petals* four, cordate, acute, expanding, inserted between the calyx and nectary; on the disk of each rests a small, seemingly abortive stamen. *Nectary* a fleshy ring round the four-lobed germ. *Filaments* four, expanding, alternate with the petals, and of the same length, inserted on the four angles of the nectary. *Anthers* cordate. *Germ* superior, immersed in the nectary, four-lobed. *Style* single. *Stigma* most slightly four-lobed. *Capsule* deeply two-lobed, each lobe oblong, one-celled, two-valved, but not opening readily. *Seeds* one or two in each lobe, or cell of the pericarp, inserted at the base, and all but the apex envelop-

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ed in an orange coloured, fleshy aril.

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LAWSONIA.

Calyx four-toothed. *Corol* four-petalled, inserted into the bottom of the calyx alternately with the pairs of stamens. *Germ* four-celled, cells many-seeded; at adnate central. *Capitate* superior, four-celled, many-seeded. *Embryo* with centripetal radicle, and no perisperm.

L. inermis. Willd. 2. 341.

Arboreous, armed, in a bad soil. *Leaves* ventricose-lanceolate.

Alcanna. *Gert. s. n.* 2. 133. t. 110.

Mail-anchi. *Rheed. Mal.* 1. t. 10.

Beng. Mendee.

Pers. Henna.

Arab. Ekan.

Teling. Gounta.

On the coast of Coromandel where it is indigenous, I have commonly found it in the state of a large shrub, though it is naturally a small, ramous tree. Here it is in flower and seed most part of the year.

Trunk crooked, of various lengths and thickness. *Bark* rust-coloured. *Branches* very numerous, standing in every direction; *young shoots* somewhat angular. *Leaves* opposite, short, petioled oblong or broad lanceolate, pointed at both ends; about an inch long, and less than half an inch broad. *Stipules* wanting. *Panicle* terminal, globular, cross-armed, many flowered. *Bractes* scarcely any. *Flowers* small, greenish-yellow, very fragrant. *Petals* orbicular, inserted into the divisions of the calyx; *margin* involute, and very much curled, as in *Lagerstrœmia*. *Filaments* longer than the corol, inserted by pairs into the calyx between the petals. *Germ* superior, four-celled; *ovules* numerous, attached to the axis. *Style* the length of the stamens, somewhat bent. *Stigma* simple. *Capitula* globular, the size of a grain of pepper, four-angled, with the apex depressed, having in it part of the remaining style, four-celled; *pericarpium* triandrous. *Seed* angular, well-stem inserted by their apices round the middle or enlarged part of a central, columnar receptacle. *Embryo* with centripetal radicle, and no perisperm.

It is much used for dyeing, growing readily from cuttings; consequently fertile seeds are not so common. The flowers are remarkably fragrant, whether fresh or dry, and are particularly grateful at a distance.

The species called *L. inermis* is nothing more, I imagine, than the same plant growing on a dry sterile soil; at least, in such soils, I have often found it very thorny, the branchlets being then short and rigid, with sharp prickles jointed.

The fresh leaves being dyed with *Costus*, dyers use the bark and skin of a reddish orange colour, which is much valued by the Indians for dyeing cloth. The fresh made paste is laid on at bed time, and removed in the morning; the colour remains till the next or third rins is renewed, or removed.

The leaves yield in decoction a poorer coloured liquor; I have found it a deep orange colour, which will destroy, while alkaline and in decoction of astringent vegetables keep it; this decoction dyes the flinge of a leopard's skin, but does not communicate any colour to cloth variously prepared, nor could I procure any precipitate from the decoction worth attending to.

MEMECYLON.

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Calyx four-toothed. *Corola* four-petalled. *Nectary* four glands, inserted just over the stamens in the fissure of the calyx. *Berry* inferior, many-seeded.

L. M. elata. *R. Corom. pl.* 1. N. 82.

Shrubby. *Leaves* opposite, oval, smooth. *Umbels* from the naked branches, and stems below the leaves.

Cornus sylvestris. *Burm. Zeyl.* 1. 76. t. 31.

Teling. Alie.

The leaves are an ingredient in the dyes of Coromandel. I therefore suspect *M. tinctoria* of Willdow may be the same plant.

A very common, small tree, or large shrub; it is to be found in every jungle all over the coast. It flowers about the beginning of the hot season.

Trunk very irregular in size and shape, covered with a dark coloured, scabrous bark. *Bark* numerous, nearly erect. *Leaves* opposite, short petioled, oval, smooth, shining, firm, entire, with a strong myrtaceous, from three to four inches long, and from two to three broad. *Umbels* many, quadrifid, small, from scabrous elevation, where the leaves stand, over the old woody branches. *Petals* common, and partially four-sided. *Pedicels* round, coloured. The greenish clear juice in Richard's edition of the Gooden Plantarum. *Seed*, seldom more than one, sometimes two, though in the green the rudiment of many seems to be seen.

The flowers are extremely fragrant; they are a fragrant; the pulp is of a bluish black colour, and is found in considerable quantity.

L. M. elata. *R.*

Leaves opposite, short, ovate, entire, by its corolla. *Flowers* in sessile, axillary heads.

A. M. elata. *Pala. Piper.*

Leaves opposite, sessile, short, ovate, entire, smooth, shining, entire, of a firm texture, with a strong myrtaceous, from three to four inches long. *Flowers* numerous, very small, collected in round, or oval heads from axils of the leaves, or below them. *Bractes* two at the

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Page base of each pedicel. *Calyx* four-toothed. *Petals* orbicular, sessile. *Stamens*, length of the
Carey petals. *Berries* about the size of a gooseberry, dry. *Seed* solitary, round.
Ed.

MARLEA. R.

Calyx from six to eight toothed, superior. *Petals* from six to eight, *Germ* inferior, two-celled; cells one-seeded; attachment superior. *Drupe* with a two-celled int. *Embryo* inverse, furnished with a perisperm.

M. begoniifolia. R.

Marlea is the vernacular name in Silhet, where it is indigenous and grows to the size of a small tree, yielding timber which is employed by the natives in the construction of their houses. Flowering time the month of April; the seed ripens in July.

In its natural character it approaches near to *Alangium*; the number of stamina, and the internal structure of the germ and drupe, however, are so different, as to induce me to consider it sufficiently distinct to form a separate genus, which I do under its vernacular name of Marlea.

Leaves alternate, petioled, unequally cordate, as in *Begonia*, entire, or lobate, acuminate, smooth, five, or more-nerved; from four to eight inches long, by from three to five broad. *Petioles* round, a little villous, about an inch long. *Stipules* none. *Peduncles* axillary, the length of the petioles, dichotomous, many-flowered. *Flowers* of a middling size, short-pedicelled, petals white. *Calyx* superior, small, from six to eight-toothed. *Petals* from six to eight, linear, recurved. *Filaments* eight, short, flat, hairy, inserted within the petals on a glandular hemispherical body which crowns the germ. *Anthers* linear, very long. *Germ* inferior, two-celled, with one *ovula* in each, attached to the top of the axis. *Style* the length of the stamina. *Stigma* large, four-toothed. *Drupe* oval, obtuse-pointed, the size of a small cherry, pulp in small quantity but soft and dark coloured; round the base of the obtuse point may be traced the minute remains of the *Calyx*. *Nut* single, conform to the drupe, brittle, though hard, black, two-celled, grooved on the sides, with the apex transversely two-toothed. *Seed* solitary, oval, flattened. *Integument* single, thin. *Perisperm* conform to the seed, soft and oily. *Embryo* inverse, nearly as extensive as the perisperm; *cotyledons* ovate, cordate, obtuse. *Radicle* superior, oval.

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SYMPHOREMA.

Calyx; *involucre*, from six to eight-leaved. *Perianth* from six to eight-toothed. *Corol* one-petalled, from six to eight-cleft. *Capsule* none. *Seed* single, inclosed in the calyx.

S. involucreata. *Corom. pl.* 2. N. 186.

Teling. Surwoodoo.

A large scandent shrub, a native of the Coromandel forests, &c. *Leaves* deciduous during the cold season, and coming out with the flowers in February, March, and April.

Stems woody, large, climbing. *Bark* ash-coloured. *Branches* straight, cross armed. *Leaves* opposite, short-petioled, ovate, grossly-sawed, downy; about three inches long, and two broad. *Peduncles* fascicled, from the extremities of the naked branchlets, and last year's axills, round, downy, each supporting a single umbellet. *Flowers* sessile, small, white. *Calyx*; *involucre* from six to eight-leaved, from seven to nine-flowered; *leaflets* chaffy, lanceolate, downy, permanent. *Perianth* inferior, one-leaved, tubular, from six to eight-striated, from six to eight-toothed, downy, permanent. *Corol* one-petalled; *tube* short; *border* from six to eight-cleft; *anthesis* linear, spreading. *Filaments* seven or eight, shorter than the corol, inserted just below its divisions. *Anthers* oblong. *Germ* superior, round. *Style* the length of the stamens. *Stigma* bifid. *Pericarp* none, the remaining withered calyx serving for one. *Seed* one, globular, smooth, the size of a pea.

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I know of no use to which any part of this shrub is put, except that of fuel.

ALLOPHYLUS. Schreb. gen. n. 613.

Calyx of two unequal pairs of suborbicular leaflets. *Corol* four-petalled, regular. *Stamina* regular. *Germ* two-lobed. *Stigma* bifid. *Berry* superior, two-lobed, with one seed in each.

A. laevis. *Lourier*. *Cochin* Ch. 286.

Leaves ternate; *leaflets* broad-lanceolate, serrate. *Racemes* axillary, simple. *Petals* equally disposed, and woolly on the whole of the inside.

A native of Pulo Pinang, Silhet, &c. It flowers in May. Arboreous; young branchlets round, and smooth.

Leaves alternate, petioled, ternate. *Leaflets* sub-sessile, lanceolate, remotely and minutely serrate, smooth on both sides; from four to six inches long. *Petioles* slightly channelled, smooth, about half the length of the leaflets. *Racemes* axillary, in pairs, or solitary, twice the length of the petioles, simple. *Flowers* numerous, very small, collected in little, one bracted bundles. *Calyx* four-leaved; *leaflets* roundish, the two exterior longer. *Petals* four, wedge-shaped, the whole of the inside very woolly, equally disposed round the stamens and pistil. *Filaments* eight, nearly the length of the petals. *Anthers* oval. *Germ* two-lobed. *Style* single. *Stigma* two-parted. *Pericarp* not seen.

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ORNITROPHE. Juss.

Calyx of two unequal pairs of leaflets. *Corol* four-petalled, unilateral. *Germ* superior,

two-lobed, two-celled; cells one-seeded; attachment subinferior. *Berries* two (though it frequently happens that one is abortive) one-seeded. *Embryo* folded, with inferior radicle and no perisperm.

1. *O. aporetica*. R.

Polygamous, shrubby. *Leaves* ternate; leaflets sessile, broad-lanceolar, acuminate, acutely serrate. *Racemes* simple. *Nectary* four-leaved.

Aporetica *ternata*. Forst. gen. N. 66.

Beng. Ghee-Ku-lue.

A shrubby species, about four or five feet in height; a native of the Sillhet district where it blossoms in June.

Leaves alternate, petioled, ternate. *Leaflets* sessile, broad-lanceolar, remotely but acutely serrate, cuspidate, smooth on both sides, from four to six inches long, and from two to three broad. *Stipules* none. *Racemes* axillary, solitary, simple, erect, shorter than the leaves, villous. *Flowers* numerous, small, pale yellow, collected in little bundles, and embraced by some small, linear, villous bractes, many of them male. *Calyx* of two, opposite, rather unequal pairs of round concave leaflets. *Petals* four, unilateral, ovate, emarginate, very woolly on the inside above the middle. *Nectary* within the base of each petal, a small, oblong, smooth, pale yellow leaflet. *Filaments* eight, ascending opposite to the petals, very woolly near the base. *Antlers* oval. *Germ* superior, in some of the flowers minute, and abortive, in others hairy, and two-lobed, with one ovula in each, attached to the lower, and inner angle of the cell. *Style* erect. *Stigma* of two revolute lobes. *Berries* two, when both come to perfection, which is not frequent, obovate, smooth, succulent; when ripe, red, the size of a large pea, one-celled. *Seed* conform to the berry, and attached to the bottom of the cell. *Integuments* two; exterior whitish yellow and thin; interior membranaceous. *Perisperm* none. *Embryo* conform to the seed, folded. *Cotyledons* unequal, fleshy, sublanecolar. *Radicle* taper-pointed, a little curved, inferior.

II.
2652. *O. villosa*. R.

Shrubby, tomentose. *Leaves* ternate; leaflets oblong, ventricose, remotely serrulate on the anterior margin. *Racemes* axillary, and terminal, simple. *Petals* emarginate, the whole of the inside woolly.

A native of Chittagong.

Young shoots flexuous, very villous. *Leaves* alternate, ternate. *Leaflets* suboblong, ventricose, remotely serrulate, upper surface scarcely hairy, but soft with brownish short hairs underneath; from six to eight inches long and from four to five broad. *Petioles* long, round, and very villous. *Racemes* axillary and terminal, when in the axils, which is by far the most frequent, solitary, all are very hairy, generally shorter than the petioles. *Flowers* numerous, small, hairy, collected into little fascicles all over the raceme. *Bractes* subulate, very hairy. *Calyx* of two very equal pairs of opposite, roundish, concave hairy leaflets. *Petals* four, unilateral, emarginate, very woolly over the whole of the inside. *Nectary* a gland at the base of each petal on the inside, and without the stamina. *Filaments* eight, scarcely so long as the petals, surrounding the germ on all sides, woolly. *Antlers* oblong. *Germ* two-lobed, hairy, two-celled, with one ovula in each, attached to the bottom of its cell. *Style* short. *Stigma* two, as long as the style, recurved.

II.
2663. *O. serrata*. Willd. 2. 322. R. *Corom. pl.* 1. N. 61.

Polygamous, shrubby. *Leaves* ternate; leaflets oval, serrate. *Racemes* axillary. *Petals* emarginate, woolly in the centre. *Berries* obovate.

Hind. Rakhal phul.

Teling. Tantakree.

It is one of the most common plants on the Coast of Coromandel; amongst the numerous it grows to be a small tree; on the low lands near the sea it is always a rampant scrub, with grey spotted bark. It flowers during the wet season. It is also common in Bengal.

Leaves ternate. *Leaflets* ovate, petioled, serrate, generally lobbed, with frequently red-dotted margins, smooth on the back; from two to three inches long, and about one and a half broad. *Racemes* axillary, single, erect. *Flowers* numerous, small, white, fringed. Male and Hermaphrodite flowers mixed on the same tree, and sometimes on separate ones.

HERMAPHRODITE. *Calyx* four leaved. *Petals* four, unilateral. *Nectaries* sides lacinated. *Filaments* very woolly near the base. *Germ* superior, two-lobed, with a single ovula in each, attached to the base of the partition. *Style* single. *Stigma* two-lobed. *Berry* succulent, generally single, the second lobe of the germ, being for the most part abortive, obovate, the size of a pea, smooth, bright red, one-celled. *Seed* conform to the berry. *Integuments* two, the exterior one white, thin, and rather hard like parchment, and in general larger than the embryo, which is closely embraced by the inner brown, rather spongy, somewhat double covering. *Perisperm* none. *Embryo* conform to the seed, folded. *Cotyledons* two, sublanecolar, thick, and fleshy. *Radicle* taper-pointed, inferior. Male flowers exactly like the Hermaphrodite, except the pistil, which is wanting, or at most only the rudiments of one are to be found.

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The ripe berries are eaten by the natives. The root is astringent, and employed by the Telinga physician in substance to stop Diarrhoea.

4. *O. glabra*. R.

Shrubby. *Leaves* alternate, ternate; leaflets oblong, smooth, serrate, with hairy glands in the axils of the veins. *Racemes* axillary.

Schmidelia *racemosa*. Willd. 2. 435.

Trichilia *trichilla*. Bern. red. 81. t. 32. f. 1.

The species I am now describing, was found at Chittagong by Mr. Roxburgh, and by

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him introduced into the Botanic garden at Calcutta, where it blossom, in May, and ripens its seeds in August and September.

Stem nothing that deserves the name, but several, spreading branches. *Bark* somewhat scabrous, with ferruginous spots. *Leaves* alternate, ternate, petioled. *Leaflets* oblong, subsessile, serrate, the point rather obtuse, having small hairy glands in the axils of the veins underneath, from two to four inches long, and from one to two broad. *Petioles* channelled, smooth, from one to two inches long. *Racemes* axillary, solitary, simple, erect, twice the length of the petioles. *Flowers* numerous, short-pedicelled, collected into little fascicles, many of which are male. *Bractes* minute, acute, one, two, or three, to each fascicle of flowers. *Calyx* of two unequal pairs of round, permanent leaflets, the inner pair much larger. *Petals* four, placed on one side opposite to the stamens; emarginate, emarginate, on the inside of the exterior half is a tuft of wool. *Nectary*, a yellow, somewhat crescent-shaped gland, between the petals and stamens. *Filaments* eight, as long as the petals, projecting in an ascending direction, woolly. *Anthers* roundish, incumbent. *Germ* superior, two-lobed, &c. as in *serrata*. *Style* short. *Stigma* two-cleft. *Berries* one or two, round, the size of a pea, when ripe red, pulpy. *Seed* solitary, the shape of the berry, and nearly the same size. *Embryo* as in *serrata*.

It differs from *serrata*; 1st. In being a spreading shrub, whereas that is erect and very ramous. 2dly. In the young shoots, leaves and raceme being all very smooth, whereas there they are downy. 3dly. and lastly. In the points of the leaves being rather obtuse, there acute. But in habit the difference is most striking, when seen growing together.

5. *O. Cobbe*. Willd. 2. 322.

Shrubby. *Leaves* ternate; *leaflets* subsessile, serrate, downy, the pair ovate, oblong, the terminal one broad lanceolate. *Racemes* axillary, simple.

Rhus Cobbe, sp. pl. 382.

I have seen only one dry specimen of this, it was given me by Dr. Rottler, under its old name (*Rhus Cobbe*.) The tender parts of the specimen are very downy, the leaves narrower, and less deeply serrate than *O. serrata*, which it resembles almost exactly in every other respect. The flowers are all male, or male hermaphrodite; and agree so exactly with those of that plant, that one description may serve for both.

6. *O. integrifolia*. Willd. 2. 322.

Leaves alternate; *leaflets* petioletted, oblong, entire. *Racemes* axillary, simple, as long as the leaves. *Petals* reniform, long-clawed.

11. A native of the Moluccas.

269 7. *O. repanda*, R.

Leaves ternate; *leaflets* ovate, repand, smooth. *Racemes* axillary, compound, shorter than the leaves. *Petals* obovate, short-clawed, very woolly on the inside.

A native of the Moluccas.

SCYTALIA. Schreb. gen. n. 671.

Calyx four or five-toothed. *Corol* none, or of four or five petals regularly disposed. *Germ* superior, two-celled, two-lobed, cells one-seeded; attachment inferior. *Style* two-cleft. *Berries* two, though rarely more than one comes to maturity. *Embryo* erect, without perisperm.

1. *S. Lichi*, R.

Polygamous. *Leaflets* four pair, lanceolate, acute. *Calyx* four-parted. *Corol* none. Fertile *germ* two-lobed; *fruit* oval, unsexed.

Scytalia Chinensis. Gert. sem. 1. t. 42. f. 2.

Euphoria. Juss. Gen. pl. p. 274.

Dimocarpus. Lichi Lour. Coch. Ch. 287. Willd. 2. 346.

Sapindus edulis, Hort. Kew. 2. p. 30.

Chin. Lichi, or Leo chee.

This very famous tree is now common in Bengal. It was originally brought from China. Flowering time February and March. The fruit ripens three months afterwards. The trees in Bengal are as yet small, but I have seen them in China fully as large as a middling sized ash-tree; they are also somewhat like it in appearance, with numerous, spreading branches, and a smooth ash-coloured bark. Specimens of this tree have been sent to me from old trees growing on the Garrow mountains.

11. *Leaves* alternate, petioled, abruptly-pinnate. *Leaflets* from two to six pair, opposite, short petioletted, lanceolate, tapering to a long, fine point, very smooth and shining on both sides, of a firm texture, and almost veinless, from three to six inches long, and about one broad. *Panicles* terminal, large, oval, ramous, erect, or ascending, according to the direction of the branch that supports them. *Bractes* minute. *Flowers* small, greenish white, smell rather offensive. On some trees they are mostly hermaphrodite; while on others mostly male, but as far as I have observed never completely so.

HERMAPHRODITE. *Calyx* spreading, four, rarely five-lobed; both sides downy. *Corol* none. *Nectary* a large, fleshy, crenulate gland, into which the *stamens* and pistil are inserted. *Filaments* from six to eight, short, hairy, spreading. *Anthers* roundish, two-lobed. *Germ* superior, elevated on a short column, two-lobed, hairy, two-celled, each containing a single ovula, attached to the inner and lower angle of the cell. *Style* erect, rather short, hairy. *Stigma* two-cleft; *divisions* revolute. *Berry* generally single, though sometimes double, oval, the size of a pigeon's egg, covered with a thin, bright red, unsexed bark; next under it is the pulpy aril, which is of a faint, transparent azure colour, and delicious subacid taste. *Seed* single, ob-

long, enveloped by the pulpy aril, smooth, brown and affixed by the base. *Embryo* erect, with-
out perisperm, &c. as described by Gortner.

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MALE FLOWERS mixed with the hermaphrodite. *Calyx* and nectary as in the former.
Corol none. *Filaments* from six to eight, thrice as long as in the hermaphrodite. *Germ*
smaller than in the former and always abortive. *Style* very short and entire.

Independently of the well known fruit of this tree, it is highly ornamental, being one of
the most permanent ever greens we have in India.

2. *S. Longua*. R.

Leaflets four pair, lanceolate, obtuse. *Corol* five-petalled, fertile germ, often three-lobed,
fruit round, slightly carious.

Bag. Ash-plum.

Chin. Longin.

Dinacarpus Longua Lour. *Cochia* Ch. 287.

This is also a tree, and more regular in form than the preceding species, having a short
straight trunk with a large, very dense, globular head. The leaves are the same in situation,
and composition, but obtuse, somewhat wavy on the under side, and with large parallel veins.
Panicles the same. It is also a native of *Chin*, as well as of the mountainous countries which
form the eastern frontier of Bengal. *Flowers* small, pale yellowish white, male and herma-
phrodite, mixed on the same panicle.

HERMAPHRODITE. *Calyx* deeply five-parted, downy on both sides. *Petals* five, inserted
between the calyx and nectary, lanceolate, spreading, hairy. *Nectary* as in the former. *Sta-*
ment also the same, but the *filaments* much more hairy. *Germ* superior, and frequently three-
lobed with a three-lobed style, otherwise as in the former. *Berry* single, or double, rarely tri-
ple, round, the size of a large cherry, covered with a brownish grey, scabrous bark. Aril less
quantity than in the *Lichi*, and less grateful to the taste, but reckoned very wholesome.
Seed solitary, round, smooth, and brown. *Embryo* as in the *Lichi*.

MALE. *Calyx* cord, and nectary as in the hermaphrodite. *Filaments* long, and very hairy.
Pistil, abortive, &c. as in the *Lichi*.

The wood of both trees is hard, close-grained and white; I do not find that it is yet em-
ployed for any purpose in Bengal.

3. *S. Romboidea*. R.

Polygamous. *Leaflets* two or three pair, oblong or broad lanceolate. *Panicles* axillary.
Calyx four and five parted. *Corol* none. *Berries* with dry echinate bark.

Nephelium Opuntia Link. Syst. 851. &c.

Dinacarpus crista Lourier, *Cochia* Ch. 288.

Mal. Randoutin, or Rambostein.

From the Malay Islands it has been introduced into the Botanic garden at Calcutta.

4. *S. rimosa*. R.

Polygamous. *Leaflets* three or four pair, subopposite, lanceolate. *Panicles* axillary and
terminal. *Corol* none. *Berries* oblong-rimose, tubercled.

Tenagoo is the vernacular name in Sikkim, where the tree is indigenous, and grows to a
large size; flowers in March and April, and the fruit which is generally eaten, ripens in
August.

5. *S. rubia*. R.

Leaflets four or five pairs, lanceolate. *Panicles* terminal, and axillary. *Corol* of five,
mouth, orbicular petals. *Fruit* oblong, smooth, purple.

Lall Koo-poon is the vernacular name in Sikkim, where the tree is indigenous, and grows
to a moderate size. It blossoms in March; the fruit ripens in May and is eaten by the natives.
Bark of the young branches and branchlets rather scabrous. *Leaves* alternate, abrupt, sinu-
ate, from one to two feet long. *Leaflets* four or five pairs, subopposite, lanceolate, entire, rather
smooth, except while very tender, then villous underneath, from six to twelve inches long.
Fruit cylindrical, rather rough. *Panicles* terminal, and axillary, shorter than the leaves; ra-
cemations alternate, smooth, and spreading much. *Flowers* numerous, small, rose, or purple,
according to the age. *Bractes* small, triangular. *Calyx* five-leaved; *leaflets* unequal, reddish,
uneven, coloured. *Petals* five, round, sessile, concave, smooth in every part. *Filaments* about
eight, short, inserted on the base of the short column which supports the pistillum. *Athers*
near-oblong, in urvate. *Germ* superior, two lobed, with one ovule in each, attached to the
edge of the partition. *Style* short. *Stigma* bifid; segments recurved. *Berries* one or two, the
size and shape of an olive, smooth, dark purple; like the fruit of *Hypericium fruticosum*, since it is
colled, the purple aril is eaten by the natives. *Seed*, solitary, the shape of the berry. *In-*
ner seeds two, exterior, ash-coloured, firm and thin; interior brown, softer, and thicker than
the exterior. *Perisperm* none. *Embryo* erect. *Cotyledons* nearly equal. *Radicula* inferior, ter-
minal.

6. *S. parviflora*. R.

Leaflets about seven, lanceolate, serrate, crenate. *Panicles* terminal. *Calyx*, and *Corol* of
four leaflets, and petals.

A native of the Moluccas.

7. *S. oppositifolia*. R.

Leaves opposite, unequally pinnate, leaflets from three to five, lanceolate, remotely serrate,
crenate. *Panicles* terminal.

A native of the Malay Islands.

8. *S. verticillata*. R.

Shrubby. *Leaves* simple, subverticelled, lanceolar, smooth, entire. *Panicles* terminal. *Pa-*

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tals five, with a woolly scale near the base. *Germ* two-lobed, elevated on a receptacle. This pretty shrub, or small tree was brought to this garden from the Moluccas, with the spice plants in 1798, where it blossoms and ripens its seed at different periods through the year.

II. 274 *Trunk* straight, with many straight branches, and tolerably smooth, brownish bark; height of the plants, about seven feet, and are still growing fast. *Leaves* subverticelled, short-petioled, lanceolate, smooth on both sides, and entire; about six inches long and about two broad. *Stipules* none. *Panicles* terminal, many crowded together; also single from the exterior axills, erect, with numerous diverging ramifications. *Braetes* minute, caducous. *Flowers* short-pedicelled, small, pale yellow, with a tinge of red. *Calyx* of five, unequal, roundish, concave leaflets. *Petals* five, oblong, expanding, each with one villous, necturial scale on the inside near the base. *Filaments*, about seven, short, erect, inserted on a short fleshy receptacle, which also elevates the pistil. *Anthers* erect. *Germ* superior, on a short fleshy receptacle, two-rarely three-lobed; lobes one-seeded, attached to the bottom of the cell, &c. *Style* very short. *Stigma* two pointed. *Berries* generally twin, oval, the size of a small coffee bean, pulpy, when ripe, orange-coloured, supported on a short common receptacle. *Embryo* erect, without perisperm.

9. *S. Danura. R.*

Shrubby. *Leaves* simple, broad-lanceolate, with a cordate base. *Panicles* terminal, petals five, with two woolly scales at their base. *Germ* two-lobed. *Style* scarcely any.

Beng. Danoura.

This tree is a native of the Delta of the Ganges and of the parts to the east of it. *Flowering* time the beginning of the hot season.

Leaves about the extremities of the branchlets, simple, subsessile, broad-lanceolate, smooth, entire, about a foot long. *Panicles* terminal, composed of rather remote, diverging, compound, ramifications. *Flowers* numerous, solitary, pedicelled, of a pale pink colour. *Braetes* minute, one-flowered. *Calyx* of five, unequal, roundish, concave leaflets. *Corol* of five equal, equally disposed, oval, emarginate, short, clavate petals. *Nectary*, a double woolly scale at the base of each petal on the inside, also a fleshy, crenulated ring round the germ, in which the stamens are inserted. *Filaments* from six to eight, half the length of the petals. *Anthers* erect, oblong. *Germ* two-lobed. *Style* rather shorter than the stamens. *Stigma* two-parted. In some flowers, (and they are, I suspect, always barren,) the Germ is small, and the style only a conical point between its lobes. *Berries* one or two-celled, the size of a field bean, and juiceless. *Seed* solitary.

It was formerly observed, that I thought it necessary to keep the first described two species of *Seytalia* distinct from the genus *Sapindus*, on account of the regular corol, or its entire absence; the same reason prevails here. To the former, *Seytalia*, I assign a regular corol with the stamens equally disposed on all sides; whereas to the latter I give an irregular corol, with ascending filaments.

SCHLEICHERA. Willd.

Polygamous. *Calyx* five-toothed. *Corol* five-petalled, or none. *Germ* superior, three-celled, cells one-seeded; attachment inferior. *Capsule* berried, entire, or three-valved. *Seeds* from one to three, arilled. *Embryo* naked, without perisperm, curved, erect.

1. *S. pentapetala. R.*

Leaflets from three to four pair, subalternate, lanceolate. *Flowers* five-petalled. *Capsule* one-seeded.

II. 276 A pretty large tree, a native of the forests of Silhet, where it blossoms in March and April, and the fruit ripens during the rains. The male tree is there called *Koipoora* and the hermaphrodite, or fertile tree *Poor-Koi*. This sort is not eaten, the aril, the only edible part, being very thin, and insipid.

Young shoots smooth. *Leaves* alternate, abruptly pinnate, from six to twelve inches long. *Leaflets* three or four pair, subopposite, lanceolate, entire, firm, lucid, obtusely acuminate, from four to eight inches long, and one or two broad. *Petioles* round, smooth. *Stipules* none. *Panicles* axillary, rather shorter than the leaves, crowded with numerous ramifications, and clothed with soft down. *Flowers* small, and very numerous, of a dull yellowish green. *MALE. Calyx* five-parted; segments broad-cordate, a little hairy. *Petals* five, lanceolate, with two small, smooth, incurved scales at the base, as in the *Sapindi*. *Nectary* a torulose hairy ring between the insertions of the petals and filaments. *Filaments* seven or eight, the length of the petals, or longer. *Anthers* two-lobed. *Germ* an oblong gland.

HERMAPHRODITE and *MALE* flowers on a separate tree. *Calyx*, *corol*, and *nectary* of the hermaphrodite, like those of the male. *Filaments* shorter, but the *anthers* as in the male. *Germ* oblong, three-celled, with one ovula in each, attached to the bottom of its cell. *Style* scarcely any. *Stigma* of three recurved lobes. *Capsule* the size of a black currant; tapering into a pedicel at the base, marked with three sutures on the outside, generally one-celled, three-valved; the valves containing little cells filled with a fragrant balsam. *Seed* generally solitary, the size of a small pea, round, enveloped in a thin, succulent aril. *Integuments* single, smooth, brown. *Perisperm* none. *Embryo* curved, erect, greenish. *Cotyledons* unequal, one-curved, the other, viz. the inferior one, doubled. *Radicle* conical, curved, inferior, its apex touching one side of the umbilicus.

The seed vessel of my other species, *S. trijuga. Willd. 4. 1096. Koon. Gart. sem. 2. 186. t. 180.* does not open spontaneously as in this, and sometimes contains three seeds, enveloped in a thick, succulent, subacid, edible aril. The proper integument is there also single; nor is there

any perisperm, but both the cotyledons are doubled, and equally long.

2. *S. tripartita*. Willd. 4. 1496.

Leaflets three pair, lanceolate. *Flowers* apetalous.

Kunt. Gart. sem. 2. p. 486. t. 180. f. 11.

Cing. Coaghas.

Tam. Zolim-buriki.

Teling. May, or Routangha.

A stout, handsome middling sized tree, a native of various parts of India. *Flowers* about February. The fruit ripens in May. It is allied to *Melicocca*, and *Scytalia*, probably not sufficiently removed from the former to authorize its forming a new genus. The pulpy sub-acid aril, is edible, and palatable.

Leaves about the extremities of the branchlets, abruptly pinnate, from eight to sixteen inches long. *Leaflets* from two to four pair, opposite, sessile, broad-lanceolate, or oblong, entire, pretty smooth on both sides; the lower pairs the smallest; from three to eight inches long. *Petioles* a little downy, from six to sixteen inches long. *Stipules* wanting. *Bramies* axillary, or below the leaves, round the base of the young shoots, solitary; in the male simple; in the hermaphrodite often compound; from two to four inches long.

MALE. *Calyx* cup-formed, five-toothed. *Corol* none. *Filaments* from six to ten, erect, many times longer than the calyx. *Anthrs* oval, erect. *Pistil*, merely the rudiment of one.

HERMAPHRODITE flowers on a separate tree. *Calyx* as in the male. *Corol* none. *Nectary* a fleshy, yellow ring surrounding the insertions of the filaments. *Stamens* as in the male. *Germ* superior, ovate, three-celled, with one ovula in each, attached to the bottom of the cell. *Style* short. *Stigma* three-cleft, recurved, slender, downy. *Drupa* the size of a nutmeg, a little pointed, covered with a tender, dry, grey bark. *Seeds* one, two or three, oblong, smooth, at the base obliquely truncate, and there affixed, each surrounded with its proper whitish, pulpy aril, which is of a pleasant acid taste, and is most grateful during dry weather. *Embryo* curled, with inferior radicle and no perisperm.

The bark is astringent, rubbed up with oil, the natives of these parts use it to cure the itch. The wood is hard, and employed for many purposes by the natives.

SAPINDUS.

Calyx from four to five leaves. *Corol* from four to five petalled, in some unilateral. *Germ* superior, three cell, cells one-seeded; attached inferior. *Berries* three, superior, more or less united. *Seed* solitary. *Embryo* erect, curved, or straight, no perisperm.

1. *S. laevis* Willd. 2. 469. *Vahl. symb.* 3. 54.

Leaflets three pair, ovate, lanceolate, smooth, veins simple. *Panicles* terminal. *Petals* five, lanceolate, equally woolly all over the inside.

A stout, very shady tree, a native of various parts of India. *Flowering* time December; the seed ripens in April.

Trunk straight, when full grown as thick as a man's body. *Bark*, a mixture of ash and olive colour. *Branches* numerous, spreading much in every direction. *Leaves* alternate, abruptly pinnate. *Leaflets* three pair, though sometimes next to the joints two pair, obliquely ovate-lanceolate, taper-pointed, entire and smooth on both sides; veins elevated and whitish; from four to six inches long. *Petioles* round. *Petiolets* short and rugose. *Panicles* terminal, broad-ovate, large, and very ramous; ramification rather scaly. *Bractes* minute. *Flowers* numerous, small, short-pedicelled, dull white. *Calyx* five-leaved; *leaflets* oval, villous on the outside, and margin. *Pistils* five, lance-ovate, equally woolly over the whole of the inside, and without any appearance of the nectarial scales on the base, or margin, as in all the other species described by us, clothed on the outside with appressed brown hairs. *Filaments* woolly, shorter than the germ, and inserted between it and the five-lobed hairy *receptacle*. *Germ* three-lobed, very hairy, three-celled, with one ovula in each, attached to the bottom of the axis. *Style* simple. *Stigma* three-toothed. *Berries* three, united singly, the size of a cherry, when ripe soft, and of a yellowish-green colour, with a few brown hairs scattered over them; one-celled. *Seed* round-obovate. *Integuments* two, the exterior and thick, tough and hard, smooth and thick; the inner one membranaceous. *Perisperm* none. *Embryo* conform to the seed, unilobate. *Cotyledons* unequal, thick, firm, fleshy, spirally incurvate, colored within with green. *Radicle* inferior, linear, lodged at the base of the seed, pointing to the lower and inner angle.

The berries are saponaceous, and used with those of the other species of the same nature.

2. *S. encaspinatus* *Vahl. symb.* 3. 54. *Willd.* 2. 469.

Leaflets two or three pair, oblong, retuse, or emarginate. *Panicles* terminal. *Calyx* and *Corol* of five equal, regularly disposed leaflets, and petals, with a woolly scale on each side of the latter.

Beng. Benereetha.

Teling. Kunkader.

A hard-wooded, middling-sized tree, with a short trunk, and very large, dense, spreading head, decorated with beautiful thick, deep green foliage the whole year. *Flowering* time in Bengal, October; the seeds ripen in April.

Leaves alternate, abruptly pinnate, from six to ten inches long. *Leaflets* generally two pair, opposite, short-petioled, oblong, with entire margins, and rounded emarginate apex, smooth, of a shining deep green, and downy underneath. *Petioles* round, villous. *Stipules* none. *Panicles* terminal, crowded with numerous ramifications of small, whitish, inodorous blossoms. *Bractes* small, caducous. *Calyx* of five, equal, oblong leaflets. *Petals* five, equal, res-

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gularly disposed, oblong, or lanceolate, outside hairy, with two inflexed woolly tufts on their margin near the middle. As in most, if not all, the other species, there is a notched, fleshy, hairy ring between the insertion of the petals and stamina. *Filaments* eight, short, woolly. *Anthers* two-lobed. *Pericarp*, drupes from one to four, though three is the most common number, slightly conjoined, singly, somewhat of an oblique-ovate shape, with an elevation running from the base to the apex on the outside, smooth until wrinkled by age in drying, lined on the inside with a smooth, tough membrane, except round the insertion of the seed, and there hairy, as in *S. detergens*. *Seeds*, or nuts solitary, round, smooth, dark-coloured, indeed almost black; size of a large marrow-fat pea, unilocular thick and exceedingly hard.

The leaflets in this species are always very obtuse, and generally emarginate; this circumstance, together with a calyx, and corol of five parts, induces me to think *Garlauer's Sapindus rigida*, p. 341. 70. f. 3, must be another species.

3. *S. detergens*. R.

Polygamous. *Leaflets* from four to five pair, subalternate obliquely ovate-oblong, obtuse. *Petioles* simple. *Flowers* paniced. *Calyces*, and *corols* of five, equal, regularly disposed leaflets, and petals.

Hind. and Beng. Reetha.

Sans. Urista.

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I have found this tree only in Bengal, though a native of most parts of India. Flowering time the beginning of the hot season.

Trunk straight; *branches* also nearly erect, and few of them. *Bark* smooth, and a-h-coloured; height of the tree generally about twenty feet. *Leaves* alternate, about the ends of the branchlets alternately pinnate; from six to twelve inches long. *Leaflets* subalternate, from eight to twelve in number, or from four to six pair, entire, obliquely lanceolate, oblong, smooth on both sides, and about four inches long. *Petioles* common, round, flexuose, smooth. *Panicles* terminal, and from the exterior axils, diffuse, composed of diverging, compound ramifications. *Calyx* five-leaved. *Petals* five, equal, and regular. *Nectary*, two woolly scales near the base of each petal. *Stamens* six or eight; *filaments* woolly. *Germ* three-sided, sitting, with the stamens, on a large glandular receptacle. *Style* single and short. *Drupe* generally solitary, seldom more than one coming to maturity, one-celled, subglobular, very smooth, and yellow, with a pretty large ridge round the base on the outside, the inside marked with the two abortive lobes of the germ. *Nut* solitary, round, and smooth, affixed to the inside of its cells, where a considerable quantity of woolly fibres intervene.

With the pulp of the fruit the Hindoos wash linen, &c.

In January, 1808, a healthy young tree of about twenty feet in height, reared from seed, received from North America, under the name *Sapindus Saponaria*, flowered abundantly, and ripened many seeds. It differs from my *detergens*; 1st. in being a larger tree, and more ramous. 2nd. In the leaflets being acute, and lanceolar, that is taper at each end. 3rd. In the calyx, and corol consisting of six parts each, which are round, and shorter than the germ; and in the petals being without the two woolly scales, so conspicuous in *detergens*. I therefore conclude they are distinct species, and doubt if the American tree is to be found indigenous in India, probably not in Asia.

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4. *S. squamosus*. R.

Leaves pinnate; *leaflets* about three-pair, sub-opposite, obliquely ovate, lanceolate, acute, polished, entire. *Panicles* axillary and terminal. *Petals* five, regular, with two very large woolly scales. *Filaments* and *Germs* woolly.

A native of the Malay Archipelago; my specimens were gathered on the Island of Nasulan.

Young shoots straight, round, and a little villous. *Leaves* alternate, pinnate, sometimes abruptly, sometimes unequally, about six inches long. *Leaflets* about three pairs sub-opposite, short-petioletted, obliquely ovate-lanceolate, rather unequally divided by the nerve, entire, acute, firm and polished, about three inches long. *Petioles* round, villous. *Panicles* axillary, and terminal, the length of the leaves. *Flowers* numerous, small. *Calyx* five-cleft, hairy. *Petals* five, equal. *Nectarial* scales very large, and very woolly. *Filaments* eight, equally disposed, woolly, inserted on the inner edge of a glandular ring which separates them from the petals. *Germ* woolly.

5. *S. longifolius*. Willd. 2. 469.

Leaflets from four to eight pair, subalternate, short-petioletted, entire, linear-lanceolate, obtuse, the most inferior pair or two oblong. *Panicles* terminal. *Corol* regular, five-petalled. A native of the Moluccas.

6. *S. rubiginosus*. Willd. 2. 469. R. *Corom* pl. 1. N. 62.

Arboreous, unarmed. *Leaves* abruptly pinnate; *leaflets* from four to five pair, lanceolate, villous. *Panicles* terminal. *Calyces* five-leaved. *Corol* four-petalled. *Style* and *Stigma* single. *Berries* distinct, oblong.

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Teling. Ishee-rashee.

A large timber tree, a native of the mountainous parts of the Circars. It flowers about the beginning of the hot season.

Trunk perfectly erect, of considerable length and thickness. *Branches* numerous, ascending. *Branchlets* clothed with ferruginous pubescence. *Leaves* alternate, abruptly pinnate, about a foot long. *Leaflets* opposite, from four to six pair, sublanceolar, entire, above smooth, downy underneath; from three to six inches long, and from one to two broad. *Petioles* round, downy, ending in a downy bristle. *Panicles* terminal, large, erect, composed of simple racemes. *Calyx* five-leaved. *Petals* four, placed on the upper side, an entirely woolly scale arises

from the base on the inside of each. *Style* single, ascending, shorter than the stamens. *Berries* three when all come to perfection, which is rarely the case, singly oblong, one-celled.

The wood of this tree is very useful for a great variety of purposes; being large, straight, strong, and durable, towards the centre it is chocolate-coloured.

7. *S. fruticosus*, R.

Shrubby. *Leaflets* from three to four pair, lanceolar, with an orbicular pair inserted on the base of the common petiole. *Petals* with small woolly scales at the base.

It is a native of the Moluccas, and from thence introduced into the Botanic garden at Calcutta in 1798, where it blossoms in March, and the fruit ripens in May and June.

The plants are as yet (1839) but small, but with an erect trunk, covered with smooth ash-coloured bark. The branches are few, weak, and much bent, even so as to be cernuus.

Leaves abruptly pinnate, about a foot long. *Leaflets* three or four pair, generally alternate, subsessile, lanceolar, entire, of a firm texture, and smooth on both sides; from three to six inches long, (the exterior largest,) and from one to two inches broad. *Petioles* round, smooth. *Stipules*, or inferior pair of leaflets very remarkable, smooth, round cordate, inserted on opposite sides of the base of the common petiole. *Inflorescence* for the most part axillary racemes, though sometimes terminal panicles, composed of but few, expanding ramifications. *Flowers* small, with a ferruginous calyx, and white corol. *Bracts* solitary, one-flowered, scabulate. *Calyx* of four smooth, suborbicular, ferruginous leaflets. *Petals* four, suborbicular, rather larger than the calyx, near the base of each is a double tuft of wool. *Filaments* right, shorter than the corol, inserted into a woolly receptacle, which also receives the base of the germ. *Anthers* ovate. *Germ* superior, two or three lobed, from two to three celled, each containing one ovule attached to the bottom of the cell. *Style* none. *Stigma* large, glandular, two-lobed. *Berry* two or three lobed, size of a small cherry, of a bright, shining black colour, the pulp is in large proportion, and of a pleasant sweetish astringent taste. *Seeds* one in each lobe of the berry. *Embryo* erect, without a perisperm.

8. *S. serratum*, R.

Leaflets numerous, alternate, lanceolate, serrate; *rachis* simple. *Panicles* subterminal. *Petals* five, regular, with two very hairy clavate scales near the base.

A native of the Moluccas.

OCTANDRIA TRIGYNIA.

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POLYGONUM *Sarabjoo* n. 677.

Calyx none. *Corol* five-parted resembling a calyx. *Seed* solitary.

Seed *Style* two-cleft. *Seed* without angles.

1. *P. molle*, R.

Annual, suberect, ramous. *Leaves* lanceolate. *Stipules* not heard of. *Corols* four-cleft. *Stamens* five. *Styles* two. *Seed* roundish, compressed.

Several plants came up accidentally in the Botanic garden at Calcutta, but from whence the seed came I cannot be certain.

Stems short, erect, soon dividing into many, first spreading, then ascending branches, covered with red bark, and punctate with still darker red, with a few short, white, stiff hairs, scattered over every part, as also over the under side of the nerves of the leaves. *Leaves* short-petioled, lanceolate, margins a little curled, and somewhat wavy. *Stipules* membranaceous, smooth, truncate, or elliptic. *Rachis* terminal, and from the exterior axils, cylindric, nodding, most completely covered with numerous, small, white flowers. *Bracts* somewhat fringed. *Calyx* five-cleft, opposite; *lobes* a little unequal. *Stamens* five. *Styles* two. *Seed* roundish, pointed, much compressed, smooth.

2. *P. tridatum*, R.

Procerum, with erect branches. *Leaves* linear-lanceolate, woolly; *sheathes* lacerated. *Corol* ten-cleft. *Stamens* two-cleft. *Stamens* six. *Seed* round, compressed.

Root small, perennating.

Annual, growing in ditches, &c. near Calcutta; and flowering during the rains.

Stems herbaceous, jointed, below procumbent, and striking root from the joints that rest on the ground, above erect, internally of a deep red colour, particularly at the joints, height variable. *Leaves* protracted, narrow lanceolate, entire, hairy underneath, long and about one inch broad, with a line on the plant. *Stipules* nearly as long as the joints, striate, woolly, having their mouths lacerated, but not beard. *Rachis* terminal, pinnatifid, crowded with numerous small, white flowers. *Bracts* many-flowered, &c. as in the other species. *Calyx* ten-parted. *Stamens* six. *Style* two-cleft. *Seed* round, pointed, much compressed, smooth, of a shining brown colour.

3. *P. glabrum*, R.

Erect, annual, hairy. *Leaves* long-petioled, ovate cordate, downy; the mouth of the sheathes spreading open. *Style* two-cleft. *Stamens* from seven to eight. *Seed* round, compressed, and somewhat flattened.

Root perennating.

Locality Calcutta. *Chamisso*. *Lochner* *F. & C.* *Ch.* 272.

Common in the ruins, on the borders of such places as are inundated during the rains. Flowering time the beginning of the wet season.

Stems annual, suberect, branched, the whole plant from two to four feet high, and covered

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with many soft greyish hairs. *Leaves* alternate, petioled, ovate-cordate, decurrent on the petiole, pointed, entire, both sides covered with much soft down, six inches long, and three broad. *Petioles* two inches long, inserted into the stipules. *Stipules* sheathing, hairy, striated, truncated, having the mouths ciliated, sometimes expanded, sometimes closely embracing the stem. *Racemes* long-peduncled, crowded with small white flowers. *Stamens* seven, five in the fissures of the corol, and two embracing the germ. *Style* half two-cleft. *Stigmas* globular. *Seed* round, compressed, smooth, brown.

Note. The ends of the succulent branches, after being wetted became covered with a clear thick gluten.

4. *P. tomentosum*. Willd. 2. 447.

Annual, suberect. *Leaves* lanceolar, silky; *sheaths* and *bractes* bearded. *Stamens* seven or eight. *Stigma* two-cleft. *Seed* round.

Teling. Yeatee-malliar.

Persicaria maderaspatana. Pluk. t. 210. f. 7. good.

This plant is annual, a native of ditches, rivulets, &c. appearing during the wet season.

Stems several, below procumbent, and there rooting at the joints, above erect, jointed, with but few branches; from two to four feet high. *Leaves* broad-lanceolar, short-petioled, silky, entire; from four to six inches long, and from one to two broad. *Stipules* long, sheathing the stem, with the petioles issuing from it a little above its base, lobed, having the mouth bearded. *Racemes* (generally from three to five,) terminal, or from the exterior axills, erect, peduncled, hairy. *Bractes* a large exterior one at each joint, which embraces the rachis, and fascicle of flowers; this is unequally lobed, and its mouth much bearded; besides this there is another common one which embraces the fascicle of flowers only; within it each flower has its proper bracte, these are not bearded. *Flowers* numerous, small, white, from six to eight at each joint, or set of bractes, but always expanding in succession. *Stamens* seven or eight. *Style* two-cleft, shorter than the stamens. *Seed* round, compressed, not in the least angular.

Cattle eat it greedily.

5. *P. glabrum*. Willd. 2. 447.

Annual, suberect, smooth, reddish. *Leaves* narrow-lanceolar. *Stipules* a little ragged. *Stamens* seven. *Style* three-cleft. *Seed* round.

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Schovanna mndela mucen. Rheed. Mat. 12. t. 77.

Annual, a native of the same places as the other species are, but less common. It is a much more elegant, delicate looking plant.

Stems as in the last species, but deeply tinged with red. *Leaves* short-petioled, linear-lanceolar, tapering much towards each end, smooth on both sides, entire, from five to seven inches long. *Stipules* sheathing, lobed, short, smooth, adhering firmly to the stem; mouth a little ragged, but not ciliated. *Racemes* as in *P. tomentosum*, but longer, slender and smooth. *Bractes* as in the former, but without a beard. *Flowers* numerous, rose-coloured, three or four in each set of bractes, appearing in succession, heptandrous. *Style* three-cleft, twice as long as the stamens. *Seed* ovate, compressed, not in the least angular.

6. *P. perfoliatum*. Willd. 2. 451.

Prickly, scandent, perennial. *Leaves* triangular. *Stipules* ample, round-oval, spreading, perfoliate. *Style* three-cleft. *Seed* round.

A native of various parts of India. From Nepal the seeds were sent by Dr. Buchanan to the Botanic garden at Calcutta, where the plants thrive well, and blossom most part of the year.

Stems and *branches* slender, scandent to a considerable extent, armed with numerous, acute, recurved prickles, but without pubescence. *Leaves* long-petioled, somewhat peltate, triangular, entire smooth on both sides, except a few, very minute prickles on the underside of the nerve and veins; size various, from one to three inches each way. *Petioles* as long as the leaves, armed. *Stipules* large, round, oval, surrounding the branch, or branchlet immediately within the insertion of the leaves; smooth and unarmed. *Spikes* terminal, solitary. *Bractes* cordate, spike-clasping. *Stamens* from eight to ten. *Style* three-cleft. *Seed* round, smooth, shining black, hid in the enlarged, livid, fleshy calyx, and in that state appear a berry.

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It is probably a *Coccoloba*.

7. *P. Chinense*. Willd. 2. 453.

Scandent, flexuose. *Leaves* oblong, with truncate base. *Bractes* ear-shaped. *Peduncles* terminal, subpanicled; *flowers* in globular pedicelled heads.

A native of the eastern parts of Bengal. Flowers in February, March, and April.

8. *P. cymosum*. R.

Shrubby, scandent, ramous. *Leaves* ovate-lanceolate, entire, acute, smooth. *Cymes* terminal; flowers in small heads, octandrous.

A native of Chittagong, where it flowers in April.

Sect. 2. *Style* three-cleft. *Seed* three-sided.

9. *P. tenellum*. R.

Annual, flaccid, ramous. *Leaves* lanceolar, with bearded sheaths. *Racemes* filiform, fascicles of flowers remote. *Tube* of the corol internally ribbed. *Stamens* from seven to eight. *Styles* three. *Seed* three-sided.

Found in ditches, &c. low wet places all over Bengal. Flowering time the rainy season.

Root fibrous, often biennial, if not perennial. *Stems* several, ramous, weak and straggling, slender, and smooth. *Leaves* sessile, lanceolar, entire, smooth. *Stipules* on the outside furrowed, otherwise smooth, having their mouths crowned with long distinct filaments. *Racemes* terminal, often subpanicled, filiform. *Bractes* rather remote, obliquely truncated, ciliate,

outside glandular. *Flowers* small, white. *Corol*, the mouth of its tube contracted with ridges, alternate, with the insertions of the filaments. *Stamens* eight. *Styles* three. *Seed* three-sided. Page
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10. *P. barbatum*. Willd. 2. 447.

Branches erect, ramous, smooth. *Leaves* lanceolar, smooth. *Stipules* bearded, and hairy. *Racemes* twiggy, with fascicles of flowers rather remote. *Stamens* eight. *Style* three-cleft. *Seed* three-sided. 11.
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Teling. Kunda-mallier.

It is a native of moist, or wet places amongst the mountains.

Stems several, erect, ramous, slender, smooth, from three to four feet high, joints a little swelled. *Leaves* short-petioled, lanceolar, smooth, from three to five inches long. *Stipules* as long as in *P. tomentosum*, mouth much ciliate, the whole outside hairy. *Racemes* terminal, long, twiggy, short-peduncled; fascicles of flowers rather remote. *Bractes* as in the former species, the exterior one ciliate and hairy. *Flowers* rose colour, numerous, in succession from the same set of bractes, octandrous. *Style* three-cleft, length of the stamens. *Seed* three-sided.

Cattle are fond of all these four species.

11. *P. rivulare*. Kon. Mss.

Annual; branches erect. *Leaves* narrow-lanceolate, pretty smooth. *Stamens* eight. *Style* three-cleft. *Seed* three-sided.

Velatta-molela muen. Rhed. Mal. 12. t. 76.

Annual, a native of similar places with the last two species, has nearly the same appearance and habit, but is rather more slender than even *P. glabrum*.

Leaves narrow-lanceolate, entire, pretty smooth; from five to six inches long. *Stipules* short, obliquely lobed, much ciliate. *Racemes* as in the last described species. *Bractes* as in the former two, the exterior one is here bearded. *Flowers* numerous, crowded, from three to four to the set of bractes, also in succession. *Stamens* eight. *Style* three-cleft, twice as long as the stamens. *Seed* three-sided.

Note. The three-sided seed and three-cleft style, distinguish it from *P. tomentosum*.

12. *P. flavidula*. B.

Annual, flaccid, smooth. *Leaves* lanceolate, with cordate base, smooth. *Stipules* long, ciliate. *Stamens* eight. *Style* three-cleft. *Seed* three-sided. II.
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Beng. Pance-mah.

A native of ditches, &c. near Calcutta; flowering time the wet season.

Stem scarcely any, but many, slender, straggling, smooth, jointed, round branches. *Leaves* sessile, from the base of the stipules, linear-lanceolate, with the base cordate, entire, and smooth on both sides; from one to six inches long. *Stipules*, bristles on the outside; mouths long ciliate. *Racemes* terminal, subcylindric, crowded with small, white flowers. *Bractes* ciliate. *Stamens* eight. *Style* half three-cleft. *Seed* three-sided, smooth, of a dark brown colour.

13. *P. elegans*. B.

Perennial, prostrate. *Leaves* lanceolar. *Flowers* axillary, crowded. *Stamens* eight. *Stigma* three-cleft. *Seed* three-sided.

A native of dry, uncultivated ground, appearing and flowering chiefly in the dry season. *Root* simple, very long, yellow. *Stems* numerous, prostrate, from six to twelve inches long. *Branches* numerous, bifarious. *Leaves* alternate, bifarious, very short-petioled, lanceolar, dotted with small glandular points, smooth, margins red; about half an inch long. *Stipules* sheathing, membranaceous; mouth torn, and ciliated. *Bractes* sheathing, membranaceous. *Flowers* axillary, peduncled, small, rose-coloured, octandrous. *Calyx*, the three interior divisions obtuse, the two exterior pointed. *Styles* three, very short. *Seed* three-sided, with sharp angles.

14. *P. hoeridula*. Buch.

Scandent, angular; the angles armed with recurved, sharp aculei. *Leaves* sessile, linear, with a cordate base; sheaths fringed. *Spikes* terminal, subcylindric subpanicked. II.
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A native of the eastern parts of Bengal.

15. *P. fagopyrum*. Willd. 2. 455.

Stem nearly erect, unarmed. *Leaves* petioled, cordate, sagittate. *Flowers* in loose spikes; angles of the seed equal.

Found cultivated all over the mountainous countries north of Bengal, Oude, &c.

COCOLOBA. Schreb. gen. n. 678.

Calyx beneath, five-parted, coloured. *Corol* none. *Berry* calycine, one-seeded.

C. crispata. Buch.

Perennial. *Leaves* short-petioled, ovate-oblong, margins finely curled, smooth; *Sheaths* membranaceous, truncate. *Panicles* terminal, composed of numerous heads, on glandular peduncles.

A native of Nepal. In the Botanic garden at Calcutta it blossoms during the cold season.

CARDIOSPERMUM. Schreb. gen. n. 680.

Caps from four to five-leaved. *Corol* four-petalled. *Nectary* four-leaved, unequal. *Capsules* three, united, inflated. *Seed* solitary, globular.

C. halimifolium. Willd.

Scandent, five-seeded. *Leaves* compound, gashed, smooth. *Tendrils* umbelliferous.

Sung. Jyotishmucee.

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Beng. Noaphutki Sibjhool.

Teling. Nalla goolisienda.

Very common all over the southern parts of India, and in flower, and seed all the year.

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OCTANDRIA TETRAGYNIA.

ODINA. R.

POLYGAMOUS. HERMAPHRODITE. *Calyx* four-toothed. *Corol* four-petalled. *Germ* one-celled, *ovula* single, pendulous. *Drupe* superior, one-seeded. *Embryo* inverse, without perisperm.

MALE. *Calyx* and *Corol*, as in the Hermaphrodite.

O. *wodier*. R.

Sang. Jeevula.

Beng. Jiyal.

Teling. Gampina.

Hind. Kushmulla, Kashmirulla, Kimul, &c.

It is a very large tree, a native of most mountainous parts of the coast, Bengal, &c. it is also frequently found in a cultivated state, chiefly about Madras where the sides of the roads are lined with them. It grows readily from cuttings, which is I believe, the chief inducement for employing it; for it is without leaves from the beginning of the year, till April or May, a season when shade is particularly wanted, for after that the weather, in general, becomes more clouded. Flowering time March and April, when it is perfectly naked of leaves. Nor could the flowers be any inducement to have it near the houses; in short there is nothing in its favour, but its growing easily and quickly.

The following description is taken from the tree in its wild state amongst the Circar mountains.

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Trunk straight to the branches, of no great height but very thick. *Bark* pretty smooth, ash-coloured. *Branches* numerous, the lower spreading, the upper ones disposed in every direction. In a cultivated state it is generally pruned very close once in two or three years, which makes the branches shoot more erect, but takes away from the native beauty of the tree, and renders the shade when in foliage much less extensive, than in its natural state. *Leaves* alternate, about the ends of the branchlets, pinnate with an odd one, from twelve to eighteen inches long. *Leaflets* generally three or four pair, opposite, sessile, oblong, ovate, pointed, smooth, entire; about five inches long, and two broad, the exterior ones largest. *Racemes* terminal, filiform, pendulous if long, which they generally are, if short spreading. *Bractes* minute, falling. *Flowers* small, purple, inodorous.

In general the *Hermaphrodite* and *Male* flowers (there are no other sort that ever I saw,) are on the same tree, and even mixed on the same racemes; the male are by far the most numerous; sometimes but rarely they are on a separate tree.

HERMAPHRODITE. *Calyx* four-toothed, small, permanent. *Petals* four, oblong, concave, spreading. *Filaments* eight, spreading, rather shorter than the petals. *Anthers* ovate. *Germ* superior, oblong, one-celled, containing one *ovula* attached to the top of the cell. *Styles* four, short, erect. *Stigmas* simple. *Drupe* kidney-form, smooth, the size of a large french bean, when ripe red, one-celled. *Nut* the shape of the berry, one-celled. *Seed* conform to the nut; no perisperm. *Embryo* inverse, curved.

MALE. *Calyx*, *Corol*, and *Stamens* as in the hermaphrodite. *Pistil* the rudiments of a germ, with a short, four-toothed style.

The wood of old trees is close grained, of a deep reddish mahogany colour towards the centre. This coloured part is serviceable for many uses, and looks well. The white wood is fit for no use that I know of.

From wounds in the bark there issues a gum, which, when dry, is much like pieces of dry glue; but I know of no use it is put to.

This is the tree Dr. Anderson calls *Wodur* in his miscellanies.

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CLASS IX.

ENNEANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

LAURUS. Schreb. *gen. n.* 688.

Calyx one-leaved, six-cleft. *Corol* none. *Anthers* four-celled. *Germ* superior, one-celled; attachment superior. *Berry* superior, one-seeded. *Embryo* inverse, without perisperm.

SECT. 1. *Leaves opposite.*

1. L. *Cinnamomum*. Willd. 2. 477.

Leaves opposite, ovate-oblong, three-nerved. *Paucies* terminal, with the extreme ramifications three-flowered. *Nectarial glands* sagittate.

Cinnamomum foliis latis, &c. Burm. *zeyl.* 62. t. 27.

Kasse Koronde of the same.

Dar-cheni, oft pronounced dal-cheni, the Persian, Hindee and Bengalee name of Cinnamon. Twak-patez, *Doth-cha*, *Biriga*, *Twacha*, *Chocha*, *Varangak*, &c. are some of the numerous Sanscrit names of Cinnamon, and Dr. Carey says the last three are also given to the bark of *Linnæa Cassia*, commonly called *Cassia lignea*, or *Cassia* bark.

This well known tree seems still to require a little illustration, particularly as there are no doubt several varieties, if not species, included under this name. When General Hay Macdonald was in command on the Island of Ceylon, he sent to the Botanic garden at Calcutta in 1814, several plants of the first, or best sort; called by the Cingalese *Kasse Koronde*. These plants have now, 1819, attained to the height of twenty feet; the trunk is short, and from sixteen to eighteen inches in circumference. The bark thereof scabrous, and considerably cracked in various directions, that of the younger parts smooth. The head remarkably ramous, large, and dense, for the last three or four years they have flowered freely during the months of January and February; and ripened abundance of berries. It is from these the following description was taken. The drawing and description, No. 1058,* was made from young trees, which were reared by me at Sandak, from the seeds of the trees growing in Pimovelloe, near Palamotta, which were procured from Ceylon in 1781 or 1782, and which differ from this in the leaves being much narrower at the base, in short, broad-lanceolar, and the three nectarial glands clavate. The sort introduced into Bengal by Mr. Hastings, between thirty and forty years ago is of this narrow leaved inferior kind.

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Description of Kasse Koronde.

Leaves opposite, rarely sub-opposite, short-petioled, ovate-oblong, entire, rather obtuse; texture hard, surfaces polished, the three nerves uniting a little above the base, and the lateral two vanishing beyond the middle of the leaves; from four to six inches long, and from one and a half to three broad. *Petioles* subterminal, an inch long, smooth, and channelled. *Ramifications* terminal; the larger ramifications opposite, expanding, the extreme ones three-flowered all more or less four-sided, and smooth. *Flowers* numerous, small, greenish-white, small rather offensive. *Bractes* minute, caducous. *Calyx* six-lobed; base entire, embracing the germ; *border* divided into six, oblong, slightly villous segments, the three exterior rather broader, all are permanent and form a *cap*, or small cup in which the berries sit, as in the common oak. *Crook* no other than the last described lobe. *Pistil* nine, the six exterior inserted on the base of the segments of the calyx, and with stamens, the other three have a reniform gland on each side, and alternate with the three stamens. *Stamens* three, inserted a little lower down. *Anteres* four-lobed, &c. as in the other species. *Germ* ovate, one-celled, containing one *ovule*, attached to the top of the cell. *Style* length of the stamens. *Stigma* three-lobed. *Berry* oblong-oval, smooth, roundish when ripe, dark blackish purple, the size of a field bean, one-celled, one-seeded. *Seed* conform to the berry. *Perisperm* none. *Embryo* inverse, *Cylindric* oblong, fleshy. *Placenta* two-lobed. *Radicle* ovate, superior.

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2. *L. malabarica*, *Sonch. Mss.*

Leaves oblong, three-nerved, with the lateral nerves distinct to the very apex. *Panicles* terminal.

Katon-karua. *Rhecl. Mal.* 5. t. 53.

A native of the Malabar mountains.

3. *L. curia*, *Willd.* 2. 477.

Leaves sub-opposite, lanceolar, triple-nerved. *Panicles* axillary with simple, three-flowered ramifications. *Nectarial glands* stipitate. *Stigma* triangular.

Sms. Twak-patez.

Taj-pet the Hindoo name of the leaves.

Cern. *Rhecl. Mal.* 1. t. 57.

C. curia a perched flower of *Burm.* *Zool.* 1. 28. is too broad in the leaf, and too ovate for this, and seems to me to agree better with my next species *L. multiflora*, which is also a native of Ceylon.

An elegant large tree, a native of the various mountains of the continent of India. The trees are now common in gardens about Calcutta, originally from the mountains of Tippura. Flowering time, in the gardens, the beginning of the warm season; the seed ripens in July.

Trunk straight. *Bark* smooth, of a greenish ash-colour. *Branches* numerous, forming an elegant, tall, oblong head. *Leaves* subopposite, drooping, short-petioled, lanceolar, triple-nerved, smooth and polished on both sides; about five inches long, and one and a half broad. *Panicles* axillary, or terminal, on small axillary branchlets, as long as the leaves. *Ramifications* opposite, simple, each bearing three short-petioled, small, whitish flowers. *Bractes* minute, caducous. *Calyx* as in the genus. *Segments* villous. *Nectarial glands* sagittate, and yellow. *Eduncles* nine, six in the exterior series, without glands; and three in the inner, with glands. *Stigma* clavate, three-lobed. *Berry* oval, the size of a black currant, smooth, succulent, when ripe black, one-celled. *Seed* conform to the berry. *Embryo* inverse, without perisperm.

This differs from all the other species hitherto described by me, not only in the narrowness of the leaves, but in the lateral nerves thereof issuing from the middle nerve considerably above the base. The panicles also differ greatly; for here the ramifications are simple, and bear three flowers; there they are compound, and umbelliferous. In both this, and *multiflora* (which is the species it comes nearest to,) the nectarial glands are sagittate, but there the stig-

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* Sent to the Honourable the Court of Directors.

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ma is peltate, here three-lobed.

4. *L. multiflora* R.

Leaves opposite, three-nerved, ovate-lanceolar, the nerves vanishing towards the top. *Panicles* terminal, and axillary, with compound umbelliferous ramifications. *Nectarial glands* sagittate. *Stigma* peltate.

Cinnamomum perpetuo-florens. Burm. zegl. p. 63. t. 28. appears to be this plant, and is the only figure known to me that I can well refer to.

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This small elegant tree, as far as I know, is only found in Ceylon, and approaches the true Cinnamon; yet I must deem them distinct species for the reason mentioned throughout the description, and in a note at the bottom.*

Leaves opposite, short-petioled, ovate, or ovate-lanceolate, entire, very smooth on both sides, three-nerved, with the lateral nerves vanishing towards the apex. *Stipules* none. *Panicles* from the exterior axils, and terminal, crowded with numerous, cross-armed ramifications, dividing into others, and finally ending in umbellets of small, whitish-yellow flowers. *Calyx* of six divisions, which are sublanceolate, nearly equal and very downy, particularly on the inside. *Nectarial glands*, the three that stand alternate with the three interior stamens are sagittate, and purple. *Stamens*, the three interior filaments have each a pair of large, flat, crenulate glands near the middle, as in *L. Cinnamomum*, &c. *Anthers* with four polleniferous pits. *Stigma* large, peltate.

5. *L. culilaban*. Willd. 2. 478.

Arboreous. *Branches* appressed. *Leaves* opposite, ovate, lanceolate, triple-nerved, retrofracted. *Panicles* terminal, and axillary. *Pedicells* three-flowered. *Nectarial scales* sagittate.

Mal. Culit-lawan, Culi-lawan, or Cortex caryophyllides. Rumph. Arah. 2. t. 14.

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About the year 1802, many plants of this tree were received into the Company's Botanic garden at Calcutta from Amboyna, and in the dry seasons of 1809-10 the only plant that remained alive blossomed. It is about twelve feet high, slender as the common Cypress, in consequence of the branches being short, erect, and pressed to the stem. The bark of the trunk, which is about as thick as a man's arm, is ash-coloured; of the round young shoots a shining deep green, from it the Malays obtain an essential oil by distillation; and Dr. Fleming informs me that he has seen various specimens of it from Bencoolen, and says it smelt like a mixture of saffron and cloves. I suppose that its medical virtues agree with those of the essential oils of those substances. Murray says that the inhabitants of Amboyna esteem it an excellent remedy in a retention of urine, given in a dose of six drops twice a day.

Leaves for the most part perfectly opposite, short-petioled, refracted, broad-ovate-lanceolate, triple-nerved, of a hard texture, and with a polished, deep green surface, from three to five inches long, and from one to two broad. *Panicles* terminal and axillary, shorter than the leaves, brachiate, the ultimate divisions three-flowered. *Flowers* small, white, inodorous. *Bracts* oblong, or lanceolate, opposite at the divisions of the panicle. *Calyx* to near the base, six-parted, &c. as in the other species. *Stamens* also as in the other East Indian species. *Nectarial glands* with very exactly sagittate heads. *Germ* ovate, one-celled containing one seed, attached to the top of the cell. *Style* of a middling length. *Stigma* obscurely three-toothed.

6. *L. nitida*. R.

Leaves opposite, broad-lanceolar, obtus, triple-nerved, glossy. *Panicles* axillary, and below the leaves, with simple, three-flowered, ramifications. Glands of the inner filaments pedicelled.

Cassia Coolit manees Marsden's Sumatra, p. 125.

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A native of Sumatra, from thence Dr. Charles Campbell sent plants in 1802, to the Botanic garden at Calcutta under the Malay name *Koolit manees*. After seven years the young trees blossomed in February, and ripened their seeds in May.

Trunk straight, in our young trees the bark is yet quite smooth, and of a greenish ash-colour. *Branches*, and *branchlets* spreading. *Leaves* opposite, short-petioled, broad lanceolar, distinctly triple-nerved to near the apex, permanent, of a firm texture, polished, and very smooth on both sides, but paler coloured underneath; five or six inches long, and from one and a half to two broad; when young, coloured; when bruised they emit a pleasant spicy odour. *Petioles* short, and chamelled. *Panicles* below the tender leaves of the young shoots, and also solitary in their axils, and shorter than them, composed of opposite, and alternate, three-flowered, diverging peduncles. *Flowers* small, pale yellow. *Segments* of the calyx, (corol. limb.) oval and hairy on the inside. *Nectarial glands*; the inner three cordat-sagittate, on short pedicells. Those attached to the inner three filaments, are also supported on short pedicells, which issue from their filaments a little above their base. This circumstance alone, if constant, distinguishes it from all the other species of this genus which I have yet met with, for in all the rest they are sessile.

Germ conical, one-celled, with one seed, attached to the top of the cell. *Stigma* three-lobed. *Berry* obovate, the size of a field-bean, polished, and when ripe, of a deep dark green bordering on grey, one-celled. *Seed* solitary, conform to the berry. *Integuments* two, both thin, and of a dark, dull brown colour. *Perisperm* none. *Embryo* conform to the seed, inverse, pale green. *Plumula* conic, three-lobed. *Radicle* roundish, superior.

7. *L. recurvata*. R.

Shrubby. *Leaves* subopposite, ovate, long-pointed, with the two lateral nerves evanescent

* The remarkable, umbelliferous, extreme ramifications of the panicles in this species, readily distinguish it from others hitherto described by me. I must, at the same time say, that I think every attempt to find clear, correct, specific marks in the leaves alone, will prove fruitless.

towards the apex. *Nectarial* glands with cordate heads. *Panicles* axillary, three-flowered.

There are several trees of this species in Mr. Col's garden at Rungting near Calcutta, formerly Mr. Johnson's; the plants are said to have been originally from China. Flowering time the hot season.

Trunk short, with sub erect, rigid *branches* forming a large, oblong, erect bush. *Bark* smooth, and more or less green, according to age. *Leaves* subopposite, short-petioled, ovate, tapering to a long narrow point, re-nerved, three-nerved, with the two lateral vanishing towards the apex, on both sides smooth. *Panicles* axillary, or opposite, on the present years shoots below the leaves; solitary, three-flowered. *Corol*, *nectary*, *stamens*, and *pistilus* as in *L. Dulcis*.

The leaves possess a considerable share of a sweetish aromatic taste; but are much weaker than those of *dulcis*, and the bark still more so.

8. *L. obtusifolia*, R.

Leaves opposite, three-nerved, lance-ler, obtuse. *Panicles* terminal, with an involucre of four large leaves, and a bud in the centre, smooth. *Nectarial* glands cordate-sagittate. *Berries* oval. Known in the vernacular name in Sillhet, and Rangoon at Chittagong.

A large tree, a native of the mountainous countries in the far east of Bengal, where it blossoms in January and February, and the seed ripens in July and August. It has the habit of the Cinnamon tree, but grows to a much greater size, being as large as the mango tree. The timber is said to be very useful, and as it can be had of a large size, it is used for various purposes.

Branches opposite; the young ones smooth, and somewhat four-cornered. *Leaves* opposite, when they are old the panicle's sub-pattern, short-petioled, lance-ler, obtuse, entire, completely three-nerved, of a very firm texture, smooth, of a deep shining green on the upper surface, and glaucous underneath; from six to ten inches long, and from two to three and a half or ad. *Panicles* very rarely a single bud, when it is the apex of the branchlet, and also from the axils of their sub-pattern leaves, long-petioled, subdecussate, *stamens* numerous, and tending to be four-nerved; ultimate divisions three-flowered. *Flowers* very numerous, small, greyish-yellow. *Berries* collected at an early period, clothed with greyish, viscidulous pubescence. *Style* slender, &c. as in the genus, somewhat scabrous. *Nectarial filaments* hairy, with large cordate sagittate heads. *Stamens* as in the genus, the inner three filaments have their glands clavate, and longer. *Germ* superior, ovate, one-celled, containing a single *ovule*, attached to the top of the cell. *Style* shorter than the stamens. *Stigma* large, three-lobed. *Berries* oval, acuminate, the size of a field bean, smooth; when ripe, black, one-celled, one-seeded, &c. as in the genus.

9. *L. densa*, R.

Leaves subopposite, three-nerved, lance-ler. *Panicles* terminal and axillary; nectarial glands with purple cordate heads.

This elegant tall, slender, small tree, I have only found in an Armenian's garden near Calcutta, who informs me that he got the plants from China some seven years ago; they are in flower about the beginning of the hot season, in March and April the seed ripens early in the rains.

Trunk straight, and high in proportion to its thickness, black ash coloured, and smooth. *Branches* elegantly arched in all directions, with extremities often pendulous, forming a slender, oblong bush. *Leaves* opposite, or nearly so, deep green, short-petioled, lance-ler, entire, rather obtuse, three-nerved, with the lateral ones vanishing above the middle, smooth, deep green on both sides; about four or five inches long, and from one to one and a half broad; when young rounded like those of the Cinnamon tree. *Panicles* terminal or opposite near the extremities of last year's shoots, or the base of the present; when so, the crowned leafy shoot from the centre, gives to the whole the appearance of a large tufted panicle. *Branches* minute, cartaceous. *Flowers* small, of a pale yellowish colour, a pretty long, slender, diverging pedicel. *Corolla* as in *L. Cinnamomum*. *Nectarial glands* cordate, dark purple, on short, thick, yellow filaments. *Stamens* exactly as in *L. Cinnamomum*. *Germ* ovate, *Style* crooked, the length of the stamens. *Stigma* pretty large, and glandular.

From the sweet aromatic taste, and smell of the leaves and bark of this pretty tree, I am inclined to think it is that which yields the thin, small, quilled cinnamon like Cassia, and Cassia buds carried from China to Europe and elsewhere.

It is readily distinguished from *L. cinnamomum* by its long narrow leaves in which the nerves vanish a little above the middle, and by its cordate nectarial glands. From *Laurus Camia* it is readily distinguished by its leaves; there the nerves are tri-lobed, that is they meet the main or middle one considerably above the base of the leaves and continue distinct to near the apex, as in *Cinnamomum Rhod.* *M. l.* vol. 1. f. 57.

SECT. 2. *Leaves alternate.*

10. *L. camphorifera*, Willd. 2. 478.

Leaves alternate, oval-lance-ler, taper pointed, three-nerved. *Panicles* axillary, with alternate corymbiform ramifications. *Nectarial glands* clavate, hairy.

The trees from which my description, and drawing of this famous plant are taken, grow at Hottentot Holland near Cape Town, Cap. of Good Hope.

They were brought to that place from Sumatra, or Java by Governor Van der Stoll, in 1692-3, the trunk of these trees, now 1708, is short in proportion to their thickness, rather crooked, and from ten to twelve or even more feet in circumference. The whole tree has much

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the appearance of a fine old oak. I saw about twenty of them, besides which many have been cut down for the wood, nor could I learn that any attempts had been made to procure *Camphire* from them; though the owner, Myneer De Vos says, he has often observed minute whitish grains amongst the fibres of the wood, but knew not what they were, and paid no attention to them. Many young trees and plants are to be found in the neighbourhood. They all seem perfectly at home. M. De Vos would certainly find it worth his while to cut up into chips every refuse piece, and sublime, or distil it with water in an iron retort, covered with an earthen, or wooden head, in the cavity whereof hay or straw should be put to which the *Camphor* as it rises would adhere. See *Kämpf. Amoen. p. 772. Thunberg, &c.* authors who have written on the subject.

The *Leaves* are alternate, petioled, ovate, and oblong-lanceolate, smooth, entire, pointed, triple-nerved, the nerves less regularly disposed than in any of the other species, and vanishing about the middle of the leaf; they are from three to four inches long including the petiole, which is from a third to a fourth of the whole.

Stipules none. *Panicles* axillary, solitary, about as long as the leaves, and composed of small, alternate, corymbiform ramifications. *Flowers* numerous, all hermaphrodite (that I have examined, small, of a pale greenish yellow. *Bractes* small, caducous. *Corol*, *nectarial glands*, *stamina*, *pistil* and *berry* exactly as in *L. Cinnamomum*. See the description thereof.

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The alternate leaves, and alternate ramifications of the panicles, immediately distinguish this species from all the others I have yet met with.

This is far removed from the famous euphor tree of Sumatra, which is a *Shorea*.

Laurus camphorifera. Kämpf. Amoen. 770. t. 771.

Leaves alternate, oblong, ventricose, acuminate, sub-triple-nerved, with glands in their axils. *Racemes* axillary, nectarial glands conglobate.

This slow growing, handsome tree, is a native of the Malay Islands, and was introduced into the Botanic garden at Calcutta in 1802; now 1810, the largest of many individuals is only eight or ten feet high, clothed with spreading branches down to the ground. They now begin to blossom in April.

Trunk in our young trees short, variously bent, dividing into many, far expanding, ramous branches. *Bark* of the oldest woody parts rather scabrous; of the *young shoots* smooth, polished, glaucous-green. *Leaves* alternate, no tendency toward being opposite, petioled, of an ovate, oblong-ventricose shape, entire, waved, tapering at the apex to a long sharp point, while young, of a soft, when old, of a firm, or rather hard texture, of a polished deep green above, glaucous underneath, somewhat triple-nerved, and in the axils of the nerves little glands, as mentioned by the accurate Kämpfer; from two to four inches long. In this species they are particularly permanent, and what is uncommon in these countries, scaly conical buds are formed. The leaves, bark, and succulent parts smell strongly of camphor when bruised. *Petioles* slender, channelled, scarcely an inch long. *Racemes* axillary, short, and as yet simple, and bearing but very few, subopposite, small whitish, pedicelled flowers. *Bractes* minute, and caducous. *Calyx* and *Stamina* as in the genus. *Nectarial glands*

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three which (as in all the other species of *Laurus* described by me,) are alternate with the inner three filaments, sessile, conglobate, and yellow. The other three pairs are small, and attached laterally to the very base of the inner three filaments. *Stamina* as in the other species. *Germ* superior, ovate, one-celled, containing one seed, attached to the top of the cell. *Style* about as long as the *stamina*. *Stigma* three-lobed. *Berry* sub-globular, size and colour of a black currant. *Seed* solitary. *Embryo* inverse, without perisperm, &c. as in the genus.

11. *L. glaucescens. R.*

Leaves alternate, narrow-lanceolate, triple-nerved. *Flowers* in lateral fascicles.

A native of the northern Circar mountains, behind Rajamundree.

Laurus sylvestris. B. H.

Arboreous. *Leaves* alternate, lanceolar, acuminate, one-nerved. *Panicles* terminal, tomentose (with a tomentose scaly bud in the centre.) *Nectarial glands*, broad-cordate-sagittate. *Berries* spherical.

Orook, the vernacular name in Silhet, where it is indigenous, growing to the size of the mango tree. It flowers in February, and the seed ripens in April and May. The timber of this tree is made use of by the natives for various economical purposes.

Leaves alternate, short-petioled, broad-lanceolar, and though acuminate, tapering most toward the base, entire, smooth on both sides, but glaucous underneath; (no tendency to the tri or triple-nerve habit,) from three to six inches long, and two broad. *Stipules* none. *Panicles* terminal, several, round a terminal scaly tomentose bud, the length of the leaves, having every part amply clothed with soft, light-brown pubescence, and composed of alternate, dichotomous branches; each division three-flowered, and one in the fork. *Bractes* small, villous, caducous. *Calyx* six-cleft. *Segments* oblong, villous on both sides, permanent. *Nectarial glands* with short filaments, and broad-sagittate-cordate heads. *Stamina* as in the genus, viz. six forming the exterior series, with the side of the anthers containing the four polleniferous pits facing the stigma; the inner three with their anthers reversed; (i. e. the four polleniferous pits facing outward.) *Germ* ovate, one-celled, containing one *ovula* attached to the top of the cell. *Style* shorter than the *stamina*. *Stigma* small, and obscurely three-toothed. *Berries* round, &c. in size and appearance much like a large black currant. *Seed* solitary, round, &c. as in the genus.

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12. *L. porrecta. R.*

Leaves alternate, oblong, veined, glaucous underneath. *Panicles* lateral. *Nectarial glands*

sagittate. *Slipna* three-toothed. *Berries* round.

Cayo-gudde & Marsden's *Sumatra*, p. 129.

An active Sumatran. From thence Dr. Charles Campbell sent plants to the Botanic garden at Calcutta, where after seven years they blossomed during the cool months of December and January, and ripened their berries in May. *Roots*, the ligneous parts very much like *sassatras*, and possessing the same pleasant, sweetish, aromatic taste and fragrance. *Trunk* straight to the top of the tree, and clothed with numerous branches to the base; the lower ones reclinate, with their extremities ascending, the superior ones expanding. *Bark* on the trunk, and old branches, of a brownish ash-colour, and somewhat scabrous; on the young ones smooth and green; height of the tree, in seven years, about twenty feet. *Leaves* alternate, petioled, veined, * permanent, oblong, entire, generally acuminate, firm, both sides smooth, the upper polished, the under glaucous, from three to six inches long, and from two to three broad. *Petioles* about an inch long, channelled, smooth and slender. *Panicle* lateral, scattered round the base of the young shoots, below their tender foliage, solitary, long-peduncled, expanding, small, composed of a few, nearly diverging branchlets. *Flowers* numerous, pedicelled, small, pale yellow. *Bractes* few, minute cordate. *Calyc* with border divided into six alternately rather smaller, oblong, obtuse, expanding segments, which are somewhat hairy on the inside. *Nectarial glands* three, with sagittate yellow hairs, alternate, with the inner three staminal, and three per on their filaments, immediately below the anthers. *Filaments* nine; six in the exterior series, inserted on the base of the divisions of the calyx, and three on the inner inserted with the sagittate nectarial glands, round the mouth of its tube. *Anthers* oval, with four pruiniferous, lidded pits, on the inside of the exterior series, and four on the inside of the inner. *Germ* superior, ovate, one-celled, with one seed attached to the top of the cell. *Style* short. *Stigma* three-toothed. *Berry* spherical the size of a small black currant, smooth, when ripe succulent, and of a dark purple colour, the pulp smells exactly like the fresh skin of a green orange, one-celled. *Seeds* solitary, round. *Endosperm*, two: the exterior one rather hard, and dark brown, the interior one membranaceous, and adhering to the cotyledons. *Perisperm* none. *Embryo* ovate. *Cotyledons* semicircular. *Pericarp* two, lobate. *Rid* one ovate, superior.

13 *L. lanceolata*, R.

And on the very part glossy. *Leaves* alternate, lanceolar, acuminate, one-nerved. *Petioles* axillary, and round the base of the young shoots. *Branches* oblong

Small tree, the vernacular name in Zulu where it is indigenous. It grows to be a middling sized tree, the wood of which the natives convert into various useful purposes.

Flowering time: April; the fruit ripens in the autumn.

Berries crowded, or subverticillate, smooth, clouded. *Leaves* alternate, pinnatifid, lanceolate, tapering apically at the end, not quite one-angled, entire, shining; from four to six inches long, and from one to one and a half broad. *Petioles* very, narrowed to the base of the young shoots, from the axils of the leaves which form the bud of the shoot, and also from the axils of the leaves of the shoots, long and slender, smooth. *Buds*, the inferior ones like the leaves, but small, those of the subvittate linear. *Flowers* numerous, small, pale yellow. *Calyx* six parted. *Sepals* small, linear. *Stamens* as in the genus. *Nectarial glands* branched, containing a few drops of honey on the inside. *Germ* ovate, one-angled, containing one or more attached to the top of the cell. *Style* cylindric. *Stigma* three-lobed. *Berries* oblong, succulent, smooth, black, one-angled, &c. as in the genus.

Lt. L. J. R.

Arbor. can. *Leaves* alternate, petioled, lanceolar, one-nerved. *Panicles* axillary and round the base of the young downy shoots, villous. *Berries* spherical.

A large tree, native of the forests of Chittagong, where it flowers in January.

Tree in full grown trees in their native soil, from four to five feet in circumference and covered with silicious, dark brown bark young under *Fut* ton into a soft becoming smooth by the second year. *Leaves* alternate, petioled, lanceolar, entire, one-nerved, or unisepaloid, when they first begin to expand soft and very downy, like the twigs that bear them, but soon becoming hard and somewhat glossy; from four to six inches long, and from one and a half to two broad. *Prickles* axillary, and round the base of the young shoots, copious, the length of the leaves, very ramous, and very downy. *Petioles* small, downy. *Cilix*, *stigma* and *germs* in the genus, permanent. *Nectar* dyed, petioled, triangular sessile. *Berries* spherical, of the size and appearance of a black currant. *Seeds* and *Fabrics* in the genus.

15. *L. bifurcatus*, R.

Arborescens, with a straight trunk, and many, far-extended branches. *Leaves* opposite, and alternate, broad lanceolar, veined. *Leaves* sessile, or axillary. *Filaments* without glands. *Nectaries* nine. *Authers* bilocular. *Berries* oblong, globose.

A native of the country about Tippah, from thence Stephen Harris, Esq. sent plants to the Botanic garden at Calcutta in 1797, where at the age of ten years, they blossomed in March, and the fruit ripened in June.

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- deciduous during the cold season, and appearing with the flowers in March. *Petioles* one-sixth or one-eighth the length of the leaves, round, smooth. *Peduncles* axillary and from the base of the young shoots below the tender leaves, solitary, scarcely so long as the petioles, round, a little villous, bearing a few, viz. from six to twelve, small pedicelled pretty yellow flowers, in form of a raceme. *Bractes* one under the insertion of each pedicel, ovate, caducous. *Calyx* of six oblong, villous, expanding segments, &c. as in all the other species examined by me. *Corol* none. *Filaments* nine, six in the outer series and three in the inner, all without glands. *Anthers* oblong-ovate, bilocular, that is with only one oblong, polleniferous pit on each side, as in *Cassyia*, this species differing from all I have yet met with, the rest having two pits on each side. *Nectarial glands* nine, all pedicelled; six alternate, with the six exterior stamina, with larger, and more rounded heads, and three alternate with the inner three, and of a cordate-sagittate shape, all yellow and fleshy. *Germ* ovate, one-celled, with one seed attached to the top of the cell. *Style* straight, length of the filaments. *Stigma* somewhat three-cornered. *Berries* oblong, as thick as the largest olive and considerably longer, being about two inches long, and one in diameter, smooth, when ripe a deep dark purple, covered with much whitish-grey bloom which easily rubs off. *Palp* pale yellow. *Seed* solitary, conform to the berry. *Integument* somewhat muciform, and lined with a thin membrane. *Perisperm* none. *Embryo* inverse. *Cotyledons* conform to the seed. *Plumule* of two minute lobes. *Radicle* roundish, superior.

ANACARDIUM. Schreb. gen. n. 1582.

Calyx five-parted. *Petals* five, reflexed. *Germ* superior, one-celled, one-seeded, attachment lateral. *Nut* reniform, resting on a fleshy receptacle. *Embryo* erect, without perisperm.

1. *A. occidentale*. Willd. 2. 486.
Kapa mava. Rheed. Mal. 3. t. 54.
Cassuvium Rumph. Amb. 1. t. 69.
Hind. and Beng. Hagelee-badam.

Acajuba occidentalis, Gart. sem. 1. 192. t. 40. f. 2.

- II. 313 A tree common in the East and West Indies. In the former it is found in the vicinity of the sea only, where the soil is almost perfect sand. Flowering time March and April.

Trunk short, thick and very crooked. *Bark* considerably rough, and in old trees deeply cracked. *Branches* numerous, spreading in every direction to a great extent. *Young shoots* round, and smooth. *Leaves* alternate, rather short, petiolate, obovate, with a rounded or emarginate apex; smooth on both sides and of a hard texture, from four to eight inches long. *Panicles* terminal, bearing both barren and fertile hermaphrodite flowers intimately intermixed, small, and of the same size and external appearance. There may be trees which produce barren flowers only. *Bractes* gibbous, lanceolate. *Calyx* inferior, five-cleft nearly to the base; *divisions* oblong, conic, acute, and pretty smooth. *Petals* five, linear-lanceolate, revolute, of a pale yellow colour, with longitudinal pink stripes. *Filaments* generally nine, united at the base into a ring round the germ, one of them particularly in the sterile flowers, more than double the length of the others. *Anthers*, they appear to be all fertile, that of the major filament larger. *Germ* in the barren flowers minute, with a very short style, in the fertile flowers obliquely obcordate; one-celled, with one reniform seed attached to the side of its cell. *Style* long, becoming convolute, as if to bring the simple stigma into contact with the large anther of the long filament. *Fruit* as described and figured, by Gart. vol. 1. 192. t. 40.

2. *A. dubium*. R.

A native of Sumatra, and said to be a large and beautiful tree.

- II. 314 *Branchlets* round, and smooth. *Leaves* alternate, short-petioled, lanceolate, entire, smooth, from four to six inches long, and about two broad. *Stipules* none. *Panicles* terminal, thin, pretty large, and composed of a few, alternate, compound, and simple corymbiferous ramifications. *Flowers* numerous and small. *Calyx* inferior, one-leaved, bilid. *Segments* rounded. *Petals* four, five, or six, (five most common,) inserted round the middle of the clavate receptacle which elevates them, the stamina and pistil above the calyx linear-lanceolate. *Filaments* four, five, or six, corresponding with the number of petals, inserted on the receptacle below the germ, rather shorter than the corol. *Anthers* oblong. *Germ* obliquely obcordate, one-celled, containing one ovula attached to the upper part of the cell a little to one side, and immediately under the insertion of the long curved style. *Stigma* simple.

CASSYIA.

Calyx three-leaved. *Corol* three-petalled. *Filaments* petaliform; the inner three with glands at the base. *Nectarial glands* three, alternate with the appendaged filaments. *Drupa* inferior, one-seeded.

- C. filiformis*. Willd. 2. 487.

Filiform, lax, leafless.

Acatsja valli. Rheed. Mal. 7. t. 44.

Sans. Akashavuli.

Teling. Pannch tiga.

A thread-like leafless parasitic plant, found growing on, and twisting round the branches of trees, &c. in almost every part of the Coast and in Bengal.

Spikes lateral, ascending. *Flowers* small, white, rather remote. *Bractes* three-fold, em-

bracing the fructification, like a calyx, and only a little less than it. *Calyx* three-leaved; *leaflets* very small, round, perianth. *Corol*; *lobes* three, oblong, many times larger than the calyx. *Nectary* (I call what have been termed filaments such) composed of nine, *stamiferous* leaflets and nine glands; the leaflets stand in three *series*; those of the *exterior series* are clubbed, lying immediately over the petals, and rather shorter than they are; on the inside near the apex are two oval pits, where the *stamens* are lodged till they are ripe, the second and largest *series* oblong, standing alternate with the petals, length of the *exterior series*, and having their stamiferous pits the same; *inner* or third series the smallest, each augmented with two yellow glands at the sides of the base, swelling out over these glands, and then tapering to an obtuse point; the stamiferous pits are here on the outside. The three remaining glands are cordate, pointed, standing alternate with the inner series, embracing immediately the germ. *Filaments* nine pair, most minute, inserted into the upper margins of the pits of the nine leaflets of the *nectary*. *Anthere* small, oval, when ripe they spring with a jerk from their enclosures and stand erect, or spreading upon their little filaments.

Style short. *Stigma* entire. *Nut* round, covered by the increased receptacle.

ENNEANDRIA HEXAGYNIA.

BUTOMUS. Schreb. *gen.* N. 693.

Calyx none. *Petals* six. *Capsules* six, many-seeded.

B. laaculatus, R.

Leaves radical, long-petioled, lineolate. *Stipe* as long as the leaves, bearing from six to twelve long-petioled flowers in an upright raceme.

Found by Dr. Buchanan, in the Eastern parts of Bengal.

CLASS X.

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

SOPHORA. Schreb. *gen.* N. 694.

Calyx gibbous, five-toothed. *Corol* papilionaceous, wing length of the vexillum. *Legume* neckless-sharped.

1. *S. tomentosa*. Willd. 2. 500.

Shrubby. *Leaves* pinnate; *leaflets* pinnate, alternate and opposite, ovate, obtuse, hairy underneath. *Legume* round, many-seeded.

This large shrub, or small tree, first from India, a native of Calcutta. From thence it was introduced into the Botanic garden at Calcutta in 1798, by Dr. A. Bury. Flowering time in Bengal the rainy season.

Trunk erect, woody, scaling or peeling. *Bark* of the old wood is somewhat scabrous, of the young smooth, hairy. *Leaves* alternate, pinnate, from six to twelve long. *Leaflets* about eight pair, short-petioled, with the ultimate ones a little more than the two; ovate, obtuse, entire, of a firm texture, smooth above and hairy underneath; *petioles* from an inch and a half long, and about one broad. *Petioles* and *leaflets* round, and villous. *Stipules* none. *Raceme* terminal. *Flowers* numerous, generally in the leaf axils, yellow, fragrant. *Bractes* solitary, one-flowered, calicous. *Calyx* villous, of a short unguiculate shape, with the margin slightly five-toothed, and incurved. *Corol* papilionaceous. *Legume* rock-cruncher, villous, composed of about five or six nearly round protuberances, with a single, round, brown, smooth seed in each.

PODALYRIA. Lamour.

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Calyx five-toothed. *Corol* papilionaceous. *Legume* ventricose, few, or many-seeded.

P. bracteata, R.

Shrubby. *Leaves* simple, oval. *Petioles* axillary, once or twice bifid; ultimate divisions flowered, with a pair of large, opposite, roundish, many-nerved bractes, hiding the calyx, and a similar pair at the backs of the petioles.

Geopon, the vernacular name in the Silet district, where it is found indigenous in the forests, growing to the size of a large bushy shrub. Flowering in May and June, and the seeds ripening in December and January.

Trunk thickly clothed with a few thinly scattered hairs. *Leaves* alternate, bifurcate, petioled, oval, entire, oblong, smooth, and beautifully reticulated with slender veins; from three to six inches long, and from two to four broad. *Petioles* from half an inch, to an inch and a half long, a little hairy. *Stipules* ovate, many-nerved. *Petioles* axillary, solitary, once or twice bifid, each ultimate division, once flowered. *Bractes* in pairs at the divisions of the petiole, one pair to a large stem embracing each flower; all round, or oval, and many-nerved. *Flowers* large, white, perfectly papilionaceous. *Calyx* low, cuped, hairy on the outside. *Mouth* unequally five-toothed, cordate. *Inner* very broad, deeply emarginate, short-clawed. *Wings* cordate, obtuse, five-clawed, the length of the banner, *keel* two-petalled, their lower margins united, of the length and shape of the wings. *Filaments* ten, distinct to their

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insertion into the receptacle round the base of the germ, subulate, smooth, nearly as long as the pistillum, ascending in a gentle curve. *Anthers* ovate, oblong, erect. *Germ* lanceolate, smooth, one-celled, containing three ovula attached to the upper margin. *Style* subulate. *Stigma* acute. *Legumes* obliquely oblong, tapering equally at each end, with the apex acuminate, and somewhat recurved, one celled, two-valved, smooth, on the outside dark brown, within pretty and whitish, from three to four inches long and one and a half broad. *Seeds* two, or three, large, and very unequal, of a dark brown colour. *Perisperm* none. *Embryo* as in other *Leguminosæ*.

BATHINIA.

Calyx a spatheaceous border or tubular base. *Corol* irregular, five-petalled, expanding. *Anthers* incumbent, bursting longitudinally on their sides.

SECT. I. Trees or Shrubs.

1. *B. candida*. Willd. 2. 510.

Arboreous. *Leaves* roundish, downy underneath. *Lobes* obtuse. *Panicles* terminal. *Segments* five, all fertile. *Legume* linear.

Sans. Kuvilara, also Yvoga-putra, double-leaved.

Hind. Kaam-raja.

A small handsome tree. I have only found it in gardens, where it flowers about the beginning of the hot season.

Leaves alternate, petioled, nearly bifarious suborbicular, two-lobed, from nine to eleven-nerved, the middle one ending in a villous bristle between the lobes, below downy; lobes oval, obtuse, or very obtusely-pointed; the whole leaf is from three to five inches each way. *Racemes* axillary, and terminal, those of the axils small and simple, the terminal ones large, compound, or paniced. *Flowers* numerous, white, large, delightfully fragrant. *Calyx* spatheiform, leathery, not gaping at the base, splitting longitudinally on the under side; *apex* minutely five-toothed. *Filaments* five, ascending, the uppermost unilest. *Anthers* linear, incumbent; there are no sterile filaments in this species. *Germ* long-pedicelled. *Style* short, ascending. *Legume* linear, compressed smooth, many-seeded.

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2. *B. variegata*. Willd. 2.

Arboreous. *Leaves* smooth, subrotund with obtuse lobes. *Racemes* terminal and axillary. *Petals* broad-cuneiform, with waved margins. *Stamens* five, all fertile. *Legume* linear.

Chovanna mandarn. *Rheed.* *Mal.* 1. p. 57. t. 32.

Sans. Kuvilara.

Beng. Racta-kanchun.

It is one of the most stately of the genus, growing to be a tree of considerable size; I have only found it in gardens; where it is indigenous I cannot say. Flowering time the month of February and March, the seed ripens in April and May.

Trunk tolerably erect, often as thick as a man's body. *Bark* dark ash-coloured and pretty smooth. *Branches* numerous, spreading in every direction, with smooth ash-coloured bark. *Leaves* subifarious, petioled, suborbicular, two-lobed; lobes obtuse, smooth above, somewhat villous underneath, from two to three inches each way. *Racemes* terminal, few-flowered. *Panicles* clavate, round, villous. *Bractes* small, caducous. *Flowers* large, of a lively reddish purple. *Calyx* spatheiform. *Petals* unilateral, pairs equal, and oblong, with somewhat curled margins; the upper one is broader, more deeply coloured, and with a longer channelled claw. *Stamina* five, all fertile, sometimes there are the minute rudiments of from one to five abortive rudiments between them. *Legume* straight linear, compressed, acuminate, pedicelled. *Seeds* from six to twelve, approximate, or often with the anterior edge of one resting over the posterior edge of its neighbour.

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This tree can only be said to differ from *B. candida*, in the colour of the flowers; had I met with this first, I should certainly have considered the other as a variety only.

3. *B. purpurea*. Willd. 2. 511.

Arboreous. *Leaves* smooth; lobes obtuse. *Filaments* ten, of which three or four are large and fertile. *Panicles* terminal. *Legumes* linear.

Chovanna-mandarn. *Rheed.* *Mal.* 1. t. 33.

Hind. Sona.

Beng. Deva-kanchun.

This I have not only found in gardens, but also wild on the mountains, where it grows to be a large tree.

Leaves alternate, petioled, nearly bifarious, smooth on both sides, from nine to eleven-nerved; the middle one ending between the lobes in a bristle; lobes oblong, obtuse, the whole from five to six inches long, and from four to five broad. *Panicles* terminal, ascending, composed of racemes, similar to, though larger than those of *B. candida*. *Bractes*, one embracing the insertion of the pedicel, and two pressing the calyx laterally. *Flowers* numerous, of a deep rose colour, very large. *Calyx* generally splits into two; divisions reflexed, the lower one is generally emarginate, and the upper one three-toothed. *Petals* lanceolate, waved. *Stamens* three or four, large with fertile anthers and six or seven small sterile filaments.

4. *B. triandra*. R.

Arboreous. *Leaves* smooth, subrotund, with lobes obtuse. *Racemes* terminal and axillary. *Petals* cuneiform, obtuse, long-clawed, margins waved, and curled. *Fertile stamina* three.

Legume linear, many-seeded.

A native of Bengal. In the Botanic garden at Calcutta, it blossoms in October and November; the seed ripens in March.

Trunk straight, and of considerable size. *Branches* few, with smooth brown bark. *Leaves* alternate, petioled, sub-orbicular, two-lobed, having the lobes obtuse, entire, and smooth on both sides, about three inches long and four broad, the whole leaf being nearly the same. *Petioles* round, smooth, swelled at each end, length about one-third of the leaves. *Racemes* terminal or axillary, rarely opposite to the leaves. *Calyx* spatuliform, &c. as in the other species. *Petals* five cuneiform, obtuse, with the margins waved and curled, three of them forming as it were an upper, and the other two the under lip of the corol. *Filaments* ten, of which three only are of the length of the pistil, and bear fertile anthers, the other seven very small and without the least vestige of an anther. *Legume* somewhat spindle-shaped, linear, smooth, from six to twelve inches long. *Seeds* round or flat, round, from eight to sixteen in each legume.

This when in flower, is one of the most beautiful species of Bauhinia I have yet met with, and as it blossoms when so low as three feet, and when not more than one year old, is particularly well adapted for the conservatory. It comes nearest to *purpurea* in the parts of fructification.

5. *B. malabarica*. R.

Arboreous. *Leaves* transversely broad, oval, smooth, nine-nerved, slightly two-lobed; lobes rounded. *Racemes* axillary, corymbiform, sessile; *calyx* and *corol* regular; *stamina* ten, all fertile.

A pretty large tree, a native of Malabar, in the Botanic garden at Calcutta, young trees four or five years old from the seed, are about twenty feet high, their stems about as thick as a man's thigh; *coma* very ramous, with its numerous, smooth, slender, flexuose branchlets, drooping. It begins to blossom in October and November. This very distinct species is remarkable for the regularity of its five-partled calyx, and equally disposed, equal petals.

6. *B. retusa*. R.

Arboreous. *Leaves* roundish, reniform, from two-sided to scarcely emarginate. *Panicles* terminal. *Petals* roundish. *Stamens* three, all fertile. *Legume* oblong, from five to six-seeded.

I found this species in the Company's Botanic garden at Calcutta, but could never learn from whence it was brought. The trees are about twenty years old. Flowering time September; the seed ripens in March.

Trunk short and thick, but rarely straight. *Branches* spreading, with long, slender, waving, pendulous branchlets. *Bark* pretty smooth, rust-colored. *Leaves* bilobate, alternate petioled, round-reniform; from two-lobed, to slightly emarginate, with a bristle in the notch, from seven to eleven-nerved, smooth on both sides, dimensions from three to six inches each way. *Panicles* terminal, and axillary, composed of many corymbiform racemes; the ramifications a little villous. *Flowers* numerous, small, pale yellow, beautifully marked with numerous, small purple spots. *Stamens* three, from the under side, nearly as long as the pistil, ascending, they are all fertile. On the upper side of the large receptacle into which these and the pistil are inserted, are two larger, yellow, erect petioled, smooth glands, with smaller brownish ones, interrupted; some of them have also a little bristle issuing from them. *Indurum* when the flower first expands, and for some time afterwards recurved, as if to place the stigma below the anthers; afterwards it becomes straight like the stamens, and in that situation the stigma is higher than the anther. *Legume* linear-oblong, with the apex rounded, flat, smooth, about six inches long, and two broad. *Seed* from four to eight in the legume, oblong, each compressed, smooth, brown, and of a dark brown color.

From wounds made in the bark a brownish mild gum, like that of the cherry tree, is produced.

7. *B. parviflora*. Willd. 2. 529.

Arboreous. *Branches* drooping. *Leaves* reniform, deeply two-lobed; lobes obtuse. *Racemes* axillary. *Stamens* ten, all fertile. *Legume* linear, ligneous, many-seeded.

Sins, V. 1. 149.

Tem, Arkanourum.

Thleg, Arro.

A small, uncommonly crooked bushy tree; a native of most forests on the coast of Coromandel. *Bark* dark and scabrous.

Leaves alternate, petioled, two-lobed, somewhat downy; lobes oblong, rounded at both ends; size various, the whole leaf generally about two inches broad, and not quite so long. *Petioles* round, downy. *Racemes* simple, terminal, or leaf opposite. *Flowers* scattered, pretty large, yellow. *Calyx* spatuliform, bursting on the under side, reflected, not gaping at the base. *Petals* and *stamens* ascending. *Anthers* fertile on all the ten filaments. *Legume* similar-shaped, very hard, not opening, interrupted. *Seeds* from ten to twenty, oval, smooth, shining, brown. Matchlock in a rock, their matches of the bark of this tree; it burns long and slowly, without the help of saltpetre or any other combustible. To prepare the bark it is boiled, dried, and beat. *Ropes* are also made of the inner rind, which is fibrous, strong and durable.

8. *B. timentosa*. Willd. 2. 511.

Shrubby. *Leaves* reniform, deeply two-lobed, villous and rough. *Stipules* setaceous. *Panicles* leaf-opposed, two-flowered. *Petals* oval. *Stamens* ten, all fertile. *Legume* lanceolate, villous.

Canselina-pou. *Rheed*, Mal. 1. t. 35.

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A native of Malabar, Coromandel mountains, &c. In the Botanic garden at Calcutta, it is in blossom most part of the year.

Trunk straight. *Branches* numerous, forming a close, handsome, large shrub. *Bark* ash-coloured; *young shoots* villous; the general height about ten feet, I mean of large plants. *Leaves* alternate, bifarious, petioled, roundish, deeply two-lobed, with a minute bristle between; lobes roundish, villous underneath. *Stipules* filiform, villous. *Peduncles* solitary, nearly opposite to the leaves, two-cleft, two-flowered. *Flowers* large, of a pale sulphur colour, drooping. *Bractes* three on the outside of the base of each pedicel. *Petals* oval, the upper one smaller, and in some plants marked on the inside, with an oblong deep purple spot. *Filaments* ten, ascending, the length of the pistillum. *Anthers* ten, all fertile. *Legume* lanceolate, villous, from five to six-seeded.

9. *B. acuminata*. Willd. 2. 511.

Shrubby. *Leaves* with lobes somewhat pointed. *Racemes* laterifolius, and terminal. *Stamens* ten, alternate by shorter. *Legumes* lanceolate.

Vehitta-mandaru. Rheed. Mal. 1. p. 61. t. 34.

Beng. Cuchumr.

Hind. Cuchumr.

It is a small, ramous tree, or large shrub; whole height from eight to ten feet. It is in flower most part of the year.

Trunk scarcely any, but many large branches spread in every direction; *bark* greyish brown. *Leaves* alternate, bifarious, petioled; two-lobed, nine-nerved, the middle nerve ends in a short bristle between the lobes; smooth above, downy underneath; lobes oblong, somewhat pointed; from two to four inches long. *Petioles* channelled, swelled, and jointed at the base, downy, one inch long. *Stipules* half-lanceol, very acute. *Flowers* racemed, large, pure white, inodorous. *Racemes* solitary, laterifolius, or terminal, short, few-flowered. *Bractes* a small pointed one below each pedicel, with two or more scattered among the pedicels. *Calyx* above, tapering to a long, fine point. *Corol* regular; *petals* expanding, oblong, concave, obtuse. *Filaments* ten, ascending, five are larger, more spreading than and alternate with the five shorter ones. *Anthers* equal. *Legume* obliquely linear-lanceolate; upper margin three-keeled. *Seeds* from eight to twelve.

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Note. The pistillum is often minute, and abortive. This species differs from *candida* in being rarely more than a shrub; in having the lobes of the leaves pointed, and inodorous. *Flowers* with ten fertile stamens. It is a very specious plant, well deserving a place in the gardens of the curious.

SECT. II. Scandent.

10. *B. racemosa*. Vahl. symbol. 3. p. 56. t. 62. Willd. 2. 509.

Scandent, and of immense extent. *Tendrils* opposite. *Leaves* subrotund; lobes obtuse, downy. *Racemes* corymbiform, terminal. *Stamina* five, three of them fertile. *Legume* linear, ligenous, very downy.

Hind. Mahwal.

Nap. Boila.

Teling. Adda.

The largest and most extensive creeper I have seen. It is a native of the mountainous parts all over India, where it runs over the highest trees.

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Trunk often as thick as a child's waist when only ten years old. *Bark* brown and rough. *Branches* very extensive, I may say from one to three hundred feet; *young shoots* covered with remarkably soft down. *Leaves* remarkably large, alternate, petioled, two-lobed; lobes rounded at both ends, downy with a middle nerve, ending in a soft bristle between the lobes; size often a foot each way. *Petioles* round, downy. *Tendrils* opposite below the leaves, woody, very strong, simple. *Racemes* terminal corymbiform. *Peduncles* round, downy, not very long, as the flowers grow near each other. *Pedicels* about two inches long, thickened near the apex, jointed, and have there two small lanceolate bractes; besides a downy, narrow-lanceolate one below each pedicel. *Flowers* pretty large, when they first open white, but gradually becoming yellow. *Calyx* spatheiform, on a tubular base. *Corol*, the superior petals larger, the inferior more distant. *Filaments* on the upper side of the germ three, nearly as long as the petals, ascending, bearing oblong, incumbent anthers; on the under side two or three very small, and without anthers. *Germ* oblong, sessile, downy. *Style* subulate, rather shorter than the filaments. *Stigma* headed. *Legume* pendulous, about twelve or eighteen inches long, and from two and a half to three broad, compressed, woody, covered with much, dark brown, soft velvet-like down. *Seeds* from eight to twelve, orbicular, flat, smooth, brown, about an inch in diameter, and one-sixth of an inch thick. They are eaten raw, when ripe, the taste is like that of *Cashew-nuts*.

The leaves are employed to line baskets, and various other sorts of packages by the hill people, where the plant grows for which they are well adapted not only on account of their great size, but also on account of their being remarkably firm, tough, and durable.

11. *B. scandens*. Willd. 2. 58.

Scandent. *Tendrils* opposite. *Leaves* round cordate, apex two-lobed. *Racemes* terminal, simple, or ramous. *Flowers* triandrous. *Legumes* linear, from four to five-seeded.

Folium linguae. Rumph. Amb. 5. p. 1. t. 1.

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Gimda-gilla the vernacular name in Silhet, where it is indigenous in the forests of that province, running up, and over trees of the first magnitude. Flowering in April and the seed

ripening in October.

Branchlets very long, flexuose, sending forth from each knee, a small tendril-bearing floriferous twig. The tendrils are generally opposite, slender flattened and simple. *Leaves* alternate, long-petioled, round-cordate, apex divided into two lobes, by an open gape; some few are found perfectly entire, smooth on both sides, general size from three to five inches each way. *Racemes* terminal, sometimes ramous, but far more frequently simple, covered with much brown sericeous pubescence. *Flowers* rather small for a *Bauhinia*, alternate, solitary, long pedicelled. *Bractes* acuminate, one under each pedicel, sericeous. *Calyx* clavate, sericeous, having the mouth divided into five, small, rounded segments. *Petals* five, nearly equal, orbicular, short-clawed, densely clothed with much soft, ferruginous grey-down. *Filaments* three, ascending, longer than the pistillum. *Anthers* incumbent. *Germ* short-pedicelled, linear, densely clothed with ferruginous down, one-celled; *ovula* from five to six. *Style* rather short. *Stigma* capitate. *Legume* linear-oblong, dark brown, somewhat villous, from four to six inches long, and two broad. *Seeds* about two, nearly orbicular, or a little compressed, smooth, of a dark brownish-black, seven-eighths of the margin is surrounded with the eye as in *Carpapogon*; they are the size of a chestnut, and surrounded with a soft, spongy, greyish, yellow substance.

12. *B. piperifolia*, R.

Scandent, smooth. *Leaves* entire, cordate, from five to seven-nerved, lucid. *Panicles* terminal. *Legumes* from round to oval, one or two seeded.

A large scandent species, a native of the mountain forests north of Silhet, where it blossoms at the beginning of the cold season.

13. *B. angustata*, R.

Scandent. *Stem* compressed, flexuose; *flexures* approximate, regularly and alternately concave and convex on the two flat sides. *Leaves* subcordate, smooth, entire, or two-lobed; lobes subtriangular, and acuminate. *Panicles* terminal, flowers triandrous. *Legumes* oval, smooth, from one to two-seeded.

Na ga mei valle. *Rhecl. Mal.* 8. t. 30 and 31.

Folium liaga, *Rumph. Amb.* 5. t. 1. cannot be this, and to it I have retained the old Linnæan specific name *scandens*, though some other might be better, as there are many scandent species now known.

Nag-pot is the vernacular name in Silhet.

This is the most extraordinary as well as one of the most extensive ramblers I have met with. It is a native of the mountainous tracts in the vicinity of Silhet, Chittagong, &c. and the most regularly serpentine pieces of the stems and large branches are carried about by our numerous mendicants, to keep off serpents. Flowering time about the end of the rains, and the seeds ripen in the cool season. *Stems* and large *branches* flat being from four to six inches broad, scarcely half an inch thick, when old the margins become double, like the letter V or T, and pretty straight, whereas the belly, or space between them, is most regularly flexuose, with the flexures alternately convex and concave. *Bark* rather rough, and ill defined. Wood hard, but porous, and nearly white. *Branches* and *branchlets* bifarious, and regularly alternate, from the flexuose parts just mentioned. *Tendrils* simple, corded, permanent. *Leaves* bifarious, alternate, petioled; on the older plants entire or nearly so, and round-cordate; on young plants; and on the luxuriant shoots, more or less bilobed, with the lobes narrow and tapering much to their points; from five to seven-nerved, smooth on both sides, from two to six inches each way. *Panicles* terminal, composed of long, simple racemes, of numerous, very small white flowers. *Calyx* cup-shaped, unequal, five-toothed. *Petals* five, clavate, short-clawed. *Stamens* only three, all fertile. *Germ* short pedicelled, oblong, inserted on the under margin of a large, two-lobed gland, which occupies the centre of the flowers, one-celled, two-seeded. *Style* short. *Stigma* simple. *Legume* oblong, thin, with the edges even, and the apex a small recurved point, both sides smooth, about two inches long, and one broad, one-celled. *Seeds* one or two, ovoid, with an obtuse point on the anterior upper part, which is formed by the radicle compressed, smooth. *Intument* in the recent state single. *Perisperm* in considerable quantity in the fresh seed. *Embryo* curved, &c. as in the sides.

14. *B. corymbosa*, R.

Scandent. *Leaves* two-parted; lobes semicordate, obtuse, two or three nerved. *Corymbs* terminal; flowers triandrous; petals spatulate, and curled. *Legumes* linear, from six to twelve-seeded.

This very extensive delicate species, is a native of China; from thence seeds were sent to the Botanic garden at Calcutta, where in five years the plants raised from them began to blossom abundantly in April, and ripened their seed in the rainy season.

Stem scarcely any thing that deserves the name, but many, long, slender branches, and branchlets, climb and spread in every direction to an extent of many fathoms, running over high trees, &c. *Bark* smooth, that of the old ligneous parts dark-brown; of the young shoots green, and often coloured. *Tendrils* opposite, simple, short. *Leaves* alternate, bifarious nearly round, smooth, divided for about three-fourths down; length and breadth about one inch and a half, lobes semicordate, very obtuse, from two to three-nerved. *Stipules* ensiform. *Corymbs* terminal on the short lateral branchlets, short peduncled. *Flowers* of a middling size, white with a faint tinge of pink, fragrant. *Pedicels* long, jointed at the middle: the upper portion, or rather tube of the calyx clavate. *Bractes* filiform. *Calyx*, here, and I believe in all our Indian species, ought to be described with a long slender tube, and five-part-d border. *Petals* five, equal, spatulate, elegantly curled, spreading. *Filaments* from the mouth of the tube of the calyx; three long and fertile, and from two to five small, and abortive. *Anthers* oval, two-lobed. *Germ* linear, curved, smooth, rising on a pedicel, with the three fertile stamens, from

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the lower edge of the mouth of the tube of the calyx, one-celled; *ovula* many, attached to the upper margin. *Style* short. *Stigma* large. *Legume* thin, from four to five inches long, and three-fourths of an inch broad, smooth, dark brown, from six to twelve-seeded.

15. *B. semibifida*. R.

Scandent. *Leaves* subovate, deeply two-lobed. *Stipules* broad-falcate. *Racemes* terminal. *Calyx* five-leaved. *Petals* oblong, clawed. *Stamina* three, with two rudiments. *Legume* flat, smooth, few-seeded.

A native of the Malay Archipelago; from Sumatra it has been introduced into the Botanic garden at Calcutta where it blossoms in October and November; the seeds ripen in April.

Stems and *branches* ligneous, scandent, much bent in various directions. *Bark* of the young shoots clothed with much ferruginous pubescence. *Leaves* bifarious, petioled, subobovate, deeply two-lobed, from seven to nine-nerved; *lobes* linear oblong, obtuse, pretty smooth on both sides; length of the whole leaf from three to five inches, and the breadth from two to four. *Petioles* round, villous, half the length of the leaves. *Stipules* broad-falcate, obtuse. *Tendrils* simple, ligneous permanent. *Racemes* terminal, erect, solitary, large, many-flowered. *Flowers* white, changing to pale yellow when the stamina drop, pretty large, opening in succession from the base up, fragrant. *Peduncles* and *pedicels* round and clothed with rust coloured down, like the other tender parts; the latter from one to two inches long, ascending; apex clavate, this club or enlargement is hollow, with a perforation from the apex immediately within the attachment of the pedicel of the germen, and as it is common to all, it may very properly be called the tube of the calyx. *Bractes* minute, caducous at an early period. *Calyx* of five linear, thick, fleshy, reflexed, caducous leaflets. *Petals* five oblong; *base* tapering into claws, the exterior two large, the inner one very small. *Filaments* five, the three exterior ones fertile, incurved, shorter than the two longest petals, smooth, white, the two inner ones minute. *Anththers* very large, incumbent. *Germ* short, thick and villous. *Stigma* very large, and clammy. *Legume* sublanccolate, thin, very smooth, of a dark chestnut colour. *Seeds* a few, nearly round, flat, and smooth.

16. *B. ferruginea*. R.

Scandent. *Leaves* subrotund, two-lobed. *Racemes* terminal, solitary. *Tendrils* solitary. *Petals* lanceolate, obtuse, downy on the outside. *Filaments* five, three with anthers, and two sterile.

A very large, woody, scandent species, a native of the Malay Islands, &c. about the straits of Malacca.

17. *B. integrifolia*. R.

Scandent. *Leaves* subrotund, emarginate; floral leaves, cordate, acute. *Corymbs* panicled. *Filaments* five, three with anthers, and two sterile.

A large, woody, climbing species, a native of Palo Pinang.

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Stem, and larger *branches* woody, climbing over trees, &c. *bark* smooth; *young shoots* covered with dark rust-coloured down. *Leaves* alternate, petioled, orbicular, emarginate, otherwise entire, smooth on both sides; from seven to eleven-nerved, size very various. *Floral leaves* cordate, with downy nerves and petioles. *Tendrils* generally axillary, simple, or two parted. *Corymbs* terminal, and from the exterior axils, numerous, forming large terminal panicles; every part covered with much dark rust-coloured down. *Flowers* very numerous, small, of a pale yellowish colour. *Bractes* solitary, one-flowered, oblong, concave, caducous. *Calyx* with a tubular base. *Border* often divided into five parts. *Petals* oval, subequal, waved, expanding. *Claws* hairy. *Filaments* five, three with anthers, longer than the pistil; two sterile, rather shorter than the petals, and very slender; the whole, with the style, ascend in an elegant curve. *Germ* pedicelled, very hairy, from three to four-seeded, inserted on the lower margin of the mouth of the tube of the calyx. *Stigma* peltate.

18. *B. cordifolia*. R.

Smooth in every part. *Leaves* cordate, from three to five-nerved. *Corymbs* terminal. *Flowers* triandrous, long-pedicelled. *Stigma* peltate.

A native of the Moluccas.

CASSIA. Tourn. Gart.

Calyx five-leaved. *Petals* five, nearly equal. *Filaments* unequal. *Anththers* opening by two slits on the front.

Note. The genus *Cassia*, like many others, is now, more extensive than convenient, I have therefore, with Gartner separated the lomenaceous species from the leguminous. The former under the old generic name *Cassia* and the latter *Senna*.

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The first are trees of great beauty, particularly when in flower, the *leaves* pinnate; no glands on the common *petioles* but *stipulate* at the base. *Flowers* on axillary racemes. *Calyx* of five equal leaflets. *Corol* of five nearly equal petals. *Stamina* very unequal; the three lower filaments much longer than the rest, with a double curve below the middle, and in two of them, a large swelling at the middle. *Loment* cortical, cylindric, pendulous, many-celled, with one seed in each. *Embryo* straight, furnished with a hard *perisperm*, large, roundish *Cotyledons*, and a centrifugal radicle.

1. *C. fistula*. Willd. 2. p. 518.

Leaflets about five pair, ovate oblong. *Racemes* pendulous. *Loment* cylindric, pendulous; partitions lined with soft sweet pulp.

Sans. Soovurnuka.

Beng. Soondali.

Hind. Unultuss.

T. Beng. P'ela.

Comm. Rheed. Mal. 1. t. 22.

A native of various parts of the East Indies, as well, I presume, as of the west; as young trees reared from West India seed, now ten years old, do not in any respect differ from those of the East, both are now, April, in full flower, and the seeds are ripe about nine, or ten months afterwards.

Trunk short. *Bark* smooth, of a light ash-colour. *Branches* numerous, spreading in every direction; general height of full grown trees from twenty to thirty feet. *Leaves* alternate, bifarious, pinnate, from twelve to eighteen inches long, deciduous in the cool season, and appearing with the blossoms in April. *Leaflets* from four to eight pair, give the most common, opposite or nearly so, short petiolated, the inferior ones broad-ovate, the superior ones oblong, entire, generally obtuse or emarginate, polished on both sides, from two to six inches long and from one and a half to three broad. *Petioles* round, without glands. *Petiolets* verniculate. *Stipules* minute, coriaceous. *Racemes* pendulous, simple, from one to two feet long. *Flowers* large, bright yellow fragrant, diverging on long slender, smooth pedicels. *Calyx* of five, nearly equal, oval, smooth leaflets, which are much shorter than the tube. *Petals* equal in shape; viz. oval, but differing in size. *Filaments* the three lower much longer than the others and having a double curve, but no swelling, as in some of the other species with cylindric filaments. *Anther* on the three long filaments oblong, opening by two lines on the face, the other seven clavate, with pores at the small end. *Germ* pedicelled, filiform, smooth, encased, containing numerous seeds, which at this period are without any sign of separation, that appearing in the advanced state, attached to the upper margin. *Style* short, innervate.

Stigma conic, smooth. *Loment* cylindric, pendulous, &c. as described by the accurate *Gærtner*, vol. 2. p. 313 t. 147.

The tree is uncommonly beautiful when in flower, few surpassing it in the elegance of its numerous long, pendulous racemes of large, bright yellow flowers, intermixed with the young, lively green foliage.

2. *C. rhombifolia*, R.

Leaflets about five pair, rhombiform, polished. *Racemes* pendulous. *Loment* cylindric, partitions lined with soft bitter pulp.

A native of Ceylon, from thence General Hay Macdowall sent seeds to the Botanic garden at Calcutta in 1812. In six years the plants there from have attained to the height of twenty feet. It blossoms during the months of May and June, and the seed ripens in February, March, and April.

Trunk straight. *Bark* light ash coloured, and smooth. *Branches* spreading, with bark like that of the trunk. *Branchlets* bifarious, flexuous, round, and smooth. Their base often remains, and resembles small thorns. *Leaves* alternate, bifarious, pinnate, rather more than a foot long. *Leaflets* from three to seven pair, opposite, short petiolated, tapering equally at both ends, rhombiform, entire, obtuse, polished; from two to four inches long, and from one to two broad. *Petioles* round, shorter, no glands. *Petiolets* verniculate. *Racemes* from the leafless branchlets of the former year, axillary, solitary, or in dense, pendulous. *Flowers* red, bright yellow, on long slender diverging pedicels. *Bractes* ternate, bracteoles very early caducous. *Calyx* of five, nearly equal, oblong, obtuse, concave, smooth leaflets. *Petals* five, nearly equal, spreading; oblong, blunt, concave. *Filaments* the lower three as long as the pistillum. They have a double curve at the base, and ascend in a semi-circle. *Anther* on the three long filaments, oblong, and opening in two lines on the face, those of the other seven clavate, with two pores at the small end. *Germ* pedicelled, filiform, smooth, ascending in a semi-circular curve, with the three long filaments, encased, in which are numerous seeds attached to the upper margin. *Style* short. *Stigma* minute. *Loment* cylindric, pendulous, above two feet long and scarcely so thick as the fifth finger, having the surface sometimes strongly marked with *Cortex* dark brown, smooth, and hard, and the bristles in *C. fistula*, many-celled, close four in every inch, but not opening specimen only. *Partitions* lined with soft, black, bitterish pulp. *Seeds* one in each cell, round, obcordate, the size of a small pea. *Integument* simply, hard, and polished. *Perisperm* conforms to the seed, of a leathery tough texture, and pale ochraceous, even while fresh. *Embryo* straight, pale yellow. *Cotyledons* nearly round, and so large as to extend to the integument all round, dividing the perisperm. *Pinnule* of our pectinate lobes. *Radicle* roundish, immediately within the umbilicus.

It differs from *C. fistula* in the shape of the leaves, more slender loment, and general habit of the trees.

3. *C. acutosa*, Rheed.

Leaves bipinnate; *leaflets* ten-paired, oblong. *Stipules* obliquely crescent-shaped, with a bristle at each angle. *Racemes* lateral. Three lower filaments with a globular swelling near the middle.

A native of Chittagong. In the Botanic garden at Calcutta it flowers in April.

Trunk short; in one tree twelve years old, it is thirty-eight inches in circumference. *Bark* smooth. *Branches* numerous, bifarious, spreading much; *young shoots* slightly pubescent, grooved, and flexuous. *Leaves* bifarious, spreading, about a foot long or more. *Leaflets* from eight to twelve pair, toward the apex narrower and sub-lanceolate; the lower pairs ovate and ovate-lanceolate, all are smooth and entire, from two to three inches long. *Petioles* round, slightly villous without glands. *Stipules* obliquely crescent-shaped, with the extremities bent then, into long subulate spurs. *Racemes* lateral, on the trunk of two or more year old branchlets, simple. *Bractes* three-fold, one-flowered, narrow lanceolate, the lateral pair smaller. *Pedicels*

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slender, villous, diverging, about two inches long, one-flowered. *Flowers* large, of a beautiful pale pink colour. *Leaflets* of the calyx equal, ovate. *Petals* lanceolate, nearly equal, eight or ten times longer than the calyx. *Filaments* ten, very unequal; the lower three much longer, each with a globular swelling near the middle and a double curve below it. *Anthers* on the three long filaments opening on the sides, the rest opening by two pores at the base. *Germ* pedicelled, incurved, cylindric, one-celled, containing numerous seeds attached to the upper suture or concave side. *Style* very short. *Stigma* minute, green. *Loment* cylindric, pendulous, about two feet long, more than eighty-celled, with transverse partitions, lined with a dry substance. *Seed* solitary. *Perisperm* in small quantity, and particularly yellow. *Embryo* as in *C. bacillus*, &c. see *Gart. sem. 2. p. 313.*

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4. *C. bacillus*. *Gart. sem. 2. p. 313.*

Leaflets from ten to twelve pair, oblong, or oval, obtuse. *Stipules* crescent-shaped, adnate. *Racemes* terminal, on short lateral branchlets. The three lower filaments with an oval, swelling near the middle.

Cassia fistula silvestris. *Rumph. Amb. 2. t. 22.*

A native of the Malay Islands. From seed received from Sumatra into the Botanic garden at Calcutta many trees have been reared. They blossom during the hot season and ripen their seed in February. When in flower it is by far the most beautiful *cassia* I have yet seen.

Trunk of our young trees rather crooked and leaning to one side. *Bark* smooth, dark brown, spreading almost horizontally, with alternate, bifarious spreading-flexuose branchlets. *Spines*, the base of many of the branchlets become such, and of great strength, and size. *Leaves* alternate, bifarious, pinnate, from six to twelve inches long. *Leaflets* generally from eight to fourteen pair though on the small lateral floriferous branchlets they are often only from two to three or four pair, all very short petioletted, oval, or oblong, entire, very obtuse or even marginate and smooth; from one to two inches long and about half that in breadth. *Petioles* without glands. *Stipules* crescent-shaped, lower half narrower, and less obtuse, the upper half much broader and emarginate, with a bristle. *Racemes* terminal, on short lateral branchlets. *Bractes* ten, cordate, cuspidate, one-flowered. *Pedicels* long, and slender. *Calyx* of five, ovate, dull reddish leaflets, many times smaller than the corol. *Petals* oblong, differing in size only, of a lovely pink or rose colour. *Stamina* all fertile, the three lower filaments much longer, and having each an oval swelling near the middle and a double curve below it. *Anthers* on the three long filaments ovate; on the other seven incumbent, with pores at the small end. *Germ* long-pedicelled, subulate, one-celled, containing numerous seeds attached to the upper suture. *Loment* cylindric, from eighteen to twenty-four inches long and about three quarters of an inch in diameter, covered with very dark brown, rather smooth, torose bark, &c. as in *cassia fistula*, which it resembles so exactly that the soft sweet pulp of *fistula* is the only distinguishing mark. In this species the cells between the severity or eighty partitions are filled with a spongy substance in which is a roomy cell for each seed. *Seed* solitary, obovate, a little compressed, the size of a pea, smooth, of a shining brown colour. *Integument* simple, when fresh rather soft and tough. *Perisperm* of a tough, soft, horny texture, and brownish colour. *Embryo* straight, yellowish. *Cotyledons* two, oval, cordate, three-nerved. *Plumula* two-lobed, one large, and pinnatifid, the other a minute point. *Radicle* oval, lodged immediately within the umbilicus.

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5. *C. marginata*. *R.*

Leaflets fifteen pair, oblong, margined. *Stipules* semisagittate. *Racemes* axillary.

A native of Ceylon introduced into the Botanic garden at Calcutta by General Macdowall in 1802, where it blossoms during the rains, and ripens its seed in March and April. The tree is at all times uncommonly beautiful and particularly so when in flower.

Trunk tolerably straight, in trees six years old about two feet in circumference, and covered with deeply cracked, dull light brown-coloured bark. *Branches* spreading much, secondary branches, and branchlets bifarious and horizontal. *Bark* of the larger branches greenish, ash-colour, spotted with brownish spongy excrescences; *tender shoots* flexuose, furrowed and villous. *Leaves* alternate, bifarious, drooping a little, pinnate, from six to ten inches long. *Leaflets* from ten to twenty pairs, linear-oblong, often emarginate, a little villous underneath, having the margins coloured, and somewhat thickened, about one inch long and half an inch broad. *Petioles* channelled, villous, with glands upon them. *Stipules* semisagittate, both barbs and the apex cuspidate and curved. *Racemes* axillary, solitary, much shorter than the leaves. *Bractes* tern, lanceolate, the inner two on the base of the pedicel, and much smaller. *Flowers* of a middling size, pink colour, marked with greenish nerves and veins. *Petals* nearly equal, three on the upper side and two on the under. *Stamina* all semifertile; the three lower ones much the longest and with a double curve below the middle, but no swelling as in *C. nodosa*, and some of the other species, the anthers on the three long filaments, are ovate and erect, all the others are incumbent, with pores at the small end. *Loment* cylindric, from eight to twelve inches long, and as thick as a man's little finger, covered with a dark brown, torose, somewhat ligneous bark; divided by transverse partitions, into thirty or forty cells, in which is lodged, a soft, white, spongy substance which involves the seeds. *Seeds* solitary, obovate, size of a small pea. *Integuments* single, smooth, light brown. *Perisperm* conform to the seed, soft, and tough, divided to the base into two lobes by the large cotyledons. *Embryo* straight, green. *Cotyledons* oval-cordate, three-nerved, transversely curved like the letter S. *Plumula* of two very unequal lobes, the largest pinnatifid; the smallest a mere point. *Radicle* roundish, immediately within the umbilicus.

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Calyx five-leaved. *Corol* irregular, five-petalled. Fertile anthers beaked, opening by two pores at top.

1. *S. exigua*. R.

Leaflets two pair, oval. *Stipules* and *bractes* filiform. *Flowers* tetrandrous.

II.

A minute, erect, flexuose, hairy plant, with small yellow flowers, in small subterminal racemes. A native of Bengal; it flowers about the close of the rains.

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2. *S. absus*. R.

Biennial, clammy. *Leaflets* two pair, obovate. *Flowers* pentandrous. *Stamens* five, equal.

Legumes straight, hairy, six-seeded.

Cassia absus. Willd. 2. 514.

A small bi- or triennial, ramous species, every part of which, the leaves excepted, is covered with glutinous hairs.

Leaves alternate, bitarions, twice-paired. *Leaflets* obliquely-oval, obtuse, somewhat hairy on the under side; about an inch long. *Petioles* the length of the leaflets. *Glands* an awled one between each pair of leaflets. *Stipules* acute. *Racemes* either opposite to the insertion of the leaves or nearly so, or terminal, few flowered. *Flowers* yellow, small. *Pedivels* bracted at the middle. *Calyx* glandular. *Stamens* five, equal, no rudiments of more; the anthers opening by a slit on each side of the pointed apex and not by round lobes in the apex. *Legumes* hairy, six-seeded. *Seeds* black.

3. *S. Tora*. R.

Annual. *Branches* spreading. *Leaflets* three-paired, obovate-cuneate, a subulate gland between each of the lower two pairs. *Stipules* subulate. *Flowers* in axillary pairs. *Legumes* long, recurved, subcylindric. *Seeds* numerous.

Cassia tora. Willd. 2. 515.

Sans. *Prunipurna*.

Beng. *Chakunda*.

Telug. *Ta tim*.

A little more robust than the last, and a native of the same country. In flower and seed great part of the year.

4. *S. torulata*. R.

Annual. *Leaflets* three pair, cuneate, obovate, a subulate gland between the lower pair only. *Flowers* in axillary pairs on a short common peduncle. *Stipules* subulate. *Legume* linear, four-sided.

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The seeds of this plant were sent from Mysore to the Botanic garden at Calcutta by Dr. Buchanan in 1800, and about the close of 1801 the plants blossomed.

Stem annual, erect, somewhat woody *branches*; spreading, height of the whole plant about six feet. *Leaves* pinnate, spreading or drooping. *Leaflets* three pair, occupying the exterior half of the petiole, obovate-cuneate, sessile, entire, villous; the lower pair smaller; all somewhat acuminate, with a small soft bristle, from one to two inches long. *Glands*, a single, yellow, subulate one between the lower pair of leaflets only. *Stipules* subulate, villous. *Flowers* axillary, in pairs, large, yellow, on long pedicels, inserted on a short common peduncle, with some small bractes about the insertion, one of the two uniformly proves abortive. *Pistils*, the upper one obcordate, the rest oval. *Filaments*, the three upper ones minute, and abortive; the lower seven nearly equal and fertile. *Legume* long, straight, four-sided, with a double groove, or three keels on each margin, from six to nine inches long. *Seeds* numerous, from twenty to thirty, trapeziform, smooth, pale brown.

This plant is allied to *C. Tora*. The best specific difference is one gland only, and that between the lower pair of leaflets, in *Tora* there are always two, that is one between each of the two lower pairs. But in appearance and smell the difference is very great. This grows nearly erect, to the height of six or more feet, and has little or no smell whereas in the same soil, and with the same treatment, *Tora* is diffuse, rarely more than one or two feet high, the flowers and legumes are much smaller, and the smell very different.

II.
3425. *S. aurata*. R.

Shrubby. *Leaflets* three pair, ovate-oblong, pointed, smooth, having a conic gland between each pair. *Stipules* and *bractes* ensiform. *Racemes* corymbose. *Legumes* cylindric, obtuse, pendulous.

A stout, herb, very handsome shrub, with many large, bright gold coloured flowers; a native of the countries and islands to the eastward of the Bay of Bengal. In the Botanic garden at Calcutta it blossoms freely during the rains and the seed ripens in the cool season.

6. *S. bicapularis*. R.

Shrubby, with long, weak, slender, smooth, subscaudent branches. *Leaflets* four-pair, obovate; a globular yellow gland between the lower pair. *Stipules* subulate. *Racemes* axillary, as long as the leaves. Two of the anthers much larger. *Legume* torulose, many-seeded.

Cassia bicapularis. Willd. 2. 516.

Probably not a native of India; how it came into the Botanic garden at Calcutta is uncertain, but there it is now common, and blossoms about the close of the rains in September and October.

7. *S. purpurea*. R.

Annual, erect, smooth. *Leaflets* from four to six pair, lanceolar, on hemispheric glands at the base of the petiole, the lower one and three superior stamens sterile. *Legumes* turgid, many-seeded.

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Beng. Kala-Kalkashinda.

Teling. Conda kasinda.

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A large, erect, ramous, annual species, a native of the mountainous parts of the Coast. I have raised it from seeds in my garden, and from these plants this description is taken. Flowering time the cold season, the whole plant is about three feet high.

Stem erect, as thick as the little finger, round, smooth, somewhat woody, purple coloured. *Branches* numerous, ascending, a little flexuose, very smooth; of a deep, clear, reddish purple colour. *Leaves* remote, from four to six-paired. *Leaflets* oblong, lanceolar, smooth, entire, ending in a soft bristle, the interior one generally the largest; in breadth nearly equal, from one to one and a half inches long, and about half an inch broad. *Petioles* smooth, purple, channelled. *Glands* a semiglobular one near the base of the petiole. *Racemes* axillary, solitary, shorter than the leaves, few-flowered. *Flowers* pretty large, bright yellow. *Bracts* broad lanceolate, falling. *Stamens* as in the genus, except that, as in *C. sophora* and *esculenta*, the inferior one is small, and sterile. *Stigma* incurved, perforated. *Legumes* sub-cylindric. *Seeds* very numerous.

8. *S. occidentalis. R.*

Annual, erect, ramous. *Leaflets* four or five pairs, ovate lanceolate, aceminate, having a dark brown, polished, hemispheric gland on the tumid base of the petiole. *Legume* linear, subcylindric.

Cassia occidentalis. Willd. 2. 518.

A native of Bengal. Flowering time the rainy season. The smell of every part heavy and offensive in the extreme.

Stem erect, smooth, rather polished, somewhat ligneous, though generally annual. *Branches* many, ascending, flexuose, smooth, coloured with a mixture of dark purple and green; height of the whole plant from three to six feet. *Leaves* alternate, pinnate, from four to eight inches long. *Leaflets* four or five pair, the lowermost ovate, and smallest, the superior ones ovate-oblong and much larger, all smooth, entire, and aceminate, from one to three inches long, and from one to one and a half broad. *Petioles* nearly round, and smooth; on the green tumid base is a polished, dark brown, hemispheric gland. *Stipules* semi-ovate, aceminate, curled, caducous. *Flowers* terminal and axillary, when terminal they form an uninterrupted raceme; when axillary they are three, four, or five, on a very short, common peduncle. *Pedicels* much longer than the peduncle. *Calyx*, scarcely half the length of the corol. *Corol*, the lower two petals, rather smaller than the other three, and closer together. *Filaments*, the lower one small and abortive, the next pair largest, the next two pairs smaller, and with the large pair, fertile, the upper one small, and barren. *Legume* nearly straight, when full grown about as thick as a rattan and nearly cylindric. *Seeds* numerous.

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9. *S. obtusa. R.*

Diffuse. *Leaflets* five-pair, obovate obtuse. *Petioles* without glands. *Stipules* cordate-lanceolate. *Racemes* axillary. *Legume* lunate.

Cassia senna. Burm. II. Ind. t. 33. f. 2.

A native of the high, dry, uncultivated lands of Mysore, where the leaves are used as a substitute for *senna*. The seeds were sent by Dr. Buchanan from Seringapatam to the Botanic garden at Calcutta, where the plant thrives well, flowering and ripening its seed most part of the year.

Root perennial. *Stems* scarcely any, but many straggling branches resting on the ground. *Leaves* nearly bifarious, five or six inches long. *Leaflets* from four to six pairs, linear-oblong, with the exterior pair more embeate, all obtuse, and somewhat villous, about one inch long. *Petioles* slightly channelled without any appearance of glands. *Stipules* tapering, from an ovate-cordate base. *Racemes* axillary, solitary, shorter than the leaves, bearing a few small, yellow, short-pedicelled flowers. *Bractes* ovate-cordate, aceminate, concave, one-flowered. *Calyx* about a third shorter than the corol. *Filaments*, the two uppermost small and sterile. *Legume* broad, thin, lunate, transversely grooved, in other respects smooth; about two inches long and three quarters of an inch broad. *Seeds* from six to eight, wedge-shaped, rugose, &c. as in *Cassia senna*.

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10. *S. arborescens. R.*

Arboreous. *Leaflets* five or six pairs, oblong, with a pedicelled gland between each of the lower two or three pairs. *Stipules* falcate. *Racemes* axillary. *Legumes* linear, thin, pendulous, many-seeded.

Cassia arborescens. Willd. 2. 520.

C. glauca. Lamarck's Encycl. 1. 617.

Wellia tagera. Rheed. Mal. 6. t. 9. and 10.

It is a native of various parts of India, and in blossom in the Botanic garden at Calcutta most part of the year.

Trunk rarely straight and in length and size very various. *Branches* numerous, spreading in every direction. *Bark* of the trunk, and larger branches of a brownish ash colour, and tolerably smooth; that of the young shoots smooth and green. *Leaves* scattered, pinnate, from six to ten inches long. *Leaflets* from four to six pair, elliptic; the inferior pairs smallest, and broader in proportion to their length; smooth on both sides, and of a pale green colour, the superior pair about three inches long, and about one and a quarter broad. *Petioles* round, smooth, having a pedicelled, brown, round gland between each of the lower two or three pairs of leaflets. *Stipules* falcate, incurved. *Racemes* axillary, solitary, about half the length of the leaves erect, bearing near the apex, many, large, pale yellow, long-pedicelled flowers. *Bractes* solitary, one-flowered, elliptic, revolute, caducous. *Calyx*, leaflets very unequal, pale yellow,

smooth. *Petals* nearly equal, expanding. *Anthers* all fertile, and nearly equal, though the inferior two have much longer filaments than the other eight. *Legumes* linear, thin, contractile between the seeds, smooth, pendulous, from six to eight inches long, and about three quarters of an inch broad.

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11. *S. officinalis*. Gert.

Biennial, ramous. *Leaflets* six-paired, lanceolar, no glands. *Stipules* acute, expanding. *Racemes* axillary. *Legumes* oblong, incurved, thin.

Cassia Senna. Willd. 2. 520.

Arab. Senna. or *Sena*.

A native of the interior of India, as well of Arabia, &c.

12. *S. esculenta*. R.

Annual, erect. *Leaflets* seven or eight pair, lanceolate, acute. *Racemes* terminal, panicled. *Legumes* linear, turgid, many-seeded.

Telug. Nutee-kashinda-kura.

A large, erect, annual, much like *cassia sophora*, but not so very offensive in its smell. It grows about hedges, rubbish, &c. with that plant, but is not so common. Flowers during the cold season.

Stem erect, fl. xnoe, a little furrowed, commonly from two to three feet high. *Branches* few, nearly erect, axillary, in form like the stem. *Leaves* alternate, abruptly-pinnate, six or seven inches long. *Leaflets* from six to nine pair, lanceolate, acute, entire, smooth, soft, when young a little downy; two or two and a half inches long, and three-fourths of an inch broad. *Petioles* channelled, ending in a brown bristly point. *Glands* a clubbed one near the base of the petiole. *Stipules* small, caducous. *Racemes* terminal, and from the exterior axils, the terminal one a large, compound panicle, the axillary ones smaller and simple. *Flowers* middle-sized, yellow. *Stamens*, the lower one small and sterile, the next two large; the next four middle-sized; the upper three small and sterile.

The smell of this plant is heavy, and disagreeable. Its leaves are eaten in curries by the natives.

13. *S. sophora*. R.

Annual, erect. *Leaves* from eight to ten-paired, lanceolar, smooth; the lower much smaller, a clavate gland at the base of the petiole. Upper petal reflex. The lower and three upper stamens sterile. *Legume* linear, turgid, many-seeded.

Cassia sophora. Willd. 2. 525.

Beng. Kul-kashinda, and the dark purple variety, which is as common as the green, they call *Kula kul kashinda*.

Ponnam-tat-ra. Hart. Mal. 2. t. 52.

Callinaria rentifolia. Rumph. Arb. 5. t. 97. f. 1.

A native of Bengal, &c. Flowering in the rainy and cold season.

14. *S. speciosa*. R.

Arborecent. *Leaflets* from eight to nine-paired, oblong, obtuse, having a smooth pedicelled gland between the lower two, or three pairs. *Racemes* axillary, long-peduncled. *Legumes* leafy, linear.

This species I have only found in gardens; there it is a most showy plant, and in flower most part of the year.

Trunk erect. *Branches* many, ascending. *Leaves* numerous, about six inches long. *Leaflets* from eight to nine pair, oblong, obtuse, smooth, the interior pairs largest; a pedicelled gland between each of the lower two or three pairs. *Stipules* ensiform, in level. *Racemes* axillary, solitary, long-peduncled. *Flowers* numerous, large, yellow. *Bractes* solitary, one-flowered, lanceolar oblong. *Stamens*, all the ten fertile. *Legumes* thin, leafy, about six inches long, and less than one broad.

15. *S. Sumatrana*. R.

Arboreous. *Leaflets* from six to ten pairs, oblong, emarginate, smooth, glands none. *Stipules* minute, subulate. *Panicles* terminal. *Legumes* linear, compressed, many-seeded.

The seeds of this quickly growing, beautiful, stately, useful species were sent to me from Bencoolen by Dr. C. Campbell in the beginning of 1800, and in two years the young trees reared from them, were not less than from ten to twenty feet high, and stout in proportion. In August, 1801, they blossomed for the first time and ripened their seed in April, 1802. Now, 1809, they have grown to a very great size for their age, with a trunk thirty-six inches in circumference and four feet above ground.

Trunk straight and covered with smooth, olive-coloured bark. *Branches* few, spreading. *Leaves* numerous, alternate, pinnate, from six inches to a foot long. *Leaflets* from four to fourteen pair, opposite, short-petioletted, oblong, entire, smooth, polished, of a deep, shining green, the exterior pairs largest; are entire, more or less emarginate, with a small bristle at the apex; from two to three inches long and from half an inch to an inch broad. *Petioles* smooth and channelled, no glands. *Stipules* minute, subulate, caducous. *Panicles* terminal, very large, erect, ovate, composed of many alternate, corymbiform racemes. *Flowers* numerous, large, bright yellow. *Bractes* lanceolate, concave, one-flowered. *Calyx* of five, unequal, pale yellow, roundish, concave reflexed leaflets, about one-third the length of the corol. *Corol* the superior petal small, long-reclined, and obcordate; the other four nearly equal, and almost round. *Filaments* seven fertile ones, but as in the genus, differing much in size; the three uppermost barren, and small. *Legumes* linear, thin, swelled a little at the seed, smooth, both margins rounded, of a dark brown, from six to eight inches long. *Seeds* many, thin, oval, of a dark shining brown colour.

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Dr. Campbell says that it is one of their most useful trees in Sumatra, is of rapid growth, and the wood not inferior to Ebony when old. I may add that in Bengal its growth is also uncommonly rapid and the tree one of the most beautiful the country can boast of.

16. *S. auriculata*, R.

Shrubby. *Leaflets* ten-paired, oblong. *Stipules* ear-shaped. *Racemes* terminal, corymbiform. *Legumes* membranous, from ten to twelve-seeded.

Cassia auriculata, Willd. 2, 526.

Teling, Taugheroo.

It is one of the most common shrubs on the coast of Caromandel, looks well, and is in flower during the whole of the year.

Stems trailing, crooked. *Branches* spreading in all directions; *bark* dark coloured, and pretty smooth; the whole plant is in general from four to eight feet high. *Leaves* scattered, from eight to twelve-paired. *Leaflets* oblong, entire, mucronate, a little downy. *Glands* a subulate one between each pair of leaflets. *Stipules* kidney-form, behind is a long spur on the side next the petiole. *Racemes* terminal, and from the exterior axils, sometimes compound, corymbiform. *Bractes* three-fold at the insertion of the pedicels. *Flowers* large, numerous, bright yellow. *Calyx*, the two exterior leaflets small. *Stamens* as in the genus. *Legume* linear, membranaceous, waved, from ten to twelve-seeded.

With the bark the natives commonly tan and dye their leather of a buff colour. It is a pretty strong, simple astringent.

The caterpillar of a large species of silk worm feeds on the leaves of this plant.

17. *S. alata*, R.

Shrubby. *Leaflets* from ten to twelve pair, linear-oblong; no glands. *Racemes* terminal. *Bractes* coloured, caducous. *Legumes* enlarged on each side with a broad crenulated wing. *Seeds* numerous.

Cassia alata, Willd. 2, 523. *Herpetica*, Jacq. obs. 2, 24. t. 45. f. 2.

Herpetica, Rumph. Amb. 7, t. 18.

Sans, Dadroughma.

Hind, and *Beng*, Dad-mardun.

Tom, Wandu Rolli.

Teling, Mitta tamara.

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The English, and I believe all other Europeans on this coast, call it also *Mitta tomara*. It is a large shrub found in our gardens; where it is indigenous I cannot say. In a cultivated state it flowers during the latter part of the wet season, and beginning of the cold. The seeds ripen during the latter part of the cold season.

Stem erect, often as thick as a man's leg, marked by the cicatrices of the fallen leaves, and the permanent stipules, which appear like prickles. *Leaves* scattered, abruptly pinnate, two feet long. *Leaflets* opposite, from eight to fourteen pair, the exterior largest, linear-oblong, obtuse, or emarginate, with a point, smooth, entire, veined; from three to six inches long, and from two to two and a half broad; the lower pair more distant from the next pair than the others above, nearly round and reflexed back on the stem or branches. *Petioles* channelled; the channel large and formed by two thin, firm yellow borders; there is a cross-bar between each pair of leaflets, covered with small dark-coloured bristles and no other gland, each of them terminates in a cordate point. *Stipules* ear-shaped, rigid, pointed, lasting. *Racemes* terminal and from the exterior axils, long, sometimes two-forked, nearly erect. *Flowers* numerous, simple, large, yellow. *Bractes* large, one-flowered, oval, concave, yellow, caducous. *Calyx* coloured like the corol. *Legume* horizontal, from five to six inches long, enlarged with a broad crenulated wing on each side which runs the whole length. *Seeds* numerous.

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The Telinga and Tamul Physicians say it cures all poisonous bites and other venereal outbreakings, and also strengthens the body. The fresh leaves are very often employed to cure ring-worms. They are well rubbed into the parts affected, once or twice a day, and generally with great success.

Seeds from the West Indies received into the Botanic garden at Calcutta, under the name *Cassia herpetica* produced this very plant.

18. *S. glauca*, R.

Arboreous. *Leaflets* as far as sixteen pair, linear, obtuse, smooth, no glands. *Stipules* minute. *Panicles* terminal composed of distinct corymbs. *Legume* linear, from eight to ten-seeded, having a conical gland on the upper edge of its pedicel which is particularly conspicuous in the germ.

A pretty large tree, a native of the Carnatic, from hence Dr. Barry sent seeds to the Botanic garden at Calcutta, where it blossoms in November and December, with *Senna Sumatrana* which it much resembles, but differs in the number, and shape of the leaves, the shape of the petals, and the pale glaucous colour of the whole foliage, the seed ripens in March.

Trunk of young three-years-old trees in the Botanic garden erect, thick as a man's leg, with smooth brownish bark. *Branches* spreading; *young shoots* smooth and coloured, whole height of the trees about fifteen feet. *Leaves* all pinnate, pinnate from six to twelve inches long. *Leaflets* from eight to sixteen pair, linear-oblong, smooth, obtuse, with a slender bristle at the apex, from one to two inches long and about half an inch broad. *Petioles* channelled, and destitute of glands. *Stipules* minute, caducous. *Panicles* terminal, composed of simple, expanding corymbs.

A single, simple, similar corymb is generally found in the axil of each of the exterior leaves. *Flowers* pretty large, yellow. *Petals* the lower pair larger, and more remote from

each other. *Stamens* in the seven are nearly equal and fertile, the superior three small and sterile. *Legume* linear or very thin; smooth, somewhat pellicled, with a gland, or conical process on the upper edge of the pedicel. This is particularly conspicuous in the germ, and is a good specific mark and usually distinguishes it from *S. Sinatracæ* which has no such gland and is the only species known to me, for which it can be mistaken. *Seeds* generally about fifteen, separated by very firm distinct partitions, and attached by convolute slender cord to the upper margin.

19. *S. prostrata*, R.

Perennial, prostrate. *Leaflets* minute, twenty-paired, daggered. *Peduncles* from two to three flowered. *Stamens* five, all fertile. *Legumes* straight, six-seeded.

Thesig. Noë de Coega.

A native of pasture ground. Flowers during the wet and cold seasons.

Root woody, perennial. *Stems* prostrate, ramous, spreading every way and pressing close upon the ground, much a little hairy, about a cubit long. *Leaves* pinnate, alternate, bifarious. *Leaflets* from twelve to twenty six pair, minute, linear, entire, the lower margin ciliate. *Petioles* a long pubescent, pilose, one below each lower pair of leaflets. *Stipules* semilanceate, very dense. *Flowers* above the axils, peduncled, small, yellow, from one to three. *Calyc.* *Petal.* five equal, lanceolate. *Stamens* six, nearly equal; two sterile filaments. *Legumes* linear; partitions deeply transverse, as is *fruit* *pe*, smooth. *Seeds* from six to seven, shining, dark brown.

Cult. eat it.

20. *S. dumetorum*, Buch.

Annual, biennial, erect. *Leaflets* thirty pair, with a flat gland between the lowermost. *Peduncles* above the axils from two to four flowered. *Stamens* ten, or five, all fertile, but two coloured. *Legumes* straight, from ten to fifteen seeded.

A native of Nepal, from the seeds sent me by Dr. Bielemann, to the Botanic garden at Calcutta, where the plants have flourished, and are in blossom and seed most part of the year. It is a beautiful, ornamental shrub.

Root woody, perennial. *Stems* and *branches* straight; the lower parts round, and smooth, the upper and more tender parts clothed with a few curved hairs; the general height of the plants in the first year, quadruple that of the first. *Leaves* alternate, bifarious, pinnate, from two to three times long. *Leaflets* numerous, small, lanceolate, smooth. *Glands* a pretty large oval gland, or rather more than a circle, in the middle of leaflets. *Stipules* fine taper-pointed. *Petioles* very short, rather above the axils, very short, each producing in succession, three or four small, oval, smooth, yellow flowers. *Stamens* four or five, all fertile, two of the others are very coloured. *Seeds* from two to three, with a steep ciliate margin. *Legumes* straight, smooth, containing from six to twelve, or even fifteen seeds.

21. *S. viscaria*, R.

Perennial, prostrate. *Leaflets* minute, twenty to fifty pairs. *Peduncles* from one to two flowered, erect, all fertile. *Legumes* straight, many seeded.

A small, clean, prostrate plant, growing on pasture ground. It flowers during the wet season.

Root perennial. *Stems* or *branches* many, prostrate, filar, bifarious, a little hairy, with the same difference, from twelve to eighteen inches long. *Leaves* pinnate, alternate, bifarious, from one to two times long. *Leaflets* from thirty to sixty pairs, minute, obliquely-oblong, pinnate. *Glands* a small, peltate, with one lobe on the lower pair of leaflets. *Petioles* upper slender, rounded, with a minute tricar in each of the notches. *Stipules* at the base of the petiole, triangular. *Peduncles* above the axils, one or two, one third the length of the leaves, or flowered. *Bracts* one or more embracing the base of the peduncle, and two opposite near the apex. *Flowers* yellow, the stamens being much shorter than the pistil, how the germ is unperforated. *Stamens* ten, nearly equal. *Legume* erect, linear, flat, from fifteen to twenty seeded.

Note. It is at first sight very much like *S. prostrata* but on examination they prove very different. The leaves are considerably more sensitive than any other of this genus that I know.

22. *S. lutea*, R.

Perennial, erect, ramous. *Leaflets* from fifty to sixty pair, minute, linear lanceolate mucronate, the gland between the lower pair. *Peduncles* upright and annulate on the upper side. *Flowers* one or two rarely three, above the axils. *Stamens* ten, all fertile. *Legumes* from ten to twelve seeded.

It is a native of the interior parts of Bengal, and from thence was introduced into the Botanic garden at Calcutta, by Dr. W. Carey in 1799, where it blossoms during the rains, and the seed ripens during the cold season.

Root short, central in the Botanic garden at Calcutta. *Stems* erect, slender, with many expanding, slender, ramous, from which many branches, height of the whole plant, in a good soil from two to three feet. *Leaves* alternate, bifarious, pinnate, from two or three times long. *Leaflets* from forty to sixty pairs, very small, lanceolate, mucronate, and smooth. *Petioles* villous with the upper edge crenate and crenulate, and a large flat gland at the lower pair of leaflets. *Stipules* semilanceate, acute. *Peduncles* common, a little above the axils, erect, each bearing in succession two or three small flowers, which are very small. *Bracts* one or two, one third the length of the leaves, or flowered. *Flowers* near the apex of the pedicels. *Calyc.* *Petal.* five, but the lower pair smaller than the upper. *Stamens* ten, all fertile, alternately longer. *Legumes* linear-semiculate,

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Page much compressed, suberect, smooth, from one to two inches long, containing from six to twelve
Carey or even more seeds.
Ed.

POINCIANA. Schreb. gen. n. 701.

Calyx five-leaved. *Petals* five, unequal, the highest longer clawed, more beautifully coloured, and fringed. *Stamina* long, ascending, naked, all fertile.

1. *P. pulcherrima*. Linn.

Shrubby, armed. *Leaves* bipinnate. *Leaflets* oblong, emarginate. *Racemes* terminal, corymbiform. *Claw* of the upper petal tubular. *Stamina* much longer than the petals.

Caesalpinia pulcherrima Ed. sp. Willd. 2. 531.

Tsetti-mandarum. Rheed. Mal. 6. t. 1.

Sans. Krishna choora.

Beng. Krishna-choora.

Tam. Kouri.

Common in gardens all over India, and in flower and seed the whole year. Plants reared from seed from the West Indies do not in any respect differ from those of India.

The trunk of this little tree or large shrub, when old, I have found constantly hollow, and occupied by a large red dark brown ant. From these, when disturbed, they issue forth in numbers, and by their bite inflict a severe and painful punishment on their disturbers.

2. *P. elata*. Lin. Spec. 544.

II Arboreous, unarmed. *Leaves* bipinnate. *Leaflets* linear.

356 *Caesalpinia elata*. Willd. 2. p. 532.

A native of Coronandel, where it blossoms during the dry season.

Trunk erect, though rarely straight, often as thick as a man's body. *Bark* pretty smooth, ash-coloured. *Branches* numerous, spreading much, the general height of full grown trees from twenty to thirty feet. *Leaves* alternate, bipinnate, about six inches long. *Pinnæ* from six to seven pair, opposite. *Leaflets* from ten to twenty pair, sessile, opposite, linear, smooth; about four lines long, and one in breadth. *Petioles* common, grooved on the upper side, smooth, and without glands. *Stipules* minute, subulate. *Racemes* terminal, corymbiform, simple, few-flowered. *Flowers* large, very gaudy, inodorous, yellow. *Bractes* small, one-flowered, caducous. *Calyx* divided to its fleshy base, into five, equal, lanceolate segments, which are villous on the inside. *Petals* five, inserted on the fleshy base of the calyx, of which the upper one is smaller, and deeper coloured, all nearly round, and much curled round the edge. *Filaments* ten, equal, ascending, afterwards recurved, twice the length of the petals, thick and villous at the base, inserted on the calyx, within the petals. *Anthers* incumbent. *Germ* sessile, linear, villous, one-celled, with from fifteen to twenty *ovula* attached to the upper suture. *Style* as long as the filaments, for some time after the flower expands modestly recurved from the filaments, which have then a different direction, afterwards ascending, when the filaments become declinate. *Stigma* small, turbinate.

CAESALPINIA. Schreb. gen. n. 703.

II. *Calyx*, base permanent; border five-parted, and deciduous. *Corol* irregular, five-petalled,
357 the upper one smaller. *Filaments* woolly. *Anthers* all the ten fertile, and open on their sides.

1. *C. Sappan*. Willd. 2. 533. *R. Corom. pl.* 1. p. 17. t. 16.

Arboreous, armed. *Leaves* bipinnate; *pinnæ* from ten to twelve pair; *leaflets* from ten to twelve pair, somewhat dolabriform. *Panicles* terminal. *Legumes* ligueous sub-trapeziform, from three to four-seeded.

Lignum sappan. Rumph. Amb. 4. t. 21.

Sans. Patanga.

Teling. *Beng.* and *Hind.* Bukkam. This is also said to be the Arabic and Persian name. *Tjam-pangam*. Hort. Mal. 6. t. 2.

Found in most parts of India, and its islands. It flowers in the hot season.

2. *C. Bonduccella*. R. Fleming in Asiatic Res. 11. 159.

Scandent, armed. *Leaves* bipinnate; *pinnæ* seven pair; *leaflets* eight pairs, ovate-oblong. *Stipules* large, and pinnatifid. *Bractes* lanceolate, reflected. *Racemes* simple, above the axils. *Legumes* armed, two-seeded.

Puticaruja. Asiatic Res. 2. p. 351; also 4. p. 276. and 11. 159.

Guilandina bonduccella. Linn. Lamarck, &c.

Globuli majores. Rumph. Amb. 5. t. 49. f. 1.

Coretti. Rheed. Mal. 2. t. 22.

Beng. Nata.

Hind. Katkaruja, Katkulija.

The plants reared from seed from the West Indies, proved to be exactly the same. The seed is a powerful tonic.

3. *C. oleosperma*. R.

Scandent, prickly. *Leaves* bipinnate; *pinnæ* and *leaflets* eight paired. *Stipules* subulate. *Legumes* unarmed, from two to three-seeded, and swelled at the seeds.

Beng. Umel-kouchi.

Teling. Noonee glika. Noonee means oil, oily.

II. This seems to me to be an undescribed species, has much the habit of *Bonduccella*. It
358 flowers during the wet season. The seeds ripen in March and April.

Stem and *branches* climbing, woody, armed with many small, sharp, recurved prickles. *Leaves* alternate, abruptly-bipinnate, oblong, from eight to nine inches long, and about four broad. *Pinnæ* opposite, seven, eight, or nine pairs. *Leaflets* opposite, from six to ten pair, linear-oblong, smooth, entire, about one-third of an inch long, and one-fifth broad. *Petioles* common, are frequently armed with some, small, scattered prickles, and there is generally a pair below each pair of pinnæ. *Stipules* subulate. *Racemes* rather above the axils, simple, somewhat shorter than the leaves. *Pedivels* diverging, about an inch and a half long. *Flowers* many, pretty large, yellow. *Petals* orbicular, the lower end smallest, and striated with red. *Filaments* woolly, alternately shorter. *Legume* smooth, oblong, obliquely-jointed, very protuberant at the seeds; about two and a half inches long, and one broad. *Seeds* two or three, oval, smooth, shining, hard, about the size of a large pea.

From the seeds, an oil is expressed, in some part of the country, which is used to burn in lamps.

4. *C. cucullata*. R.

Scandent, armed. *Leaves* bipinnate; *pinnæ* from four to six pair; *leaflets* from four to five pair, ovate, polished. *Panicles* terminal, and axillary, thin. Upper petal two-lobed and vaulted. *Legume* thin, smooth, membrane margined on the back, one or two-seeded.

A native of the Delta of the Ganges where it was found by Dr. William Carey, and by him introduced into the Botanic garden at Calcutta where it blossoms in February and March.

Trunk ligneous, stout, scandent, which together with the scandent branches are armed with numerous, strong, very sharp, dark-coloured, recurved prickles, which by age acquire a large conic base. *Bark* smooth, and polished in the young shoots. *Leaves* bipinnate, from one to two feet long. *Pinnæ* opposite, from three or four to six or seven pair. *Leaflets* generally four or five pair, opposite, ovate, entire, taper-pointed, firm, and polished on both sides, from one to three inches long. *Petioles* common and partial, round, smooth, and armed with recurved prickles. *Stipules* minute, falling long before the leaves are full grown. *Panicles* axillary, and terminal, composed of a few simple, ascending, rigid racemes. *Bractes* small caducous. *Flowers* numerous, solitary, drooping, greenish yellow. *Calyx* as in the genus, yellow, and smooth, size of the corol. *Cor* greenish, the upper petals two-lobed, the lobes large, and at all periods folded down like an arch, over the base, and the insertion of the stamina and pistil; lateral pairs nearly round, at first greenish, becoming yellow by exposure to the air and light. *Filaments* scarcely downy at the base, much longer than the corol. *Germ* short-pedicelled. *Stigma* obliquely funnel-shaped. *Legume* linear-oblong, thin, pointed and often twisted near the apex, smooth and unarmed, a thin membranaceous, scariose wing runs along the whole length of the back. *Seeds* one or two, smooth, light brown.

5. *C. Siwora*. Buch.

Scandent, armed, the tender parts coloured and glandular. *Leaves* bipinnate; *pinnæ* from twelve to twenty-four pairs; *leaflets* from eight to sixteen pair. *Stipules* ensiform. *Racemes* simple, leaf-opposed and terminal. *Legume* distaliform, tergid, two-seeded.

A native of Mysore, from thence Dr. Buchanan sent seeds to the Botanic garden at Calcutta where the plants grow luxuriantly, and blossom during the cold season; the seeds ripen four or five months afterwards. *Stem* and larger *branches* stout, and ligneous, climbing over trees to a considerable extent. *Bark* brown, and armed with very sharp, straight prickles; *young shoots* of a bright reddish colour, armed, glandular, and somewhat hairy. *Leaves* alternate, bipinnate, from one to three feet long. *Pinnæ* from twelve to thirty pairs, opposite, about two inches long. *Leaflets* from eight to sixteen pair, opposite, linear-oblong, smooth, entire; nearly half an inch long. *Petioles* common, nearly round, armed, and chiefly with three larger prickles at or near the insertion of the partial petioles, two of them below, and recurved; one above, and incurved. *Partial petioles* also armed. *Stipules* ensiform. *Racemes* nearly opposite to the leaves, and sometimes terminal, single, and simple, very long. *Peduncles* armed near the base; the rest and the diverging long pedicels dotted with many, clammy dark-coloured glands, interspersed with a few hairs. *Bractes* solitary, one-flowered, at the base ovate-ovate with subulate apices, caducous. *Flowers* solitary, pretty large, colour a bright yellow. *Legumes* tergid, of an irregular kidney-shape; acuminate, somewhat hairy; more than an inch and a half long, and about one inch broad near the apex. *Seeds* two, oblong, smooth, of a shining dark brown. *Embryo* without perisperm. *Cotyledons* two. *Radicle* directed to the umbilicus.

6. *C. sepiparia*. R.

Scandent, prickly. *Leaves* bipinnate; *pinnæ* eight pair; *leaflets* ten pair, linear-oblong. *Stipules* semisagittate. *Racemes* axillary. *Calyces* coloured. *Legume* unarmed, daggered, six-seeded.

The Mysore thorn, was introduced into Bengal from that country by General Martin, where it is now as common as it is in the Mysore country, and is used to make fences. Flowering time in Bengal the cold season.

Trunk and *branches* stout, and ligneous, spreading, or climbing to a considerable extent, if not checked; all armed with strong, sharp prickles. *Leaves* alternate, bipinnate, from ten to eighteen inches long. *Pinnæ* opposite, generally from six to ten pair, from one to four inches long. *Leaflets* opposite, from eight to twelve pair, subsessile, linear-oblong, rounded at both ends, smooth on both sides, about three-fourths of an inch long and one quarter broad. *Petioles* common, armed in the same manner with minute prickles. *Stipules* caducous, or a broad, waved, sub-semi-sagittate form. *Racemes* axillary, solitary, nodding, from the weight of the great number of large, beautiful, yellow flowers. *Peduncles* armed, and having often a small leaf or two below the flowers. *Bractes* solitary, ovate-lanceolate, caducous, one-flowered.

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Calyx with the divisions reflexed, coloured like the corol, and about half the size thereof. *Corol*, the two pairs of lateral petals equal, nearly round; the upper one much smaller, with a longer claw, all of a bright yellow colour. *Filaments* woolly below the middle, about as long as the larger petals, and with them inserted on the permanent base of the calyx. *Germ* oblong, villous. *Style* as long as the stamens. *Stigma* simple, perforated. *Legume* linear-oblong smooth, with a long subulate point. *Seeds* from four to eight, obovate, oblong, smooth, dark coloured, variegated, the size of a large pea.

This, when in full blossom, is ornamental and well deserving a place in the gardens of all such as are fond of showy productions. It also makes an excellent fence, and as such was much employed by Hyder-Ali in the bound-hedges of his forts, and other strong holds.

7. *C. chinensis*. R.

Scandent, armed. *Leaves* bipinnate; *pinnae* and *leaflets* from two to four pairs, the latter oval and oblong, both ends obtuse lucid. *Petioles* and *petiolelets* armed.

Introduced from China, into the Botanic garden at Calcutta, where it has now been for these five or six years and has not yet blossomed.

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8. *C. bonduc*. R.

Scandent, armed. *Leaves* bipinnate. *Pinnae* from four to eight pair; *leaflets* from six to seven pair, oval, lucid, mucronate.

Guilandina bonduc. Willd. 2. 534.

From Sumatra this very large species has been introduced into the Botanic garden at Calcutta without having blossomed, though in perfect health, and of great extent.

9. *C. resupinata*. R.

Arborescens, subscandent, armed. *Leaves* bipinnate; *pinnae*, and *leaflets* many-paired; common petiole armed on the under side. *Stipules* minute, caducous. *Racemes* axillary. *Flowers* resupine. *Legume* two-seeded.

A native of the Moluccas, and reared in the Botanic garden at Calcutta from seed received from those islands in 1798. It blossomed for the first time in the month of September, 1800, and ripened its seeds the March following.

Trunk tolerably erect, though rather too weak to support itself at its present age, every part thickly armed with numerous, short, very sharp prickles. *Branches* numerous, some scandent, some spreading or drooping; height of the whole plant at present about twelve feet. *Leaves* alternate, bipinnate, from six to twelve inches long. *Pinnae* about twelve pair, opposite, from one to two inches long. *Leaflets* opposite, from eight to twelve pair, obliquely oval, entire, smooth on both sides; about one-third of an inch long. *Petioles* common, round, villous, armed with recurved prickles between the pinnae on the under side, and a gland between each pair on the upper. *Stipules* filiform, very small, caducous. *Racemes* axillary, solitary, and generally simple, spreading, shorter than the leaves. *Pedicels* solitary, one-flowered, round, smooth, slender, about an inch long. *Flowers* resupine, numerous, bright yellow, and though not small, they are more so than any other Indian species of this genus I have yet met with. *Bractes* most minute, one-flowered. *Calyx* smooth, coloured on the inside; lower division of the border much larger than the rest; the base only permanent. *Corol* the two lateral pair of petals nearly equal, roundish, expanding, short-clawed. The superior one smaller, ovate-cuneate, with a curled margin, and on the centre a tuft of wool, coloured with reddish veins. *Legumes* oblong, thick, fleshy on the margin, protuberant where the seeds are lodged. *Seeds* from one to three, round, smooth, brown, size of a marrow-fat pea.

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10. *C. enneaphylla*. R.

Shrubby, scandent, armed. *Leaves* bipinnate. *Pinnae* and *leaflets* from eight to ten-paired. *Panicles* terminal. *Legume* unarmed, winged on the back, five-seeded.

A native of the eastern parts of Bengal, where it blossoms about the beginning of the cold season. *Trunk* and larger branches stout, lignous, climbing up and over large trees, and whatever else they meet with, armed with numerous, curved, sharp, black prickles, each inserted over the old woody parts, on a large, transversely oblong, subsolid tuberosity. *Bark* of the young shoots smooth, shining, deep green, armed with numerous smooth, sharp prickles. *Leaves* alternate, bipinnate, from nine to ten inches long. *Pinnae* opposite, generally eight, nine, or ten pairs. *Leaflets* from eight to ten pairs, cuneate-oblong, rounded at both ends, entire, smooth on both sides; from half an inch to one inch long. *Petioles* common, armed underneath; with many, recurved, sharp prickles; a pair of which is always placed at the insertion of the pinnae, and sometimes a single straight one on the upper side between them. *Stipules* scarcely any. *Panicles* terminal, composed of many large, ascending racemes, of numerous, beautiful yellow fragrant flowers. *Calyx* of five, subequal coloured, reflected, caducous divisions inserted on a permanent base. *Corol* papilionaceous: the upper three petals placed on the upper side resembling the banner, the lower pair resembling the wings, while the lower division of the perianth before it becomes quite reflected is not unlike the keel. *Filaments* ten, declined, woolly, alternately shorter. *Anthers* incumbent, brown. *Pistil* hid amongst the stamens. *Legume* unarmed, smooth; broad-lanceolate, thin on the back, enlarged by a membranous wing which is united by an elevated suture. *Seeds* five or six, oval, smooth, flattened.

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11. *C. paniculata*. R.

Scandent, armed. *Leaves* bipinnate; *pinnae* and *leaflets* three or four-paired. *Stipules* minute. *Panicles* terminal. *Legumes* obliquely oval, smooth, cuspidate, one-seeded.

Kaku-mulla. Rhe d. Mal. 6. t. 19.

Guilandina paniculata. Willd. 2. 535. *Amarek*. Encycl. 1. p. 430.

A native of various parts of India. It blossoms during the dry months of February and March. The seeds ripen in August and September.

Stems and branches lieuous, climbing up and over trees, &c. *Bark* smooth and green until the plants are several years old; every part lined with densely sharp, strong, recurved chesnut-colored awls which acquire in time the base like the point of the finger on the trunk and large branches of old plants. *Leaves* bipinnate, from six to twelve inches long. *Petioles* three or four jointed, canaliculate. *Leaflets* three pair, ovate-lanceolate, entire, of a firm texture, polished on both sides, from one to two inches long. *Petioles* common and partial, adnate on the undersides, smooth, repel, generally coloured on the upperside. *Stipules* very minute and soon falling off. *Inflorescence*, generally long terminal panicle, or compound raceme, and one or two simple, single racemes from the axils next the panicle. *Bractes* ovate-lanceolate, but dropping long before the flowers expand. *Flowers* numerous, pretty large, yellow and fragrant. *Leaves* obliquely oval, smooth, compressed, cuspidate. *Seed* solitary.

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Armed, suberose, with a long, weak, straggling trunk, and branches. *Leaves* bipinnate, *pinnae* and *lobes* numerous, venation pinnate. *Racemes* axillary. *Legume* from three to four-sided, twisted, and compressed to five or six-sided seeds.

This doubtfully named species is a native of the Island of Sumatra. From thence the seeds were sent by Dr. Campbell, to the Botanic garden at Calcutta, in 1796. Now, October 1800, the tree are about fifteen feet high, with weak slender trunks, and few still weaker subscapular branches, armed with numerous very sharp and what incurved, subulate prickles. It blossoms in October, and the seeds are ripe in February.

Leaves bipinnate, a four or more long. *Petiole* from a fifteen to twenty pair, opposite. *Leaflets* from twenty to forty pairs, opposite, tapering from the base to an obtuse point, smooth, firm, and shining, \pm above, half an inch long and a eighth of an inch broad. *Petioles* common, knotted on the upper side, and armed with small recurved prickles underneath. *Rachises* axillary, erect, solitary, \pm generally simple, suberect, rather longer than the leaves. *Flowers* sessile, small, very numerous, large yellow. Rightly streaked with red near the base of the petals. *Rachis* minute, entire. *Calyx* here the lower division is uncommonly large. *Coral* the two pairs of lateral petals nearly equal, and almost round, the upper one much smaller, deeply emarginate, crenate, having a long claw. *Filaments* woolly, alternately small and shorter. *Ligula* linear-oblong, swollen at the ends, and is probably two-tied. *Seeds* from two to five, hard, smooth, of a dark blackish brown, size of a large pea.

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It is found in the Buttle garden at ϕ 40° 15' from Sumatra where it is held in as much dread as the *K. teff* is in Abyssinia. ~

Fronds usually dry, but many soft, woody branches climbing up and over trees to a great extent. These are covered with dark brown *lusk*, and armed with numerous, strong, sharp, recurved prickles, the longest of them are generally in stipular pairs. *Leaves* alternate, bipinnate, from one to six feet long. *Pinnæ* from three to six pairs of pinnules. *Leaflets* from six to twelve, short petioled, alternate, oval, entire, smooth on both sides, from one to two inches long. *Petioles* decurrent, and *all the joints* armed on the underside with sharp, recurved prickles or spines, much like the leaflets. *Stipules* none, but a brown scaly gland in their place. *Flowers* very large, compound, or simple, from the naked ligneous branches, or from the axils, or they are terminal. *Flowers* numerous, drooping, very large, of an orange colour tinged with pink. *Bractes* minute, caducous, large before the flowers expand. *Calyx* subcylindric, the inferior division a little longer, base persistent. *Petalæ* subovate, the superior ones rather longer and more beautifully coloured, all are only a little longer than the calyx and inserted with the anthers a little above its base. In this species the greatest length of the calyx prevents the petals from expanding. *Fruit* seeds ten, alternately a little shorter, and zig-zag, with *Arthers* ovate, two-lobed. *Germ* obliquely ovate. *Style* the length of the ovary. *Sagittiform*. *Legume* oblong, thin, with a broad membraneous wing along the upper edge, this wing is sometimes folded the breadth of the whole and united to the swelling body of the legume by a suture which is somewhat elevated like the nerve of a leaf. *Seeds* from one to three or four, small, ovate, compressed, coloured and smooth.

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Unarmed. Leaves bipinnate; pinnae as far as ten pairs; leaflets as far as twenty. Panicles terminal, branched. Pedicels and triflorous, and 2 run very freely.

A native of the island. The figure is not seen.

gives them the appearance of a large terminal leafy panicle. *Flowers* middle sized, numerous, white, beautifully tinged with red. *Calyx* coloured, as large as the corol.

HYPERANTHERA. Vahl.

Calyx five-cleft. *Corol* irregular, five-petalled. *Stamina* unequal. *Capsule* superior, one-celled, three-valved. *Seeds* winged.

H. moringa. Willd. 2. 536. *Asiat. Res.* 11. 168.

Arborescens. *Leaves* supradecomposed. Half the *stamina* sterile.

Guilandina Moringa. Linn. Jacq. &c.

Anoma Moringa. Lourier. *Cochin Ch.* 343-4.

Mouringon. Rheed. *Mal.* 6. f. 11.

Sobhanjam. *Asiat. Res.* 4. p. 277.

Beng. *Sajuma*.

Tam. and Teling. *Moringa*.

Common in a cultivated state all over India. The leaves, flowers, and tender seed-vessels, are eaten by the natives in their curries.

A red flowered species, or variety is found in the vicinity of Malda, its Sanserit name *Mudhoo-shigroo*.

GÆRTNERA. R.

Calyx five-leaved. *Corol* irregular. *Petals* five, reflexed. *Germ* three-celled, cells one-seeded, attachment subsuperior. *Capsules* three, superior, each three-winged, and one-seeded. *Embryo* inverse, without perisperm.

1. *G. racemosa*. Willd. 2. 551. *R. Corom. pl.* 1. p. 19. t. 18.

Leaves ovate-oblong, acute. Two exterior petals oblong.

Antimucta. *Asiat. Res.* 4. p. 282.

Banisteria *Bengalensis*. Linn. *sp. pl.* 611.

11. Madub lota. Sonnerat. *N.* 2. p. 238. t. 135.

369 Molina *racemosa*. Lamarck. *Encyclop.* 4. 227. and *Cavan. Diss.* 9. t. 263.

Sida-pou. Rheed. *Mal.* 6. t. 59.

Teling. Vedal-tshittu.

Beng. *Madhuva-lota*, or *Madhubulata*, also *Mal tee*.

Found in various parts of India. It flowers during the rainy and cold season. The blossoms are uncommonly beautiful, and exceedingly fragrant.

2. *G. obtusifolia*. R.

Leaves oblong, obtuse. All the petals round, the lower two expanded, the upper three reflex.

A native of China, and from thence brought to the Botanic garden at Calcutta, prior to 1793. Like *racemosa*, it is a large, scandent, somewhat twining shrub; running over trees of considerable size. Flowering time the month of March. Its blossoms are smaller, less beautiful, and not so fragrant, as those of *G. racemosa*.

Flowers of five petals, the lower two, more expanded, the upper three completely reflexed, all elegantly fringed round the margins, the uppermost one has a rosy tinge round a yellowish base where two curved hornlets project in toward the stamina, the other four are white. *Filaments* unequal, ascending in a beautiful curve; the lower one much larger, and longer. *Germ* superior, three-lobed, each lobe crowned with one larger, and two smaller, semilunar, hairy processes, which in the fertile lobes become wings; each lobe contains a single seed attached to the inner and upper angle of the cell. *Style* ascending, nearly as long as the long filament. *Stigma* simple, incurved. *Samara*, rarely more than one of the three come to maturity, globose, villous, and of a soft chaffy texture, three-winged; wings lanceolate, scarioso, one of them larger, between it and the base is a small scar, the mark of the attachment of the style.

11. *Seed* single, round. *Integument* single, tender, brown, attached to the samara under the remains of the style. *Perisperm* none. *Embryo* inverse, yellowish. *Cotyledons* conform to the seed, unequal, and sometimes divided. *Plumula* two-lobed. *Radicles* oval, curved up, and pointing to the vertex of the seed.

ADENANTHERA. Schreb. gen. n. 707.

Calyx five-toothed. *Corol* five-petalled; a globular gland crowns the apex of each anther.

1. *A. pavonina*. Willd. 2. 550.

Unarmed. *Leaves* bipinnate; leaflets smooth. *Racemes* axillary.

Sans. *Koochundana*.

Beng. *Ructa-chundan*, *Runjuna*, which means red sandal, whereas we consider *Pterocarpus Santalinus* to be the tree which yields that wood.

Mandsjadi. Rheed. *Mal.* 6. t. 14.

Corollaria parvifolia. Rumph. *Amb.* 3. t. 109.

Found in various forests over most parts of India. It grows to be a very large tree with an erect trunk, and when old, dark-coloured scabrous bark; while young, smooth. The interior wood of large trees is of a deep red colour, very hard and durable.

Leaves alternate, abruptly bipinnate, from one to three feet long. *Pinnae* opposite, generally from four to six pair, each from four to twelve inches long. *Leaflets* alternate, short-

petioletted, from four to ten or twelve pair, oval, with the margins waved, smooth on both sides, from one to two inches long. *Petals* rounded, smooth, coloured. *Racemes* terminal and from the exterior axils, solitary, cylindrical, about a span long. *Flowers* numerous, small, yellow, fragrant. *Bract* minute and pubescent. *Calyx*, &c. parts of fructification as in the genus, only the petals adhere slightly at the base, and there the filaments are inserted.

The coloured wood of this tree is used for a variety of economical purposes. The smooth, oval, bright scarlet coloured, hard seeds are strung on a thread and worn by the women round their necks in many parts of India. The wood yields a dye, and is employed by the Brahmans after religious bathing in marking their foreheads; for which purpose it is obtained, by rubbing the wood on a wet stone.

2. *A. aculeata*, R.

Ar. procumbens, prickly. *Leaves* biinnate, smooth. *Legumes* cylindric, replete with a farinaceous substance, in which the seeds are found.

Prosopis spicigera, Willd. 2. 547. R. *Coron. pl.* 1. N. 63.

Sonn. *Willford in Asiat. Res.* 4. p. 363. Sir William Jones's *Sami of the same vol. page* 307, is very different; viz. *Mimosa farnesiana*, a plant he never intended for *Sami*.

Prosopis aculeata, *Asiat. Res.* 4. p. 405.

Prosopis aculeata, *Kon. Mes.*

Teling Chancel.

This grows to the size of a tree. It is a native of most parts of the coast of Coromandel, chiefly on low lands at a considerable distance from the sea; it is also found in some parts of Hindoostan. It flowers during the cold and beginning of the hot seasons.

Trunk scarcely erect. *Bark* deeply cracked, or a dirty ash colour. *Branches* irregular, very numerous, forming a pretty much very shady leaf. *Trich* is scattered over the small branches, in some trees wanting. *Leaves* alternate, generally biinnate, from two to three inches long. *Pinnæ* from one to four, when in pairs, parallel, and having a gland between their insertions. *Leaflets* from six to ten pair, obliquely lanceolate, smooth, entire, about one-eighth of an inch long, and one-sixth broad. *Stipules* none. *Spikes* axillary, several together, if from, rarely erect. *Bract* minute, round, covered, caducous. *Flowers* numerous, small, yellow, fragrant, axillary. *Calyx* lobed, five-toothed. *Filaments* inserted at the base. *Antlers* inserted at the base, yellow, which fall off soon after the flower expands. *Style* thick. *Stigma* simple. *Legume* long, pendulous, not inflated. *Seeds* many, lodged in a brown fleshy substance.

The seed of this tree is the only part used; it is about an inch in circumference, and from six to twelve long; when ripe, brown and smooth, containing beside the seeds a large quantity of a brown fleshy substance which the tree excretes. Its taste is sweetish, and agreeable; it may therefore be compared to the Spanish *Algaroba*, or *Locust tree* (*Ceratonia siliqua*.)

(GYNOETRIA. *Linn.*

Calyx four-toothed. *Corol* five-petaled. *Legume* fleshy, binate, one-seeded. *Embryo* centripetal, in perisperm.

C. pinnatifida, R.

Leaves pinnate. *Branched* flutiform. *Flowers* polyandrous.

Peta is the vernacular name in Sicut, where it grows to be a very large and useful timber tree. Flowering time March and April. The seeds ripen in July and August.

PETALOMA, *Schreb. gen. n.* 1750.

Calyx five-toothed. *Petals* five, the stamina inserted on the calyx. *Berry* inferior, one-celled. *Seeds* from one to four.

P. indica ferox, R.

Leaves alternate, obovate-emarginate, emarginate. *Spikes* axillary.

Kaul. *Kandl. Rhod. Med. vol.* 6. 1. 37.

Berr King.

A pretty large tree, a native of the Delta of the Ganges, where the spring-tides rise so high as to overflow the ground on which they grow. Flowering time the hot season.

Trunk straight, *bark* sedulous. *Branches* much round, erect, and ascending, with dark brown, smooth, bark. *Leaves* alternate, subsessile, obovate, emarginate, slightly serrate, almost veinless, smooth on both sides, and fleshy, about two inches long, and one broad. *Stipules* none. *Spikes* axillary, solitary, generally simple, about as long as the leaves, each bearing from six to twelve, alternate, small, white flowers. *Bract* s, a very minute one at the base of each germ, and two growing on the opposite sides of its middle. *Calyx* five-toothed; teeth rounded and inequally unequal. *Petals* five, inserted within the fissure of the calyx, oblong, entire, first expanding, then recurved. *Filaments* ten, alternately a little longer, about the length of the petals. *Antlers* ovate. *Germ* inferior, ovate, compressed. *Style* awled, as long as the stamens. *Stigma* acute. *Pericarpium* a small ovate, oblong, compressed, drupaceous berry, with a single linear, oblong seed.

The wood is remarkably strong and durable; it is much used for posts and other parts of the houses of the natives, but its chief consumption about Calcutta is for fuel, large quantities being brought daily from the Sunderbunds (low parts of the Delta) for that purpose.

I doubt if this can with propriety be considered a *Petaloma*. The habit does not by any means agree. It will probably form a genus.

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RTA. Schreb. gen. n. 725.

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Calyx five-parted. *Petals* concave. *Receptacle* of the germ impressed with ten melliferous pits. *Capsule* lobate.

R. gracilescens. Willd. 2. 512.

Leaves supra-decompound; *leaflets* oblong, the terminal ones obovate. *Petals* entire.

Arab. Sudal.

Sans. Somalya, also Brahmea.

Hind. Saturi, also Arooda.

It is I presume a native of Persia, and the western parts of Asia. In Bengal, it is found in gardens only where it flowers during the cold season.

MURRAYA. Schreb. gen. n. 717.

Calyx five-toothed. *Corol* campanulate, five-petalled. *Germ* two-celled, with two subpendulous ovula in each, attached to the top of the axis. *Berry* superior, two-celled. *Seeds* solitary, woody. *Embryo* inverse without perisperm.

1. *M. exotica*. Mant. 393. Willd. 2. p. 518.

Leaves alternately pinnate; *leaflets* from five to seven, obliquely obovate, oblong. *Corymbs* terminal, globular, crowded.

Chalcas paniculata. Meat. 68.

Camunium Sinese. Rumph. Amb. 5. t. 18. f. 2.

Mar-ama burifolia. Sonnerat it. 3. 192 t. 139.

Teling. Nuga golunga.

It grows to be a small tree, though in general found in the state of a large, erect, very ramous shrub, with a light ash-coloured bark. It was brought from China to this coast many years ago, where it continues to be cultivated in gardens; but I have found it very common wild, amongst the mountains in the Circars. It is from the wild plant I take my description. It flowers chiefly during the hot season.

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Leaves scattered, pinnate with an odd one. *Leaflets* generally three pair, alternate, obovate-oblong, emarginate, smooth, of a shining deep green, from one and a half to two inches long, and about one broad, the inferior smallest. *Petioles* glandular, round. *Corymbs* terminal, globular, crowded with pretty large, beautiful, pure white, exquisitely fragrant flowers. *Calyx* one-leaved, five-parted, glandular, divisions erect, acute. *Corol* five-petalled, campanulate. *Petals* lanceolate, spreading at top. *Nectary* a fleshy ring surrounding the base of the germ. *Filaments* ten, alternately longer, and larger. *Anthers* oblong. *Germ* superior, oblong, glandular, two-celled, with two ovula in each vertically attached to the upper half of the partition. *Style* thick, length of the stamens. *Stigma* large, glandular. *Seeds* one, or two, oblong, pointed above, flat on one side, woolly. *Embryo* inverse, and without perisperm.

2. *M. Sumatrana*. R.

Leaves alternately pinnate; *leaflets* from five to seven, ovate and ovate-oblong, emarginate. *Flowers* terminal.

A large shrub, a native of Sumatra, and from thence sent to the Botanic garden at Calcutta, by Dr. C. Campbell, under the name *Chalcas*; it is much thinner of branches, has larger leaves, and fewer but much larger flowers, than *exotica*, and when growing together most conspicuously different in habit. Flowers, and ripens its seed at various times through the year.

BERGERA. Schreb. gen. n. 718.

Calyx five-toothed. *Corol* five-petalled, expanding. *Germ* two-celled, one ovula in each attached to the axis. *Berry* superior, one or two-seeded. *Embryo* inverse, without perisperm.

1. *B. Königii*. Willd. 2. 519.

Leaflets obliquely lanceolate, serrate.

Beng. Barsunga.

Teling. Kari-Yepa.

Tam. Kamwepila.

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This grows to be a small tree. Is a native of the mountainous parts of the Coast, and is also cultivated in gardens for the sake of its leaves; they being a principal ingredient in the country stews called curries. Its flowering time is the hot season.

This tree is so well described by the late Dr. König, in the *genera and species plantarum* of Linnaeus, that it is unnecessary for me to say any thing on that head.

The leaves, as observed above, are a very principal ingredient in curries; and when they cannot be had fresh, are used dry, for they retain their flavour very well in that state, and are to be had in every market. They have a peculiar flavour, which I cannot describe; at first it is rather disagreeable, but most people soon become perfectly reconciled to, if not fond of it.

The bark and root are used as stimulants by the native physicians. Externally they are also used to cure eruptions and the bites of poisonous animals.

The green leaves are described to be eaten raw for the cure of dysentery; they are also bruised and applied externally to cure eruptions.

2. *B. integrissima*. Buch.

Arboreous. *Leaflets* entire, with long taper points.

Ban kancha of the natives of the eastern banks of the mouth of the Megna, where the tree grows. It was introduced into the Botanic garden by Dr. Buchanan in 1797; now, January 1803, they have advanced to the size of small ramous trees, and are at present in blossom.

Leaves alternate, petioled, pinnate, with single terminal leaflets, from six to eighteen inches long. *Leaflets* opposite or subalternate, short petioletted, obliquely lanceolate, oblong, waved, ending in long, fine, tapering points, tolerably smooth above, and somewhat villous underneath, differing in size, the exterior or largest above six inches long and two broad. *Petiolets* and *petioles* round, and a little villous. *Corymbes* terminal, decapound, large, ramifications villous. *Flowers* short pedicelled, erect, numerous, white, emitting a strong, heavy, offensive smell. *Bracts* very minute. *Perianth* five to six. *Petals* five, lanceolate, expanding. *Stamens* alternately longer. *Germ* superior, oval, resting on a fleshy receptacle. *Style* clavate. *Stigma* subrotund. *Berry* the size of a large pea, oval, when ripe yellow. *Seed* solitary, nearly as large as the berry.

LIMONIA, Schreb. gen. n. 720.

Calyx four or five-toothed. *Corol* four or five-petalled. *Germ* from two to five-celled; *cells* from one to two seeded, attachment interior. *Berry* superior, few-seeded. *Embryo* inverse, without perisperm.

1. *L. limonioides*, R.

Shrubby, armed. *Leaves* elliptic, emarginate, glossy. *Flowers* axillary, and terminal, subsessile, decandrous. *Germ* and *berries* five-celled.

A very ramous, well armed, rigid shrub, very like *Limonium campylophylla*, but always smaller; a native of Coromandel. *Flowers* in dense, corymbose spikes in September.

Stems axillary, solitary, long, straight, simple. *Leaves* alternate, short-petioled, reflexed, elliptic, somewhat emarginate, ending in a fine, and glossy, abounding in minute cells, and odorous like the leaves of the orange. *Stipules* sessile, about an inch and a half long, and three quarters of an inch broad. *Stipules* axillary, solitary, by the base of the spine subulate. *Flowers* axillary and terminal, in the subsessile clusters, small, pure white. *Bracts* minute, subulate. *Calyx* cup-shaped, five-toothed. *Petals* five, oblong. *Stamens* numerous, white, fleshy, cup, round the lower half of the germ. *Filaments* ten, alternately short, lanceolate, thick, and distinct, inserted between the ovary and petals. *Authors* ovate. *Germ* superior, two, very rarely three-celled, rarely three-celled with one ovula in each, attached to the middle of the parietes; cells distinct and thick. *Stigma* large, nearly round and clammy. *Berry* spherical, of the size of a pea, when ripe black, succulent, two-celled. *Seed* solitary. *Endosperm* single, thin and clear. *Perisperm* none. *Embryo* inverse, green. *Colytels* coniform to the seed.

2. *L. campylophylla*, Widd. 2. 571. *Coromandel*, L. N. 83.

Shrubby, armed with triple spines. *Leaves* simple. *Acorns* campanulate, antheriferous. *Trichospermum*, Walp. 1. 2. p. 554.

Limonia pumila, Burser, Cat. 113. t. 65.

Mal Narayan, Webb. 1. t. 12.

Plong, Adrien, 1. t. 12.

This plant is a native of Coromandel, extensive forests on the Coast of Coromandel, where it often grows to be a small tree, though elsewhere found in the state of a large shrub. Flowering time about the rainy season.

Trunk in a shrub. *Bracts* pretty smooth, of a greenish ash colour. *Bracts* numerous, very irregular, and very rigid. *Flowers* single, axillary, very strong and sharp; in some plants entirely wanting. *Leaves* alternate, short petioled, oblong, emarginate, smooth, firm, two or three inches long, and one or one and a half broad. *Stipules* subulate. *Stipules* axillary, short. *Bracts* subulate, small. *Calyx* five-toothed, five-parted, permanent. *Corol* four or five petalled; *petals* equal, oblong, expanding. *Stamens* exserted, each five-toothed; *testes* distinctly larger. *Filaments* ten; *ovules* resting on the back of the ovary. *Germ* superior, two-celled, generally four-celled, with two cells in each, attached to the sides. *Stigma* large, of the ovary. *Style* three or four-celled. *Berry* the size of a nut, very much black when done. The Telugu name, *Red* lim, generally four-celled. *Seed* generally solitary, that is one in each cell.

The flowers of the above described plant agree with those of *Melia*, *Trichilia*, *Trema*, and *Santalum*; their pericarps must be depended on to distinguish the genera.

3. *L. citrifolia*, R.

Shrubby, armed with recurved spines. *Leaves* simple, elliptically oval, entire, obscurely acuminate. *Flowers* axillary. *Bracts* ovate, few-seeded.

A very ramous, rigid, well-armed shrub of five or six feet in height, a native of the forests of Chittagong, and with the other armed species well adapted for fences. Flowering time throughout the year.

Young *leaves* polished. *Flowers* axillary, solitary, short, somewhat recurved. *Leaves* alternate, short petioled, elliptic, with an obtuse, somewhat lengthened point, entire, smooth, but marked with numerous punctate points, as in many *Arctostaphylos*; from four to five inches long, and from two to three broad. *Stipules* none. *Flowers* small, white, short peduncled, axillary. *Bracts* minute, about the insertion of the peduncles, and on them. *Calyx* five-toothed, having in substance marked with punctate points. *Petals* five, oblong, smooth. *Filaments* ten, distinct, short, inserted round the base of the germ. *Authors* linear, erect. *Germ*

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Page ovate-oblong, five-grooved, on the outside five-celled, each cell containing two *orula* attached
 Carey to the axis. *Style* thick and short. *Stigma* sub-peltate. *Berry* ovate, of the colour and ap-
 Ed pearance of a lime, even to the little green cells in the cortex. *Seeds* from one to four, sepa-
 II. rated by some few small fibres only, which are scarcely to be traced when dry, oblong, having
 380 the sides agreeing in shape with the number in the berry. *Integument* single, membranaceous.
Perisperm none. *Embryo* inverse. *Cotyledons* conform to the seed. *Radicle* superior.

4. *L. scandens*. R.

Shrubby, scandent, armed. *Leaves* ternate; *leaflets* lanceolar, entire, smooth. *Berries* three-seeded.

Sans. Luvunga-luta.

Lung-phool of the natives about Silhet.

A very extensive, powerful, scandent shrub, a native of the hills about Silhet and Chittagong, where it blossoms in March and April, and the seeds ripen in September.

Trunk or branches several from the same root, long, thick, stout, ligneous, scandent, armed. *Bark* pretty smooth and ash-coloured. *Thorns* axillary, solitary, strong, long, acute, and a little recurved. *Leaves* alternate, ternate. *Leaflets* lanceolate, entire, smooth, shining and firm, from six to seven inches long, having both surfaces marked with minute, dark green, glandular dots, or cells, though the smell, as in most leaves of this conformation, has nothing particular in it; when the plants are young, the leaves are simple. *Petioles* channelled, smooth, deep green like the leaves. *Peduncles* axillary, or from the naked branchlets below the leaves, each supporting from four to twelve, pedicelled, pretty large, white, fragrant flowers, in form of a raceme. *Calyx* one-leaved, cylindric, with the mouth cut into four short, truncate divisions. *Petals* four, linear oblong, fleshy, recurved. *Filaments* eight; the lower half united into a firm, fleshy tube. *Anthers* linear, incumbent. *Germ* conical, elevated on a fleshy receptacle, three-celled with two vertical *orula* in each, attached to the axis. *Style* cylindric. *Stigma* entire, roundish. *Berry* oblong, somewhat three-lobed, size of a pigeon's egg, pretty smooth, pulp of a resinous nature, and odoriferous, three-celled. *Seed* solitary, oval, somewhat pointed at the apex, covered with a single greenish-veined integument. *Perisperm* none. *Embryo* conform to the seed, inverse. *Cotyledons* oblong green, fleshy. *Plumula* two-lobed. *Radicle* ovate, superior.

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Previous to having seen the pericarpium of this plant, an incomplete description and drawing were sent to the Honourable the Court of Directors, under the name *A'onia spinosa*. The discovery of the seed vessel, together with its structure, &c. convinces me it cannot belong to that genus, and seems to associate best with *Linouia*, *Murraya*, and *Triphasia*, and no doubt belongs to the seed, and divisions of Jussieu's natural order Anacardiæ.

5. *L. pentaphylla*. Willd. 1. 572. R. Corom. pl. 1. p. 60. t. 84.

Unarmed, shrubby. *Leaves* pinnate; *leaflets* about five, subalternate, oblong, entire, smooth. *Berries* with one or two, rarely three, perfect seeds.

Teling. Gulvuga.

Beng. Ash-shouma.

A very common shrub every where, and in flower and ripe seed all the year. The small white flowers are sweetly fragrant.

6. *L. arborea*. R. Corom. pl. 1. 60. t. 85.

Unarmed, arboreous. *Leaves* pinnate; *leaflets* about five, oblong, serrate, smooth. *Berries* with one or two perfect seeds. *Teling.* Konda Gulvuga.

A native of the Circar mountains.

7. *L. crenulata*. R. Corom. pl. 1. p. 60. t. 86.

Arboreous, armed. *Leaves* pinnate; *leaflets* from two to three pair, oblong, crenulate; *petioles* winged. *Corols* four-petalled. *Berries* with from one to four cells, and one seed in each.

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Linouia acidissima. Mant. 380. Willd. 2. 572.

Tsjerou-katon uarigam. Rheed. Mal. 4. t. 14.

Teling. Torelega.

An elegant small tree, a native of Coromandel, Malabar, &c. Flowering time the hot season.

8. *L. pentagyna*. R.

Arboreous. *Leaflets* from five to nine, subanceolate. *Racemes* axillary, compound. *Nectary* short, crenulate. *Berry* with from one to five lobes, and as many seeds.

Teling. Chitreka.

A large timber tree, a native of the Circars, Bengal, &c. and in flower during the hot season.

COOKIA. Retz.

Calyx five-toothed. *Corol* five-petalled. *Germ* elevated on a receptacle, five-celled; cell two-seeded; attachment interior. *Berry* superior, five-seeded. *Embryo* inverse, no perisperm.

1. *C. punctata*. Willd. 2558. Sonnerat. it. 2. 181. t. 130. Sonneratia punctata. Syst. 1. 675.

Quinaria lانسium. Lour. Cochii Ch. 334.

Chin. Whang-pi.

A Chinese fruit tree, now common in Bengal, and various other parts of India. Flowering time the beginning of the hot season; the fruit ripe in three or four months after.

Trunk straight; *branches* numerous, suberect; *bark* pretty smooth, ash-coloured, that of the young shoots green, and scabrous. *Leaves* alternate, pinnate, with an odd one. *Leaflets* three or four pairs, nearly opposite, short-petioletted, obliquely oblong-oval, entire, of a firm texture, smooth on both sides, while the under side of the veins are scabrous. *Petioles* round, hairy, and scabrous. *Stipules* none. *Panicles* terminal, large, erect, composed of many, suberect, compound racemes, covered with rough, glandular excrecences. *Flowers* numerous, small, white. *Bractes* small, falling. *Calyx* inferior, cup-shaped, five-toothed, outside glandular. *Petals* five, lanceolate-oblong, spreading, concave. *Filaments* ten, rather shorter than the petals, recurved, inserted with broad bases round the bottom of the receptacle. *Anthers* roundish, incumbent. *Germ* superior, short-pedicelled, five-celled with two *ovula* in each, attached to the thickened middle of the axis. *Style* short, and thick. *Stigma* of five obtuse lobes. *Berry* the size and appearance of a gooseberry, skin tough, and replete with cells filled with a fragrant green balam, five-celled. *Seed* solitary, oblong. *Integument* single, thin, colourless. *Perisperm* none. *Embryo* inverse, green. *Cotyledons* conform to the seed. *Plumula* conical, bidentate. *Radiicle* cylindric, superior.

The fruit, and indeed every part of the tree, possess a peculiar kind of agreeable fragrance, which is something of a Terebinthineous nature.

BOSWELLIA. (R.)

Calyx five-toothed. *Coral* five-petalled. *Nectary* a crenulated fleshy, stamiferous cup, surrounding the lower part of the germ. *Germ* superior, three-celled, cells two-celled, three-valved. *Seeds* solitary, membrane winged. *Embryo* inverse, folioid, without perisperm.

Note. The genus is so named in memory of the late Dr. John Boswell, Physician in Edinburgh.

1. *B. thurifera* Colebrooke in *Asiat. Res.* 9. 317. and 11. 158.

Leaves serrate. *Racemes* simple, axillary. *Filaments* inserted on the exterior margin of the nectary.

Catarrum herantum Willd. 4. 769.

Catarrum odysseum Kuntze in *Reich. Arb.* 2. t. 51.

Sans. Salaci tree, and *Telugu* tree, the drug, or incense.

Beng. Salai the tree, and *Kanara* tree, or *Gandharus* the drug.

Telugu. Laban.

A large timber tree, a native of the mountainous parts of Coromandel, Bundelkhund, &c. Flowering time the last of March and April, and the seeds ripen about the end of the year. From the researches of Mr. Colebrooke, above quoted, in the 11th Vol. of the Asiatic Researches it appears that the *aloeum* or *Frankincense* of the ancients is the produce of this tree, and not of *Juniperus* as is asserted to the right.

2. *B. glabra* R. *Cronq.* pl. 3. N. 207.

Leaves smooth, serrate, or entire. *Racemes* terminal, subpanicled. *Filaments* inserted into the base of the nectary on the outside.

Catarrum odysseum Kuntze in *Reich. Arb.* 2. t. 50.

Catarrum laban Kunth in *Willd.* 4. 769.

Telugu. Gauda, or *Chittan*.

This as well as the first yields a resin, which is used as incense, and for pitch, in some parts of India. It is a native of the mountainous districts of Coromandel where it blossoms during the dry season.

BUCHANANIA. (R.)

Calyx five-toothed. *Petals* five. *Nectary* double; the exterior a crenulate cup between the filaments and germ; the inner four subulate bodies are one side within the former. *Germ* superior, one-celled, one-seeded; attachment from the bottom of the cell to the apex of the ovula. *Drupe* with a one-seeded nut. *Embryo* transverse, no perisperm.

1. *B. latifolia* R.

Arboreous. *Leaves* oval.

Sans. and *Beng.* Piyala, the name of the tree.

Hind. Poyar, Poyal, Piyala.

Sans. Chirika, the name of the fruit.

Beng. Chirongi, the name of the fruit, as sold in the Bazars.

Telugu. Charo munudaa.

Mowda, or Kat'mang, gummi of the Tamuls. It must have been the Telinga and Tamul name, which induced Koenig to call this tree *Mangifera silvestris*.

Lamson in *Buch. in Asiat. Res.* 5. p. 123.

A large tree, a native of the mountainous parts of the coast. It flowers in January and February.

Trunk striat, thick, and of a great height. *Bark* scabrous. *Branches* numerous, spreading in every direction. *Leaves* alternate, though sometimes three fold short-petioled, oval, oblong, or obovate, obtuse, entire, of a hard texture, pretty smooth, above scabrous, below softer, six or seven inches long, and about four broad. *Stipules* none. *Panicles* terminal, and from the exterior axils, erect, branched, toment. *Bractes* small, caducous. *Flowers* very numerous, small, of a whitish green. *Calyx* inferior, five-toothed, persistent. *Petals* five, oblong, spreading. *Nectary* double; exterior, a fleshy, ten-toothed yellow ring surrounding the base of the

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germ; *exterior*, consisting of four subulate bodies, placed on one side of the germ, and within the exterior ring; they are about as long as the whole pistil, and look like four additional styles. *Filaments* ten, equal, spreading, nearly as long as the petals, inserted into the outside of the base of the exterior nectary. *Anthers* ovate. *Germ* conical, hairy, one-celled, containing one *ovula*, attached to the bottom of the cell by a long curved cord, which takes nearly a turn round the ovula, and enters it on the middle of the opposite side. *Style* subulate. *Stigma* simple. *Drupe* size of a cherry, a little compressed, smooth, when ripe, black. *Nut* very hard, one-celled, two-valved. *Seed* solitary covered with a double integument. *Perisperm* none. *Embryo* transverse.

The wood of this tree is used for various purposes, and the kernels are a very general substitute for almonds, amongst the natives.

2. *B. angustifolia*, R.

Arboreous. *Leaves* linear-oblong, apex rounded.

A native of the south end of the Peninsula of India. Flowers in June, and the fruit takes nearly one year to come to maturity.

3. *B. lancifolia*, R.

Arboreous. *Leaves* lanceolate, obtuse pointed, lecid. entire. *Panicles* terminal.

A large, and tall tree, a native of Chittagong. The tender, unripe fruit is eaten by the natives in their curries.

WALSURA. (R.)

Calyx five-toothed. *Corol* five-petalled. *Nectary* double; *exterior* subcylindric, bearing the anthers in its mouth; *interior* a fleshy ring round the germ. *Germ* superior, two-celled; cells two-seeded; attachment interior. *Berry* one-seeded. *Embryo* erect, no perisperm.

1. *W. robusta*, R.

Leaves quinate-pinnate; *leaflets* lanceolate. *Panicles* terminal and axillary. *Filaments* distinct, (consequently the exterior nectary is not found.)

Uppling, the vernacular name in Sillhet, where it grows to be one of their largest timber trees; having a trunk seven feet in circumference, and other parts in proportion.

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It flowers in March and April, and the seed ripens in June.

Young shoots rough with scabrous specks, but void of pubescence. *Leaves* alternate, unequally pinnate, some ternate; from six to nine inches long. *Leaflets* generally five. The pairs opposite, from oblong to lanceolate, neminate, entire, smooth; from four or five inches long, and from one to two broad. *Petioles* marked with the same sort of elevated rough white specks that are to be found on the young shoots. *Panicles* terminal, and from the exterior axils, length of the leaves, much crowded, and very dense; their numerous ramifications scarcely villous. *Bractes* minute. *Flowers* numerous, rather small, and white. *Calyx* five-parted; *segments* nearly equal, small, and oval. *Petals* five, oblong, spreading, a little villous. *Nectary* a large fleshy crenate ring round the base of the germ, within the filaments. *Filaments* ten, broad towards the base, but not in the least united, tapering regularly to the apex, which is very slender; they are inserted under the exterior part of the nectary, and are alternately a little shorter. *Anthers* small, oval. *Germ* superior, ovate, two-celled; *ovula* two in each cell, attached to the middle of the partition. *Style* short. *Stigma* p-late. *Berry* oval, size of a small olive, resting on the permanent corol, calyx, and stamina, one-celled. *Cortex* rather thin, and bright grey. *Seed* solitary, conform to the berry, before maturity or when imperfectly ripe, a pretty large quantity of a clear, very succulent exterior envelope, or aril is found, but when ripe it is scarcely to be seen. *Integuments* besides the aril, single. *Perisperm* none. *Embryo* straight, inverse. *Cotyledons* conform to the seed. *Radicle* obovate-truncate, superior.

2. *W. piscidia*, R.

Leaves subternate; *leaflets* subternate oblong, obtuse.

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Teling. Wallursi.

Tam. Walsura.

A tree, a native of the mountainous parts of the Circars. It flowers during the cold season. Specimens of this, in the Banksian herbarium, are referred to *Trichilia*.

Trunk erect. *Bark* ash-coloured; in old trees deeply cracked. *Branches* very irregularly scattered, forming a thin head. *Leaves* alternate, petioled, subpinnate. *Leaflets* from two to four, alternate, oblong, entire, frequently emarginate, above smooth, of a deep, shining green, below whitish, from two to three inches long, and about one broad. *Stipules* none. *Flowers* numerous, small, of a dirty yellowish white colour, collected on small terminal panicles. *Bractes* minute, falling. *Calyx* interior, five-cleft, permanent. *Petals* five, equal, lanceolate, expanding. *Nectary* double; *exterior* cylindric, half the length of the petals, ten-cleft for two-thirds of its length; *divisions* emarginate, stamiferous; *interior*, a fleshy ring surrounding the base of the germ. *Filaments* ten, short, inserted into the notches of the divisions of the exterior nectary. *Anthers* oblong, erect. *Germ* roundish, sunk deep into the interior nectary, two, rarely three-celled with two *ovula* in each, attached to the partition. *Style* the length of the exterior nectary. *Stigma* large, turbinate. *Berry* oblong, downy, pulpy, one-celled. *Seed* one, large, oblong.

This tree has nearly the flowers of *Melia*, *Trichilia*, and *Swietenia*, but the fruit of *Muraya*: it may therefore constitute a new genus.

The wood serves for various economical purposes. I am informed by the natives, that if the bark in quantity is thrown into fish ponds, it soon kills the fish, which I believe is true,

for it is rare to meet with a tree that has not been deprived of its bark. They do not esteem the fish the less wholesome, and it renders them easily caught, as they soon float, probably before they die; as is the case when *castoreus indicus* is employed. This is the second species of fish poison, employed by the natives of this country, to enable them to catch fish, with little or no trouble. The fruit of *Gardenia dameltrum*, was the first which has been already taken notice of.

3. *W. ternata*, R.

Leaves ternate; *leaflets* narrow-lanceolate. *Panicles* axillary. *Neetery* gibbous, with divisions alternately rounding and bidentate.

Tan. Kaka walsura.

Telug. Chiuma-walhura.

A small tree growing on the sides of hills. It flowers during the hot season.

Trunk erect; *bark* smooth, rus. col. nr. *Leaves* alternate, petiolod, ternate. *Leaflets* narrow-lanceolate, equal, entire, above smooth, of a deep shining green, whitish underneath; from four to five inches long, and one broad. *Petioles* semi-cylindric, rus. coloured, two inches long. *Stipule* none. *Panicles* axillary, middle sized. *Berries* single, small, carious. *Flowers* very numerous, small, milk white. *Calyx* and *corolla* as in *W. viscaria*. *Neetery*, the *catagor* one gibbous, and having only the apex of every other division bifid; the intermediate ones, rounded, and a little shorter. *Interior* silvershined, with a large, high, callous margin. *Stamens* as in the former species. *Style* half the length of the gibbous neetery. *Stigma* large; apex two-lobed.

I have not seen the pericarp, but from the structure, and contents of the germ, I imagine it will be a one-seeded berry.

HEYNELIA. (R)

Calyx five-toothed. *Petals* five. *Neetery* cylindric with the anthers attached round the inside of its mouth. *Germ* two-celled; cells two-celled; attachment interior. *Capsule* superior, one-celled, two-valved, one-seeded. *Seed* ariled. *Embryo* inverse; without perisperm.

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1. *H. trijuga*, R.

Leaves unequally pinnate; *leaflets* three pair. *Panicles* axillary, long pendulous.

Kanyak asree.

A native of Nepal; from thence, in 1802, Dr. Buchanan sent seeds of this tree, to the Botanic Garden at Calcutta, under the name of *pykoushe*, where in seven years, the young trees were about fifteen, and twenty feet high, with near the habit of the Walnut tree. Flowering time in the Botanic garden, March; the seed ripens in October.

Trunk straight, in our young trees about as thick as a man's thigh. *Bark* dark ash coloured, and pretty smooth. *Branches* very young shoots marked with redness soon. *Leaves* unequally pinnate, alternate, from one to two feet long. *Leaflets* ovate, short petiolod, two or three pair, ovate, bluish, acuminate, entire, smooth, from four to eight inches long, and from two to four broad. *Petioles* round, smooth, swollen at the insertion of the leaflets. *Panicles* branched, less than an inch long. *Stipules* none. *Panicles* axillary, solitary, long pendulous, smooth, erect. *Flowers* numerous, small white. *Berries* single, carious. *Calyx* one-lobed, five-toothed, permanent. *Petals* five, connate somewhat spreading. *Neetery* subcylindric, shorter than the petals, half tenoned, division almost exactly the same, kind. *Filaments* scarcely any. *Anthers* near, each three-celled, covered with an dense point, attached to the inside of the division of the neetery. *Germ* superior, immersed in a large fleshy ring, two-celled, with two *ovules* in each, attached to the middle of the partition. *Style* short. *Stigma* large, nearly round, with a two-celled apex which is rather within the mouth of the neetery. *Capsule* round, the size of a small cherry, fleshy, one-celled, two-valved, opening round the apex. *Seed* solitary, round, invested in a coriaceous, thin, white, sacaceous aril, which, with the seed, as in the germ, are attached to what was the partition, now pressed to one side by the abortion of three-fourths of its original contents. *Integument* single, when recent orange, but soon changing to a chestnut colour, smooth, and firm, with a long white umbilicus strongly marking the side of attachment. *Pericarp* none. *Embryo* inverse. *Calyx* superior, small.

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The bark, leaves, and tender parts possess a considerable share of a peculiar bitter taste; and the cold infusions thereof, with the addition of a little sulphate of iron, become black; two principles very generally found amongst the plants of this natural order, which grow in India.

Specimens of another species were received from the Molucca Islands where the tree grows, but I have no drawing thereof. I however add a short definition below.

2. *H. quinquejuga*, R.

Arboreous. *Leaves* unequally pinnate; *leaflets* five pair. *Panicles*, the length of the leaves.

A tree, native of the Moluccas, with the perfect habit of a *Melia*.

EKBERGIA. Schreb. gen. n. 619.

Calyx from four to five toothed. *Corolla* five petalled. *Neetery* cylindric, ten-cleft, antheriferous. *Germ* superior, five-celled, cells one-seeded. *Embryo* inverse, and furnished with a perisperm.

1. *E. indica*, R.

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Shrubby. *Leaves* pinnate; *leaflets* grossly serrate. *Nectaries* ten-cleft to near the base. *Panicles* axillary.

Teling. Pooroodona.

Common throughout the Circars. It delights chiefly in the lower, sloping barren lands, about the bottom of mountains, where it grows to be a small tree. It flowers all the year round.

Leaves alternate, unequally pinnate, from six to nine inches long. *Leaflets* from four to six pairs, opposite, oblong, grossly serrate, smooth; the most exterior always largest, about three inches long, and one and a half broad. *Panicles* axillary, small, long-peduncled. *Flowers* small, white, inodorous. *Nectary* ten-cleft, cylindric; *segments* bifid. *Filaments* exceedingly short, inserted into the divisions of the ten segments of the nectary. *Germ* superior, five-celled, with one *ovula* in each, attached to the upper end of the axis. *Berry*, the size of a pea, round, smooth, when ripe red and somewhat succulent, five celled. *Seed* solitary, reniform. *Integuments* two; *exterior* hard, thin, and elastic; *inner* membranaceous, and brown. *Perisperm* conform to the seed, soft and juicy. *Embryo* a little curved, inverse. *Cotyledons* oblong. *Radicle* oblong, superior.

I have not found that this species is employed in any shape except for fuel.

SANDORICUM. Schreb. gen. n. 1751.

Calyx five-toothed. *Corol* five-petalled. *Nectary* cylindric, bearing the ten anthers in its mouth. *Germ* superior, five-celled, cells two-seeded, attachment subsuperior. *Berry* five-seeded. *Embryo* inverse, no perisperm.

1. *S. indicum*. Willd. 2. 556.

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Sandoricum Rumph. Amb. 1. p. 167. t. 61.

A most elegant tree, having a straight trunk, about ten or twelve feet in height, covered with smooth, greenish bark; the tree this measurement is taken from is in the Company's Botanic garden at Cabutta, about twenty-four years old, eighty inches in circumference, four feet above the ground, supporting a large, globular, dense head; it flowers in February, and the fruit ripens in the rainy season.

Leaves alternate, petioled, ternate, about a foot long. *Leaflets* ovate, entire, having the upper side smooth, except when young, and the lower one downy, the veins parallel, from five to seven inches long, and from three to four broad. *Petioles* round, when young downy. *Stipules* none. *Panicles* axillary, diffuse, shorter than the leaves. *Bractes* oblong. *Flowers* numerous, small, yellow. *Calyx* beneath, campanulata, five-parted; *divisions* rounded, downy. *Petals* five, linear-oblong, expanding. *Nectary* double; the *exterior* one cylindric, with a ten-toothed mouth; the *interior* one is one-fourth the length of the exterior one, enveloping the germ and base of the style, with its *mouth* about ten-toothed. *Filaments* none. *Anthers* ten, linear, affixed to the inside of the exterior nectary. *Germ* superior, five-celled, with two *ovula* in each, attached to the upper end of the axis. *Berry* nearly round, size of a small orange, slightly villous, when ripe yellow; *pulp* in large quantity, fleshy, acid, and edible, five-celled, but the partitions are often incomplete, when the seeds come to maturity. *Seeds* one in each cell, oblong, each enveloped in its own proper aril, as in the *guttifera*; *aril* replete with tough woolly fibres, which adhere firmly to the exterior, tough, parchment like *integument*; the *inner integument* brown, polished and spongy; attachment from the upper and inner edge to the upper end of the axis, as in the germ. *Perisperm* none. *Embryo* straight, inverse. *Cotyledons* two, conform to the seed. *Plumula* two-lobed. *Radicle* short, clavate, superior.

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MELIA. Schreb. gen. n. 724.

Calyx five-toothed. *Corol* five-petalled. *Nectary* cylindric, bearing the anthers in its mouth. *Germ* superior, five-celled; cells from one to two seeded; attachment subsuperior. *Drupe* with from a one-to a five-celled nut. *Seed* solitary. *Embryo* inverse, with little or no perisperm.

1. *M. azadiracta*. Willd. 2. 559.

Leaves pinnate; *leaflets* falcate. *Drupe* one seeded.

Sans. Nimba.

Teling. Vepa.

Beng. Neem, or Nimb.

Tam. Vepam.

Azedarach. *Burm. Zeyl.* 40. t. 15.

Aria-hepon. *Rheed. Mal.* 4. t. 52.

A middling sized, very common, beautiful, and very useful tree. Flowering time the hot season. It differs from all the other species known to me in having a one-celled, one-seeded nut, though the germ has uniformly five-cells, with one or two *ovula* in each.

2. *M. tomentosa*. R.

Leaves pinnate; *leaflets* ten paired, entire. *Thyrses* axillary, solitary, long peduncled, simple.

Mal. Barang bahee.

A native of Palo Pinang, where it grows to be a large tree.

Leaves alternate, pinnate, six feet, or more in length. *Leaflets* opposite, ten or more pairs, subsessile, lanceolate, entire, fine-pointed, of a firm, leathery texture, reticulated, and very downy underneath; exterior pairs largest, often a foot in length. *Petioles* round, very

downy. *Stipules* none. *Racemes* axillary, solitary, long-peduncled, thyrsiform, compound. *Flowers* pretty large, very numerous, crowded. *Bractes* subulate, downy. *Calyx* cup-shaped, almost entire, downy. *Petals* five, wedge-shaped, expanding. *Nectary* cylindric, nearly the length of the petals, the ten divisions of its mouth linear, and ragged on the inside; exceedingly hairy. *Stamens* as in the genus. *Germ* ovate, hairy. *Style* as long as the nectary, hairy. *Stigma* globular.

The ripe fruit has not been found, but the germ has five cells, with one seed in each.

3. *M. senapervirens*. Willd. 2. 559.

Leaves bipinnate; *leaflets* ovate cordate, gashed, with taper, entire apices, smooth on both sides but not shining.

Melia foliis duplicato-pinnatis. *Flor. Zeyl.* 162.

Sims Mulu-nimba.

Haud. Bakarja.

Arab. Ban.

Teling. Turka-vapa.

A native of Persia, now common throughout India. Plants reared in the Botanic garden at Calcutta from seed received from the West Indies, did not in any respect differ from our own Asiatic sort. It blossoms the greater part of the year in our gardens, and is perfectly distinct from *Azedrak* which is a robust, deciduous timber tree, and this a small, delicate, ever green, of short duration, compared with the other.

4. *M. azedarak*. Willd. 2. 558.

Leaves bipinnate; *leaflets* obliquely ovate-lanceolate, serrate, taper-pointed, of a deep, shining green.

Sum shu of the Chinese at Canton.

Melia azedarak. *Geert. bot.* 2. p. 474. t. 180. f. 9.

A native of China, &c. In the Botanic garden at Calcutta it flowers during the hot season, thrives luxuriantly and quickly becomes a large useful timber tree, of very great beauty. Its flowers are like those of the *Lilar*, and are sweetly fragrant.

5. *M. superba*. R.

Leaves bipinnate; *leaflets* ovate-cordate, serrate, acuminate, lecid. *Drupe* ovate; nut perforated with both ends.

A native of Sumatra, where Dr. Berry found it, a forest tree of immense size. In the Botanic garden at Calcutta where it has been raised from the seed, sent by Dr. B. it has, in six years from the time the seed was sown, attained the height of forty or fifty feet, with a stout lately trunk, of about four feet in circumference, at four feet above ground. Flowering time February and March, and the seed ripens in December and January.

Trunk nearly straight. *Bark* dark brown, dotted with small white specks. *Branches* generally tetrahedrous, their bark like that of the trunk. *Young shoots* naked. *Leaves* alternate, in luxuriant young trees tripinnate, when old generally bipinnate; from two to four feet long, (in *M. robusta* they are only from twelve to eighteen inches long.) *Pinnæ* from three to six pair, opposite. *Pinnules* ternate. *Leaflets* from three to seven pair on each pinna, generally opposite, subsituate, cordate, and ovate-cordate, crenate, on both sides serrate, from three to five inches long. *Petals* round, white young nearly. *Panicles* axillary, and terminal, round the base of the present annual shoots, large, ascending, very racemose, and of an ovate form, while young naked. *Flowers* numerous, small, of a dull white, and often very small. *Bractes* small, lanceolate, nearly caducous. *Calyx* five leaved; *leaflets* ovate-lanceolate, incurved, many. *Petals* linear, concave, recurved. *Nectary* subcylindric, rather gibbous at the base, ten ribbed, hairy on the inside; the ten teeth of its mouth divided into three, four, or five short, subulate segments. *Germ* five-celled, with two seeds in each, attached from their upper and inner angle, to the axis. *Style* cylindric. *Stigma* large, with a five toothed apex. *Drupe* ovate, the size of a pigeon's egg, smooth, fleshy, when ripe yellow. *Nut* oblong, perforated, at both ends; *axis* five-toothed round the perforation, five-celled. *Seeds* solitary, lanceolar, attached from the apex. *Perisperm* in small quantity. *Embryo* straight, inverse, pale green. *Cotyledons* lanceolate. *R. d. cle* oval, superior.

6. *M. robusta*. R.

Leaves bipinnate; *leaflets* obliquely ovate, polished, entire, or with the anterior margins crenulate, acuminate. *Panicles* axillary. *Drupe* ovate. *Nut* with a quinque-toothed apex.

A large tree, a native of Malabar, and introduced into the Botanic garden at Calcutta by Dr. Berry, where in seven years the trunk of the largest tree was forty-four inches in circumference, four feet above ground, and the total height forty-six feet. Flowering time March and April. The seed ripens in December.

Trunk very straight. *Bark* clean, smooth, dark brown. *Branches* large, not very numerous, but spreading considerably, their bark like that of the trunk, with some light grey, scabrous specks. *Young shoots* downy, with minute stellate pubescence. *Leaves* alternate, unequally bipinnate, from twelve to eighteen inches long. *Pinnæ* about three pair. *Leaflets* three, five, seven, or nine on each pinna, the pairs obliquely-ovate, and oblong; the terminal one bifid, all are smooth, or rather polished, entire, or crenulate, acuminate, from two to three inches long. *Panicles* axillary, scarcely half the length of the leaves. *Flowers* numerous, small, white, inodorous. *Bractes* below the ramifications of the panicles, solitary, filiform, and often very long. *Calyx* five-leaved; *leaflets* ovate-oblong. *Petals* linear lanceolar, recurvate. *Nectary* gibbous at the base; segments of its mouth minute and bifid. *Filaments* none. *Anthers* sessile, round the inside of the mouth of the nectary. *Germ* ovate, five-celled, with two seeds in each, attached from their apex to the aril. *Style* the length of the nec-

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tary. *Stigma* large, with a five-pointed apex. *Drupe* ovate, the size of a large olive, smooth, of a yellowish green within, when ripe, one-celled. *Nut* oblong, a perforation at each end, which passes through the centre; *apex* deeply five-toothed, thick and hard, five-celled, five-valved, for by age and exposure they divide spontaneously. *Seed* solitary, luccolar. *Integuments* two; the *exterior* one highly polished, black; the *inner* one membranaceous. *Perisperm* none. *Embryo* inverse. *Cotyledons* lanceolar. *Plumula* two-lobed. *Radicle* short, superior.

SWIETENIA. Schreb. *gen. n.* 723.

Calyx five-toothed. *Corol* five-petalled. *Nectary* subcylindric, bearing the anthers in its mouth. *Germ* superior, from three to five-celled; cells many-seeded; attachment interior. *Capsule* from three to five-celled, from three to five-valved. *Seeds* imbricated, and winged. *Embryo* inverse, no perisperm.

1. *S. febrifuga*. Willd. 2. 557. *R. Corom. pl.* 18. *t.* 17.

Leaflets from three to four pair, opposite, oval, and oblong, obtuse. *Panicle* terminal diffuse. *Capsules* five-celled, opening from the apex.

Teling. Soyymida.

Beng. Rohina.

Tam. Wond-marum.

A native of the mountains of India. It flowers during the hot season. The bark is a powerful febrifuge, and an excellent substitute for Peruvian bark, which was one of Sir William Jones's desiderata; see *Asiat. Res. vol. xi.* 180.

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2. *S. Chickrassa*, R.

Leaflets from six to eight pair, sub-alternate, obliquely oblong, pointed. *Panicles* terminal, diffuse. *Capsules* three-celled.

Beng. Chikrassee.

A native of the mountainous parts near Clittagong, &c. to the eastward of Bengal. Flowering time the hot season, viz. April, and May. It is a timber tree of great size, with a thick, straight trunk, and dark rust-coloured bark, which is pretty deeply cracked, but inwardly very firm and of a pretty deep reddish brown colour, which is powerfully astringent, but without bitterness.

Leaves alternate, abruptly-pinnate, in luxuriant plants often bipinnate, from six to eighteen inches long. *Leaflets* subopposite, from two to ten pair, subsessile, obliquely-ovate; with a pretty long tapering point, entire, smooth on both sides, increasing in size towards the apex of the leaf. *Petioles* round, with here and there a small scabrous speck. *Stipules* none. *Panicles* terminal, erect, pretty large. *Flowers* numerous, pretty large. *Bractes* small. *Calyx* inferior, small, five-parted, the divisions expanding, linear, wedge-formed, slightly emarginate. *Nectary* nine-leaved, subcylindric, rather shorter than the petals, striated; mouth most slightly ten-toothed. *Filaments* minute, inserted into the top of the toothlets of the nectary. *Anthers* cordate. *Germ* oblong, striated, a little hairy. *Style* just long enough to raise the large peltate. *Stigma* even with the mouth of the nectary. *Capsule* oval, somewhat pointed, scabrous, the size of a small pullet's egg, three-celled, three-valved, with double integuments, and a three-winged receptacle. *Seeds* numerous, winged and imbricated in a double series across the cells.

The wood of this tree is greatly admired for its beauty, being of a light colour, and most elegantly veined; at the same time very close in the grain. It is employed to make furniture of various kinds.

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3. *S. chloroxylon*. Willd. 2. 557. *R. Corom. pl. p.* 19. *t.* 64.

Leaflets alternate, from ten to twenty-paired, semicordate, oblong. *Nectary* a fleshy ring, with the stamina inserted round its base. *Panicles* terminal. *Capsules* three-celled.

Teling. Billoo.

Cing. Boorootch gata.

Tam. Mooddad-marum.

This is our beautiful East Indian, satin wood tree, which grows in mountainous districts chiefly, and blossoms during the hot season.

GARUGA. (R.)

Calyx campanulate, five-toothed. *Corol* five-petalled inserted into the mouth of the calyx, alternate with five stamina, and just above the other five. *Germ* superior, five-celled; cells two-seeded; attachment subsuperior. *Stigma* five-lobed. *Drupe* with from one to five one-seeded nuts. *Embryo* inverse, no perisperm.

G. pinnata. R. *Ind. pl.* 3. *N.* 208.

Teling. Garuga, or Garugoo.

Katou-Kalesjam. *Rheed. Mal.* 4. *t.* 33.

Beng. Joom.

A tree of great size, a native of various parts of India. It flowers during the hot season. The fruit is eaten by the natives, both raw and pickled.

TRIBULUS. Schreb. *gen. n.* 732.

Calyx five-leaved, or five-parted. *Corol* five-petalled. *Style* none. *Germ* five-celled;

cells about three or four-seeded; attachment central. *Capsules* or *nuts* superior, five or more united, thorny, many-celled. Cells one-seeded. *Embryo* centripetal, without perisperm.

1. *Leucogynosa*. Willd. 2. 563.

Prostrate amongst grass, &c. *Leaves* about five-pair, oval, hairy. *Nuts* two horned.

2. *terrestris zylensis*. Rurm. zegl. 1. 106. f. 1.

Sans. Gokshooraka.

Beng. Gokhoor or tokhooree.

Common on pasture land in many parts of India, producing flowers and ripe seed great part of the year.

JUSSIEU, Schreb. gen. n. 741.

Calyx from four to five-parted. *Corol* from four to five-petalled. *Capsule* inferior, from four to five-celled, opening at the angles. *Seeds* numerous.

1. *J. repens*. Willd. 2. 574.

Annual; floating by vesicles round the insertion of the alternate, obovate-cuneate leaves. *Flowers* axillary, five-petalled, decandrous.

Nir-carambu. Rhod. Mal. 2. t. 51.

Sans. Bhodhuangra, also Langulee.

Teling. Neer batsalla.

Hind. Kanehana.

Beng. Kesara-dam.

It is found in most parts of India, floating on lakes, and pools of fresh water; in flower during the rainy season.

2. *J. exaltata* R.

Perennial, erect. *Leaves* alternate, sessile, narrow, lanceolate, downy. *Flowers* solitary, four-petalled, octandrous. *Capsule* nearly as long as the leaves.

Catta-carambu. Rhod. Mal. 2. t. 50.

Beng. Buntang, or Lal-ban-bang.

Teling. Neer jaghe-indrapakka.

This species is perennial, it delights in moist places overgrown with small jungle. Flowering time the wet season.

Stem erect, when old woody. *Young parts* slightly four-sided, and downy. *Leaves* alternate, sessile, linear-lanceolate, entire, downy, from two to four inches long. *Stipules* minute, semilanceolate. *Petunckes* axillary, solitary, very short, one-flowered. *Calyx* four-cleft. *Petals* four, orbicular, clawed. *Stamens* eight, erect. *Capsule* four-celled.

MELASTOMA, Schreb. gen. n. 742.

Calyx campanulate, five-toothed. *Corol* five-parted, inserted into the mouth of the calyx. *Germen* five-celled; cells many-seeded; attachment to a coniform receptacle projecting from the axis. *Capsules* five-celled, involved in the calyx. *Seeds* numerous.

Note. All the species examined by me, have the seeds regularly attached to a coniform semilunar receptacle in each cell, vertically united to the axis, as in *Cibickia hirta* Gaert. son. 2. t. 126. I make this remark because Gaertner describes them to be nidulant; his seed vessels may have been old, and the receptacles decayed.

1. *M. pinnatifida* R.

Shrubby, in the tender parts, except the upper surface of the short-petioled, ovate-cordate, acuminate, entire leaves, covered with ferruginous, subulate pubescence. *Panicles* terminal. *Flowers* tetrandrous. *Calyx* with simple, obtusely four-angled borders.

A native of Palo Pinang.

2. *M. eritrita* R.

Shrubby, and the tender parts very hairy. *Leaves* petioled, lanceolate, from three to five nerved, entire. *Panicles* terminal; *flowers* octandrous; border of the calyx eight parted; segments ensiform, four of them minute, and elliptic.

A native of the moist, and shady parts of the rocky coast of Chittagong where it blossoms in April and May. It is remarkable for its great quantity of long, distinct, appressed, pale coloured hair, and large beautiful red flowers.

3. *M. pulchella* R.

Shrubby. *Leaves* short-petioled, lanceolate, entire; margins and nerves with a few appressed bristles. *Panicles* terminal; *bractes* cordate, bristle cinate. *Flowers* octandrous, in the bud, bristle-ciliate and ramentaceous.

A native of Chittagong.

4. *M. gummifera* R.

Shrubby. *Leaves* sessile, lanceolar, entire, scabrous, bristly, with three strigose nerves. *Flowers* terminal, triplex, octandrous, alternate, firm and jointed.

A large resinous herb, a native of many parts of India.

Back of the old leaves perfectly smooth, of the young very strigose; all round. *Leaves* opposite, short petioled, lanceolate, entire, three nerved, scabrous on both sides, not only from numerous, short, bristly hairs pointing forward, but also from a retined fulness; the under side of the nerves, and petioles strigose. *Flowers* terminal, generally three-fold, short-petioled. *Petunckes* very strigose. *Bractes* solitary, or in pair to each flower, ovate-concave, and falling off with, or soon after the petals, leaving the tube of the calyx for an envelop to the capsule. *Calyx* four-parted, very strigose; *bractes* cordate, acute. *Corol*

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four-petalled. *Filament* alternately enlarged with a second curved joint. *Anthers* recurved, linear. *Capsule* four-celled.

5. *M. ceruua*. I. R.

Scandent. *Leaves* ovate-lanceolate, five-nerved, smooth. *Panicles* terminal, long, thin, drooping, with the ramifications four-winged. *Flowers* octandrous.

A native of Chittagong. It flowers in October and November; and the seed ripens in February, and March.

The leaves in this elegant large climbing species that occupy all but the base of the panicle are rather long-petioled, remarkably large, often a foot long, and from three to four inches broad; with the nerves particularly large and distinct to the very apex; those close to the panicles are sessile, and very exactly cordate; the panicles are also uncommonly long, as far as two feet, or more, and droop elegantly when loaded with its profusion of middling sized, bright red flowers.

6. *M. ragans*. R.

Scandent. *Leaves* ovate-cordate, bristle-serrulate, acuminate, three or five-nerved; petioles and nerves hairy. *Panicles* terminal, large and decussated, *flowers* octandrous.

Beng. Juy-phutkee.

An extensive, beautiful scandent shrubby species, a native of the hilly countries immediately east of Bengal where its numerous, small, bright red flowers appear in October, and the seed ripens during the ensuing hot season. The young shoots, petioles, and nerves of the leaves are the only hairy parts, and but in a small degree, all the rest are smooth; the leaves are large, about six inches long, and three broad.

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7. *M. impuber*. R.

Smooth in every part. *Leaves* long-petioled, ovate-cordate, entire, three-nerved, (beside the marginal rib.) *Panicles* terminal, divaricate. *Flowers* octandrous. *Calyx* subcylindric, with the mouth obscurely four-toothed. *Capsule* hid in the bottom of the calyx.

A native of the Moluccas. The flowers in this pretty, smooth species, are uncommonly small, with the oval petals shorter than the filaments, which are all simple, and shorter than their anthers.

8. *M. cordifolia*. R.

Scandent, every part smooth. *Leaves* short-petioled, cordate, entire. *Panicles* terminal. *Flowers* octandrous. *Petals* ovate. *Calyx* with an ample, obtusely four-lobed border.

A native of Chittagong and Pulo Pinang.

9. *M. malabathrica*. Willd. 2. 592.

Shrubby, tender parts strigose. *Leaves* entire, broad-lanceolar, from three to five-nerved, scabrous, with appressed, short, sharp, flat bristles. *Flowers* terminal, and surrounded with ovate-cordate bractes, divisions of the calyx cordate, acute.

Kadoli. Rheed. Mal. 4. 42.

A large shrub, or small tree, a native of our Circar mountains, Chittagong, &c. It flowers in March.

Leaves opposite, short-petioled, broad lanceolar, from three to five-nerved, entire, scabrous, particularly above; about four and a half inches long, and one and a half or two broad. *Flowers* terminal, short-peduncled, large, red. *Calyx* and *Corolla* as in the genus. *Filaments* ten, yellow, five are short, tapering, ending in a crescent-shaped gland, in which the anthers sit; five others are alternate with those five, double their length, have a bend, with a crescent-shaped process on their middle. *Anthers* linear, erect. *Germ* hairy, five-celled, with numerous *ovula* in each cell, attached to their semi-ovate cuneate receptacles, which adhere vertically to the axis, as represented in *Osbeckia hirta*. Gert. sem. 2. t. 126.

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10. *M. decemfida*. R.

Shrubby. *Leaves* petioled, lanceolar, three or five-nerved, entire, smooth, except a few bristles on the nerves. *Flowers* terminal, decandrous. *Calyx* ten-cleft, and very shaggy, with long stiff hairs.

A native of hills on Pulo Pinang, in flower and seed in July and August.

11. *M. curva*. R.

Shrubby; all the tender parts triglose. *Leaves* petioled, ovate-cordate, from five to seven-nerved, finely serrulate. *Panicles* terminal, corymbiform, supra-decompound. *Flowers* decandrous. *Petals* cordate, ciliate.

A native of Chittagong.

12. *M. furcata*. R.

Shrubby, tender parts a little bristly. *Leaves* short-petioled, oblong, three-nerved, entire. *Flowers* terminal, long-pedicelled, decandrous. *Calyx* covered with bifid strigae, the segments of its border subulate, and deciduous.

A native of the Moluccas, a slender, delicate species.

13. *M. dodecandra*. R.

All the tender parts more covered with bristles than the lanceolate, entire, three-nerved leaves are. *Flowers* in terminal fascicles, dodecandrous, twelve segments of the very bristly calyx deciduous. *Filaments* alternately doubled.

A native of the Moluccas, and by far the largest-flowered species I have yet met with; when full blown they expand from four to five inches. The capsule has only five cells.

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GASTONIA. *Fuss. gen. n.* 242.

Calyx obscurely from eight to ten-toothed. *Petals* from eight to ten. *Germ* inferior, from

eight to ten-celled; cells one seeded; attachment superior. *Stigma* from eight to ten-rayed. *Capsule* ovalular, from eight to ten-celled. *Seed* solitary. *Embryo* inverse, and furnished with a perisperm. Page
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1. *G. palmata*, R.

Sub-arboreous, armed. *Leaves* palmate, serrate; *petioles* armed.

An erect, stout shrub, or small tree; every part well armed with numerous, short, straight prickles. A native of the moist vallies of Chittagong, where it blossoms in January and February, and the seeds ripen in May and June.

Stem, in luxuriant plants in the Botanic garden at Calcutta now three years old, straight, nearly simple, about as thick as our largest walking canes, from six to seven feet high, completely armed with numerous, small, straight and incurved prickles, toward the leaves, round, the top intermixed with appressed, ferruginous, stiff bristles. *Branches* only two or three from the lower parts of the stem, where it is thicker, and more ligneous, in every respect like the stem. Full grown trees in their native vallies, are from ten to twelve feet high, with stems twelve inches in circumference, bearing only a few branches at the top. The *leaves* round the top of the stem and branches are nearly round, alternate, approximate, petioled, palmate; from five to nine-lobed, from five to nine-nerved, of a hard texture, the upper surface pretty smooth, the under one rather rough; *lobes* lanceolate, acuminate, acutely serrate; sinuses round; the length and breadth from twelve to thirty six inches. *Petioles* often as long as the leaves; base somewhat sheathing with one bidentate, acute, stipular process on the inside; from thence to the thickened incurved apex columnar, and armed with small prickles; which are more numerous about the apex, and rammentaceous. *Panicles* axillary and terminal, composed of a few, long peduncled, simple *umbellules*; the whole much shorter than the leaves. *Involucres* a few, ensiform, ferruginous scales. *Bractes* solitary at the division of the panicles, sheathing, tapering, acute, ferruginous. *Flowers* numerous, pretty large, white. *Calyx* superior, small, with a sub-truncate margin, being only obscurely marked with from eight to ten denticles, clothed on the outside with mossy ferruginous down. *Petals* from eight to ten, generally ten, lanceolate, spreading. *Filaments* from eight to ten, generally ten, alternate with the petals, and about the same length, or rather longer. *Anthors* of two very distinct linear oblong lobes, which separate more at the base. *Germ* subsinate, from eight to ten-celled, with one *ovule* in each cell, attached to the top of the axis. *Style* short, conic, from eight to ten grooved, permanent. *Stigma* concave, with its margin armed with as many elevations, as there are cells in the germ. *Recept capsule*, nearly round, or curved with the remaining calyx, the size of a nutmeg, somewhat nearly, thin, and of a soft luscious texture, from eight to ten-celled, ovalular (never, by any mode yet observed, opening spontaneously). *Seed* solitary, conform to the cell, consequently very thin, particularly the inner edge. *Perisperm* conform to the seed. *Embryo* inverse, *total* two, lanceolate. *Radicle* oblong, superior.

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2. *G. sasurides*, R.

Evergreen. *Leaves* simple.

A native of the Moluccas, and nearly allied to Rumphius's *Sasura* or *Pseudosandalum*, *cal.* 2. *t.* 12. Here the umbellules are decoupaned; the first rays numerous; the second dichotomous; and the third many fold, and short.

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RHOIODENDRON.

Calyx five-parted. *Corol* infundibuliform. *Stamens* decussate. *Capsule* five-celled.

1. *R. coccinea*, R.

Arboreous. *Trunk* linear, coriaceous, hoary underneath. *Buds* axillary. *Bractes* ensiform, sericeous. *Corol* campanulate; *style* erect. *Capsule* ten-celled.

Burm. *Hort. in Pers.* *Bot.* Nov. 6. 359.

A large tree, a native of the mountains north of Babilkand, &c. It flowers in April and May.

Trunk from twenty to thirty feet high, in large trees about two feet in diameter. *Bark* suberosous, light, scaling off in irregular pieces, of an inch in thickness, and composed of numerous, reddish cinnamon coloured laminae of about half a line in thickness; the exterior one of a burnt brown. *Bractes* numerous, very crooked. *Leaves* alternate, about the ends of the branchlets, short-petioled, lanceolate, entire, sericeous, smooth above, hoary underneath; about six inches long. *Stipules* none. *Germ* terminal, indurated. *Recept* terminal, sessile, subglobose, much shorter than the leaves, crowded with large, beautiful, deep crimson flowers. *Bractes*, *envelope*, before the flowers expand, in briard, scrobiliform; large, of a shape from oval to conical, solitary, one-flowered clothed on the outside with much long, beautiful, sericeous, pale yellow pubescence; the *interior* two, filiform, inserted on opposite sides of the pedicels near the base. *Calyx* small, unequally five-toothed. *Corol* campanulate, somewhat oblique. *Borders* of five, nearly equal, broad, ratise segments, the innermost one more highly colored, if possible, and rather the largest. *Filaments* ten, shorter than the corol, unequal, declining. *Anthors* open with two pores at the top. *Germ* superior, oval-oblong, sericeous, ten-grooved, ten-celled. *Style* longer than the stamens, curved. *Stigma* large, infundibuliform, with a ten-notched margin. *Capsule* linear oblong, pretty smooth, and void of pubescence, ten-celled, ten-valved. *Receptacles* very thin, vertically attached to the axis, and projecting far into the valves. *Seeds* numerous, minute, somewhat winged.

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Colonel Hardwicke informs us that the wood is in estimation among the natives, for making gun stocks, or the stocks of their match-lock pieces.

To introduce this beautiful tree in the Botanic garden at Calcutta, many attempts have

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in vain been made; the seeds are exceedingly minute, and have always proved abortive.

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Dr. Rutherford, of Mooradabad, who has just sent me seed and specimens, writes that he had at last penetrated to the second range of Hills in the neighbourhood of Chipecu, and there had an opportunity of seeing this most lovely of all trees in its glory, and says, "On the leaves of the accompanying specimens, you will observe a substance encrusted like sugar, or honey. I was much struck with this appearance, for the trees on which it was first observed, glistened in the sun as if they had been just moistened with rain, and my surprise was not a little increased when I discovered that this substance was sweet as the most delicious honey. It existed in various degrees of density, from the thinnest varnish, to a crust of several lines in thickness; while from some leaves it hung in drops, that were sometimes soft and pellucid, at others opaque and solid like candied sugar; what is remarkable, the southern face of the trees only presented this appearance, nor was it observed in any but those at the very summit of the mountain. To us, parched with thirst, and exhausted with fatigue it proved extremely grateful; though afterwards, a somewhat different feeling was excited. On discovering that the underside of the leaves was covered with thousands of insects, of a faint green colour, and so minute as to be barely distinguishable by the naked eye, at first I supposed that the honied substance must have been a formation of these insects; but I was afterwards able to correct this notion, by observing that some of the stems and branches, which were hoary with lichens, were likewise covered with it, though no traces of the insects could be observed. The nectaries of the flowers were plentifully supplied with honey; but in them it was fluid, and transparent as water."

FERONIA.

Correa in Trans. of Linn. Soc. 5. 224.

Calyx from four to five-toothed. *Corol* from four to five-petalled. *Germ* superior, one-celled; *ovula* numerous, attached to five parietal receptacles. *Berry* spherical, covered with a hard cortex, one-celled. *Seeds* numerous, immersed in pulp. *Embryo* raga without perisperm.

1. *F. elephantum*. Willd. 4. 973. *R. Corom. pl.* 2. N. 141.

Cratogeomys vullanga. Kōu. Mss. by some written balauga, or balangas.

Capittha. *Asiat. Res.* 4. p. 280.

Anisifolius. *Rumph. Amb.* 2. t. 43.

Beng. Kath-bel.

Teling. Yellanga.

Tam. Vullanga, or Vola-marmu.

Eng. Elephaut, or wood apple.

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A large tree, yielding very hard, durable timber, found in most parts of India. Flowering time the beginning of the hot season. The germ is one-celled, containing numerous *ovula* attached to five parietal receptacles. The fruit edible, and much esteemed by many.

ARBUTUS. Schreb. gen. n. 750.

Calyx five-parted. *Corol* ovate, diaphanous at the base. *Berry* superior, five-celled.

A. herpetica. C.

Arboreous. *Leaves* ovate, entire, pointed. *Racemes* terminal, drooping. *Berries* many-seeded.

Found by Colonel Hardwicke, amongst the mountains on his tour to Sirinagur. See *Asiat. Res.* vol. 6. p. 360.

CERATOSTEMA. Juss.

Calyx five-parted. *Corol* tubular, subcylindric; mouth five-cleft. *Anthors* long-horned. *Germ* inferior, five-celled; cells many-seeded; attachment central. *Berry* five-celled, many-seeded. *Embryo* centripetal, and furnished with a perisperm.

1. *C. vaccinaea*. R.

Shrubby. *Leaves* subverticelled, narrow-lanceolar, serrate. *Racemes* axillary, the length of the leaves.

An elegant, very ramous shrub, a native of the Garrow hills, where it is called Kesaproom, the flowers have an acid taste, and are eaten by the natives in their curries. Flowering time April; the seed ripens in July.

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Branches and branchlets numerous, and very erect; the young twigs rough with the withered permanent stipule, like ensiform scales; general height of the shrub about six feet. *Leaves* tending to be verticelled, subsessile, narrow-lanceolar, serrate, acute, smooth, three inches long, and half an inch broad. *Racemes* axillary, the length of the leaves. *Flowers* numerous, drooping from the exterior side of the raceme, small, white, tinged with green. *Bractes* two, small, on each pedicel near the base. *Calyx* superior, five-toothed, permanent. The base is joined to the enlarged apex of the pedicel by a contracted articulation. *Corol* tubular. *Tube* considerably gibbous. *Mouth* five-toothed, and contracted. *Filaments* ten, inserted on the base of the tube of the corol. *Anthors* linear, ending in a linear, brown scarioso flat *arista*, as long as the anthers themselves, the whole shut up within the corol. *Germ* inferior, five-celled, with two vertical rows of *ovula* in each, attached to the axis. *Style* the length of the corol. *Stigma* five-lobed. *Berries* inferior, globular, succulent, the size of a small pea, smooth, of a greenish-yellow when ripe, five-celled. *Seeds* many in each cell, oblong, rugose. *Perisperm* soft, and white.

Embryo straight, cylindric, green, nearly as long as the perisperm. *Cotyledons* oblong. *Radicle* cylindric, the length of the cotyledons, centripetal. Page
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2. *C. variegata, R.*

Shrubby. *Leaves* lanceolar, entire. *Racemes* axillary, few flowered, drooping.
Beng. Julamoot.

A stout shrubby plant, a native of mountain forests near Chittagong, Silhet, and on the Garrow hills, where it blossoms during the cool season, when its numerous, most beautiful, large, variegated, fleshy flowers are highly ornamental, the seed ripens in July.

Branchlets thick, ligneous and of a stunted appearance, covered with rough, ash-coloured bark. *Young shoots* smooth, and coloured. *Leaves* alternately crowded about the ends of the branchlets, subsessile, lanceolar, entire, firm and smooth; from five to six inches long and one and a half or two broad. *Stipules* none. *Peduncles* axillary, but chiefly from the old axils on the two to three year old branches, solitary, or in pairs, very short, from five to twenty flowered, smooth. *Pedicels* much longer than the peduncles, smooth, clavate, highly coloured, pendulous, having the apex enlarged into a saucer-shaped receptacle for the germ. *Flowers* large, (two inches long,) pendulous, of a variegated pink and red colour, with the mouth greenish. *Bractes* some triangular scales at the base and divisions of the peduncle. *Calyx* superior, five-parted. *Segments* smooth, conical, and acute. *Corolla* one-petalled. *Tube* considerably gibbous toward the middle; the shades of colour appear imbricated, and acuminate; *mouth* five-cleft; *segments* taper, rather dense, and greenish. *Filaments* ten, short, scarioso, sometimes slightly united at the base, inserted partly on the crown of the germ, and the base of the tube of the corolla on the inside. *Athers* linear, of a bright rust colour, two-celled, crowned with a very long, scarioso, bright, gold coloured horn, which reaches to the mouth of the corolla, and united thir whole length into a tube round the style. *Germ* inferior, urn-shaped, five-celled, with many *ovula* in each, attached to the axis. *Style* the length of the corolla. *Stigma* five-lobed. *Berrea* inferior, turbinate, crowned with the permanent calyx, the size of a small cherry, succulent; when ripe the colour is a mixture of red and yellow, five-celled. *Seeds* many, linear-oblong, inserted as in the germ. *Integument* single. *Perisperm* conform to the seed, soft, and clammy. *Embryo* nearly straight, cylindric. *Cotyledons* two. *Radicle* columnar, apex at the umbilicus (centripetal.)

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STYRAX, Schreb. gen. n. 753.

Calyx five-toothed. *Corolla* one-petalled, five-cleft. *Germ* superior, one-celled, many-seeded; attachment inferior. *Drupe* dry; not one or two-seeded. *Embryo* erect, and furnished with a perisperm. II.
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1. *S. serrulata, R.*

Leaves oblong, acuminate, serrulate, smooth. *Racemes* terminal, simple.

Beng. Koom janueva.

A small tree, a native of Chittagong, where it blossoms in March, and the seed ripens in October.

Branchlets alternate, the extreme tender parts only villous, with a little, minute, stellate pubescence. *Leaves* alternate, short petioled, broad ovate-lanceolate, serrulate, acuminate, while young somewhat villous underneath, about three inches long, and from one to one and a half broad. *Stipules* none. *Racemes* terminal, generally on very short lateral branchlets, solitary, simple, shorter than the leaves. *Peduncles* and *pedicels* villous. *Flowers* pretty large, alternate; besides those which occupy the racemes there are two, or three, on pretty long, recurvate, proper peduncles, in each of the exterior axils. *Bractes* subulate, villous. *Calyx* campanulate; *mouth* repand-dentate, the outside and margins villous. *Corolla* one-petalled. *Tube* short, cylindric. *Border* six-cleft; *divisions* lanceolate, villous on the outside. *Filaments* ten, inserted into the mouth of the tube of the corolla, and there broad and woolly. *Athers* linear, erect. *Germ* superior, ovate, villous, one-celled, containing a number (from ten to fifteen) of seeds attached to a receptacle, which rises but little above the bottom of the cell, and is also in some measure attached to the sides of the germ by three partial partitions, in short, semi-trilocular. *Style* the length of the stamina, smooth. *Stigma* obscurely three-lobed. *Drupe* or *capsule* superior, ovate, the size of a small nutmeg, clothed with short, soft, grey, thin, and rather bristly, pubescence, one-celled, when ripe, splitting irregularly from the base, into two, three, or four irregular portions. *Nuts* or *seeds* generally from one to four, consequently their shape varies much, attached as in the germ. *Integuments* two; the exterior one somewhat uniform, pretty smooth, dark brown, the interior one membranaceous. *Perisperm* conform to the seed, of a firm texture, and dull whitish grey colour. *Embryo* erect, nearly as long as the perisperm. *Cotyledons* ovate-lanceolate. *Radicle* oblong, inferior.

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2. *S. benjoin, Willd. 2. 623. Dryand. in Phil. Trans. 77. 308. t. 12.*

Leaves alternate, oblong, tapering to an obtuse point; *racemes* (panicle,) axillary, compound, not villous, one-seeded.

Benjamin, or Benzoin, *Marsden's Sumatra, p. 123.*

When the Bengalee, and Arabic name of the resin, though in fact this name ought to be applied to the resin of my *Boswellia thurifera*, which is the real *olibanum* or Frankincense, of the ancients.

INOCARTUS.

Calyx bidentate. *Corolla* infundibuliform; five-cleft. *Stamina* in a double series from the

Page tube. *Germ* superior; one-celled; one-seeded; attachment superior. *Drupe* one-seeded. *Em-*
 Carey *bryo* inverse; no perisperm.

Ed. 1. *edulis*. *Flora* suppl. 239.

Gajanus. *Rumph. Amb.* 1. p. 170. t. 65.

A native of the Molucca Islands, and from thence introduced into the Botanic garden at Calcutta in 1798, where in ten years the largest of them was twenty-five or thirty feet high; they blossom during the hot season, and ripen their fruit in August and September.

- II. *Trunk* straight. *Bark* smooth; of a greenish-ash colour. *Branches* spreading with nu-
 417 merous, bifarious, flexuose, beautifully drooping branchlets. *Leaves* alternate, bifarious, short-petioled, permanent, oblong, emarginate, entire, both sides polished, and of a deep shining green colour; from six to twelve inches long, and about three or four broad. *Stipules* minute, caducous. *Spikes* axillary, sessile, solitary, or in pairs, much shorter than the leaves. In the Bengal plant smooth. *Flowers* numerous, small, very pale yellow, fragrant. *Calyx* bilabiate. *Corol* funnel-shaped. *Border* five-cleft; *segments* lanceolate. *Filaments* ten, in a double series, hid in the tube, and inserted into it. *Anthers* oval, those of the upper series even with the mouth of the tube of the corol. *Germ* superior, oval, one-celled, containing one-seed, attached to the top of the cell, immediately under the stigma, for there is no style. *Drupe* obliquely oval, the size of a goose's egg, a little compressed laterally, smooth, when ripe yellow, and of a tough fibrous texture, one-celled, two-valved, opening round the margin into two equal portions. *Nut* solitary, thick, two-valved, one-celled, and of a hard, tough fibrous consistence. *Seed* single, conform to the nut, and attached to it immediately under the stigma. *Integuments* two, the exterior one brown, firmer and thicker than the inner one, and beautifully marked with numerous, ramous, veins; the inner one membranaceous. *Perisperm* none. *Embryo* inverse. *Cotyledons* two, conform to the seed, amygdaline. *Plumula*, in seeds beginning to vegetate, it consists of several imbricate series. *Radicule* superior, cylindric, and lodged immediately within the umbilicus, under the stigma.

The rapid growth of this very beautiful, ever green tree, and the elegant shape of its spreading, dense crown of deep green foliage, renders it one of the most ornamental presents Bengal has got from the Molucca Islands. The kernel is certainly edible, but by no means palatable. As yet I can say nothing of the quality of the timber.

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CASUARIA. Schreb. *gen. n.* 756.

Calyx five-leaved. *Corol* none. *Nectarial* filaments eight, or ten, distinct, and alternate, with the same number of stamens. *Germ* superior, one-celled, many-seeded, attachment parietal. *Capsule* berried, three-valved, one-celled. *Seeds* nidulent. *Embryo* in some centripetal, in others centrifugal, and between those directions, with a perisperm.

1. *C. rareca*. *R.*

Shrubby. *Leaves* linear-oblong, and lanceolate, very finely serrulate. *Flowers* axillary, crowded, octandrous. *Stamina* and *nectaries* on the bowl of the one-leaved calyx.

Varca. *Gart. sem.* 1. p. 290. t. 60.

Tetabechem the vernacular name in Silhet, where it is indigenous; it flowers in May, and the seed ripens in September and October. *Young shoots* straight, rather angular, and somewhat hairy. *Leaves* alternate, bifarious, short-petioled, linear-oblong, and lanceolate, very finely, and acutely serrulate, a little hairy underneath; from three to six inches long, and from one to two broad. *Stipules* cordate, villous. *Peduncles* axillary, crowded, short, one-flowered, the insertions embraced by many, small, scarioso bractes. *Flowers* small, of a greenish grey colour. *Calyx* one-leaved, bowl-shaped, the border divided into five orbicular segments. *Nectarial* scales broad, short, and hairy, inserted alternately with the filaments, into the middle of the tube of the calyx. *Filaments* eight, short, slightly united to the nectarial scales. *Anthers* cordate. *Germ* superior, ovate, one-celled, containing several *ovula* attached to three equidistant portions of the middle of the ovarium. *Style* short. *Stigma* capitate. *Capsule* superior, oval, the size of a french bean, smooth, one-celled, three-valved, opening from the apex; the edge of the valves elevated. *Seeds* generally six, oblong, attached to the middle of the valves, enveloped in a little succulent aril, which dries into Gartner's partial cells. *Integuments* two; the exterior one thin and white; the interior one firmer and brownish. *Perisperm* conform to the seed, oily. *Embryo* green, shorter than the perisperm, straight. *Cotyledons* cordate. *Radicule* cylindric, centrifugal.

2. *C. glomerata*. *R.*

Shrubby. *Leaves* bifurious, ovate-lanceolate, acutely serrulate, smooth. *Flowers* axillary; peduncled, crowded, octandrous. *Capsules* berried, two-valved, five-seeded.

Looorjoor the vernacular name in Silhet where it is found indigenous in the forests. Flowering in December, and the seed ripening in March.

Trunk short, dividing soon into many, nearly erect, smooth branches and branchlets. *Leaves* bifarious, short-petioled, from ovate to ovate-lanceolate, sharply serrulate, smooth on both sides, from two to four inches long, and one and a half broad. *Stipules*, a brown downy scale, on each side of the insertion of the leaves. *Flowers* axillary, very numerous, small, of a greenish-yellow, each with a distinct peduncle. *Calyx* five-leaved. *Corol* none. *Nectary* of eight hairy filaments, alternate with, and shorter than those of the stamens. *Filaments* eight, incurved. *Anthers* cordate. *Germ* superior, ovate, one-celled, containing a few, from four to six, *ovula* attached oppositely to the inside of the cell near the middle. *Style* rather shorter than the stamens. *Stigma* large, subpetate. *Capsule* berried, oblong, fleshy, somewhat ventricose, the size of a very small olive, one-celled, two-valved. *Seeds* generally from three to six

attached in the germ, nearly round, invested in a small portion of a red, soft aril. *Integuments* two, the *external* one thin, but firm like parchment, and white; the *interior* one membranaceous. *Perisperm* conform to the seed. *Embryo* straight. *Cotyledons* two, cordate, green. *Radiols* directly opposite to the umbilicus, & utripetal.

3, *C. ovalis*. *Wald.* 2, 62).

Arboreal. *Leaves* alternate, bifarious, ovate-oblong, serrulate. *Flowers* axillary, crowded, octandrous. *Calyx* five-leaved.

Stamens and nectaries distinct.

Anavinga. *Rheol. Med.* 4. t. 19.

A pretty large tree, with an erect trunk, and numerous spreading and drooping branches, and branchlets. Found in the garden of Mr. Cowper on the banks of the Hoogly just below Calcutta, and was in full blossom in March, the old leaves were then falling, and the new ones just beginning to appear.

Leaves alternate, bilobed, drooping, ovate-oblong, and oblong serrulate, downy underneath. *Petioles* short, round, villous. *Stipules* small, villous, caducous. *Flowers* axillary, or from the old axills of the now leafless branchlets, much crowded into globular heads, small, of a pale green. *Pedicels* short, one flowered, surrounded at their insertions with numerous, short, chaffy, villous involucres; these, when the flowers are removed, form a round chaffy receptacle, like that of many of the *Agave* flowers. *Calyx* five-lobed; *leaflets* ovate, villous. *Corolla* none. *Nectaries* eight subulate, ciliate bodies, distinct from and alternate with the antheriferous filaments, and about half their length. *Thyanths* eight, subulate, rather shorter than the calyx. *Anthers* two-lobed, on the anthers or the filaments being touched, or otherwise irritated, they immediately expand and approach the base of the stigma, by means of an articulation at the base of the filament, which elicits of this motion. *Germ* above ovate. *Style* the length of the stamens, villous. *Stigma* large, somewhat three-lobed,

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The mature fruit has not been seen.

4. *C. glutra*. R.

Arborescent. *Leaves* bitarions, alternate, drooping, ovate-lanceolate, slightly and remotely serrulate, smooth. *Flowers* axillary, dendrous. *Stamens* and *nectaries* inserted distinctly from each other.

Of this there is a single small tree in the Botanic garden at Calcutta, raised from seed from the Mdivoo Islands; it is in flower most part of the year, but never produces fruit, yet the flowers are in perfect hermaphrodites. The trees are now above ten years old, with a straight trunk, up through the Evergreen, or rather drooping branches to the very top of the little tree.

5. C , h constant, R .

Leaves sessile, alternate, oblong, serrate, downy. *Flowers* axillary, octandrous. *Stamens* and *nectaries* united at the base.

7. *Long, George* 1890.

A small handsome tree, a native of most of the Circars, but not abundant. It flowers about the beginning of the hot season.

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6. C is not $\leq R$.

Leaves alternate, oblong, entire, smooth. *Flowers* axillary, octandrous. *Stamina* and *nectaries* united to the base.

1. Verknüpfung: $K^l = l, M^l, 5, l, 50$, seems to be this plant.

U. v. Kumbh-jung-ra.

The leaves are eaten in stews by the natives. The roots are purgative, and as such used by the hill people.

I have, with out success, tried to extract a good colour from the red vidus of these plants.

AQUILARIA. Schr b. gen. n. 1753.

A. 1772. R.

Laurea b. c. d. v. *l* = *l* b. b. c. d. sub = 76.

See *U. croceothorax* for the name of this incense, or Aloe wood.

II = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840,

Arab Aydi i Aydi gin, Yell njoni, &c.

P. m. *Andropogon*, Old, or Old Hindoo.

E. y. *Agallochum*, or *Alcornoque* wood.

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An immense tree, a native of the mountainous tracts East and South East from Silhet, in about the latitude of twenty-four and twenty five north. Flowering time the month of April; the seed ripens in August.

There can be little, or no doubt, that this is the tree which furnishes the real Calambac or Agallochin of the ancients, and there seems more reason to think that it was carried to China from our eastern frontier, than to suppose it was carried from Cochia China, or any other country in the vicinity of China, where it has always been in great demand. Small quantities are sometimes imported into Calcutta by sea, from the eastward; but such is always deemed inferior to that of Silhet. Thriving plants of the Goro de Malacca received from that place, are now in the Botanic garden and so exactly like plants of the same age and size of our species, that they cannot be distinguished. But for proof positive of their being the same, we must wait till the Malacca plants blossom, and ripen their fruit, or till good specimens that can be depended on, in those states are obtained (and they are promised;) till then we may be allowed to consider *A. ovata*, Willd. 2. 624. as another species of the same genus.

HARDWICKIA. R.

Calyx none. *Corol* from four to five-petalled. *Legume* capsular, one-seeded.

1. *H. binata*, R.

Leaves binate; *leaflets* emicordate.

Tim. Acha. alt-marum.

11. 424 This elegant tree is found indigenous on the mountains of the coast of Coromandel, where it grows to a large size, and yields timber of an excellent quality for a variety of uses.

Trunk tolerably straight. *Bark* deeply cracked. *Branches* numerous, spreading in every direction, with bifurcous, alternate, slender, smooth, waving, drooping branchlets. *Leaves* alternate, bifurcous, petiolated, binate, with a minute bristle between them. *Leaflets* sessile, of a shape between semi-cordate and reniform, entire, very smooth on both sides, while young tinged with red, slightly marked with three or four nerves, from one to three inches long, and a little more than half of that in breadth. *Petioles* round, smooth, about one-fourth or one-third the length of the leaves. *Stipules* small, cordate, caducous. *Panicles* terminal, and from the exterior axils, small, delicately slender, and smooth on every part. *Flowers* scattered, slender, pedicelled, small. *Bracts* minute, caducous. *Calyx* none, except the corol be so called. *Petals* five, obovate, concave, spreading, somewhat hoary on the outside; inside yellowish, rather longer than the stamens. *Filaments* ten, alternately shorter, inserted round the base of the germ. *Anthems* incumbent, ovate, with an acute point between the lobes. *Germ* oblong. *Style* ascending. *Stigma* large, peltate. *Legume* lanceolate, from two to three inches long, two-valved, striated lengthways, opening at the apex. *Seed* solitary in the apex of the legume, and there inserted, cuneate, furrowed; the posterior edge thin and somewhat membranaceous, no aril.

Some beautiful thriving young trees are in the Botanic garden at Calcutta, reared from seeds sent from the mountains of Coromandel by Dr. Berry of Madras, will soon enable us to know whether this tree produces any thing like the medicinal balsam (*Copaiva*) obtained from a tree which seems to be very nearly allied to it.

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2. *H. pinnata*, R.

Leaves alternately pinnate.

A tree a native of Travancore; the leaflets are about five in number, alternate, obliquely ovate-oblong, entire, firm and lucid.

NECTANDRA. Juss. gen.

Calyx inferior, tubular, from four to five cleft. *Corol* none. *Neetarial* scales from eight to ten from the mouth of the tube of the calyx, alternate with the stamina. *Germ* one-celled, one seeded. *Berry* dry, one-celled. *Seed* solitary. *Embryo* inverse without perisperm.

N. decandra, R.

Leaves opposite, lanceolate, entire. *Neetarial* squama linear-clavate.

Herenda is the vernacular name in Silhet, where it has been found on only one hill, in the centre of an extensive jungle growing on the ruins of an old Hindoo place of religious worship, where the largest were elegantly bushy shrubs; flowering time October, the seed ripens in January, February and March.

Bark of the woody parts with small lighter coloured specks thickly scattered. *Branchlets* dichotomous, and much crowded. *Leaves* opposite, short-petioled, lanceolate, smooth, entire, finely veined; from two to three inches long, and less than one in breadth. *Floral leaves* sessile and colored, in other respects like the common green leaves. *Peduncles* terminal, pretty long, smooth and slender, embraced generally above their base, by a pair of floral leaves, each bearing an erect umbellet of about six, pretty large, greenish white, fragrant flowers. *Pedicels* about as long as the flowers, and jointed a little below the middle; no bracts. *Calyx* inferior, tubular, withering; tube rather gibbous, hairy within; border five-cleft; segments linear, and about as long as the tube. *Corol* none, but there ten clavate, abortive, filament-like bodies which originate from the mouth of the tube of the calyx, alternate with the true stamina. *Filaments* ten from the mouth of the tube of the calyx, twice as long as the *neetarial* clubs, and rather longer than the segments of the calyx. *Anthems* erect, ovate. *Germ* superior, oblong, remarkably hairy, one-celled, and containing one ovule attached to the top of the cell. *Style* the length

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of the *stigma*. *Stigma* large, round. *Berg* dry, reddish-bovate, size of a large pea, hairy, particularly the one which is the largest, on a stalk. *Seed* single, nearly round. *Integument* single. *Perisperm* conforms to the seed. *Endosperm* ovate, oval, lodged in the upper half of the perisperm. *Culpeolus* thick, semi-circular. *Radicle* conical, superior.

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QUISQUALIS Schreb. *gen. n.* 739.

Calyx with filiform tube, and five-cleft border. *Petals* five. *Germ* inferior, one-celled; attachment superior. *Bractes* five-seeded.

1. *Q. ciliata*, B.

Bractes ensiform. *Petals* obovate-ovate.

Dive among the vernacular name at *hagun*.

From Pegu this elegant, scandent, stout shrub has been sent to me by the Rev. Mr. F. Carey, and differs no doubt, from another species received from Ambon, which I consider *Q. indica*, on account of the form of the bractes and greater degree of pubescence.

Leaves opposite, or nearly so, short petioled ovate, blunt, entire, somewhat acute, slightly villous; about three lines long, and nearly as broad. *Spikes* terminal, and axillary, solitary, villous. *Flowers* numerous, opposite and alternate, sessile. *Bractes* solitary, one-flowered, ensiform, villous. *Calyx* superior. *Tube* very long, red, slender; widening considerably near its five-toothed mouth, somewhat villous on the outside. *Petals* five, obovate-ovate, inserted into the mouth of the tube of the calyx, alternate with its segments, villous. *Stamens* ten, alternately shorter, inserted below the petals into the mouth of the tube of the calyx, and much shorter than they. *Anthers* with five-pointed *Germ* of five, large, round, five-sided, villous one-celled with generally three, linear cells, attached to the top of the cell, exactly as in our *Andropogon*, *Paspalum*, and *Panicum*. *Style* broad in the tube of the corol, free at top only, where it emerges from the tube. *Stigma* divided, perforated.

2. *Q. indica*, B. *Bot.* 2, 579.

Bractes oblong-ventricose. *Stigma* divided, very hairy.

Quispalis, B. *Bot.* 406, 5, t. 38.

A native of Arizoma, where it grows to be a large scandent shrub, with the young shoots very downy.

Leaves sub-opposite, short petioled, from rounded to oblong-ovate, entire, villous, their point often only a little more than rounded, sometimes rounded, or villous. *Flowers* numerous, opposite, and alternate. *Bractes* solitary, one-flowered, ensiform, and villous. *Calyx* *Pedicel* short, widening just before the five-toothed hairy mouth. *Petals* five, oblong-linear, inserted into the mouth of the tube of the calyx, very villous. *Stamens* ten, short, in two distinct rows, each three on each side of the style. *Anthers* long, narrow, *Germ* inferior, oblong, one-celled with generally three, linear cells, attached to the top of the cell, as in the Pegu species. *Style* broad in the tube of the corol, free at top only, where it reaches the stigma, where it separates, and emerges with the anthers, in a large, three-sided, perforated stigma.

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GENTONIA

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Calyx one-sided, five-parted, permanent. *Germ* none. *Flowers* inserted into the calyx. *Germ* inferior, one-celled, from two to three-seeded; attachment superior. *Style* solitary, crowned with the five-cleft calyx.

1. *G. ciliata*, L.

Pedicel decussate. *Stamens* ten. *Bractes* five, large, like the leaves.

I received this from the Rev. Mr. F. Carey, of the B. M. garden at Calcutta. It flowers in February, March, and April. This genus differs from *Coultetia* in the want of a corolla, but in many of the marks of that genus, there are no signs.

Trunk short. *Branches* erect, decussate, 2. *Wood* of the young shoots somewhat woody; of the old and firm, a purplish grey, and very strong. *Leaves* opposite, or nearly so, short petioled, oblong, and ovate-oblong, entire, somewhat drooping, all the young villous; about six lines long and from two to three broad. *Stigma* one. *Petals* five, small, and axillary, drooping, somewhat five-angled, divided downwards. *Bractes* very downy, lanceolate, one-flowered, shorter than the petal. *Calyx* one-sided, permanent, villous, permanent, *Tube* very short, *bractes* five long, spreading, villous, round, three-angled divisions. *Corolla* none. *Flowers* ten, about one-fourth the length of the calyx, inserted on its tube. *Anthers* small, numerous. *Germ* five-celled, one-celled, containing four the most part three seeds attached to the top of the cell. *Style* the length of the stigma. *Stigma* simple.

2. *G. flaccida*, B. *Bot.* *Coron. pl.* 1 pl. 61, t. 87.

Pedicel erect. *Stigma* as large as the divisions of the calyx.

Flowers B. *Bot.* *Coron. pl.* 1 pl. 61, t. 87.

A native of the Canars, flowering in February and March.

Note, *Culpeolus*. *Lanaria* *Bot. gen.* t. 357, is exceedingly like this, consequently like the former.

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TERMINALIA Schreb. *gen. n.* 153.

Calyx five-parted. *Corolla* none. *Germ* inferior, one-celled, two-seeded, attachment superior. *Bractes* one-seeded. *Endosperm* universal, spiral, no perisperm.

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1. *T. procerà*. R.

Branches horizontal, verticelled. *Leaves* cuneate, polished. *Racemes* axillary. *Corol* flat (rotate.) *Drupe* oblong, obscurely five-seeded, with the nut of the same shape.

This very charming species is a native of the Andaman Islands, where it grows to be a tree of the first magnitude. From thence it was introduced with many other plants, into the Botanic garden at Calcutta by Col. Alexander Kyd in 1794; and in 1809 they were about fifty feet high, with a slender, perfectly straight smooth trunk, and several verticells of perfectly horizontal branches; with bifarious, alternate branchlets. Flowering time in Bengal the month of March; the fruit ripens in July. Its leaves as in *Catappa*, drop about the beginning of winter in Bengal, and appear with the flowers in March.

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Leaves crowded about the ends of the branchlets, short-petioled, cuneate; margins slightly waved, apex rounded, with a large rather obtuse point; perfectly smooth on both sides; veins parallel, and simple, with a small hairy bit in the axill of each, and two glands on the sides of the nerve near the base; from eight to twelve inches long, and from four to five broad. *Racemes* axillary, solitary, shorter than the leaves. *Flowers* numerous, small, pure white, the hermaphrodite ones are near the base of the raceme; the male ones farther in. *Calyx* salver-shaped (spreading flat without any tube.) *Stamens* alternately short, and incurved. *Germ* inferior, one-celled, containing two *ovula*, pendulous from the top of the cell. *Drupe* oblong, obscurely five-sided, but not in the least compressed, as in *T. Catappa*, which in most respects this species resembles very exactly, when ripe yellow. *Pulp* in large quantities, of a lively red colour and pleasant subacid taste. *Nut* in shape exactly like the drupe, but the five sides are better defined. *Embryo* with the thin cotyledons wrapped spirally round each other and the superior radicle.

2. *T. Catappa*. Willd. 4. 967.

Branches horizontal, verticelled. *Leaves* obovate. *Racemes* axillary. *Drupe* and *nut* compressed.

Catappa. Rumph. Amb. 1. t. 68.

Beng. Budum.

Adamaram. Rheed. Mal. 4. t. 3. 4.

Badamia. Commersoni Gart. sem. 1. t. 97.

Juglans *Catappa* Lourier. Cochin Ch. 703.

A most beautiful, large tree, found in gardens, &c. near towns and villages, where indigenous, I have not been able to ascertain. On the Coromandel coast it is in flower and fruit almost the whole year.

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Trunk straight; *branches* verticelled, spreading horizontally like the different stages of that kind of compound table, called a dunce-waiter. *Branchlets* alternate, bifarious. *Bark* smooth, of a dark olive colour while young. *Leaves* about the extremities of the branchlets, subsessile, horizontal between obovate, and wedge form; margins a little scalloped; apex rounded, with a small obtuse point, smooth on both sides, having a large gland on each side of the nerve near the base on the back, from six to twelve inches long. *Racemes* axillary, solitary, simple, shorter than the leaves. *Flowers* numerous, small, dull-whitish colour. *Bractes* minute, falling.

MALE FLOWERS most numerous, scattered profusely over every part of the raceme, above the hermaphrodite. *Calyx*, &c. as in the genus.

HERMAPHRODITE FLOWERS a few below the male ones. *Drupe* oval, compressed, smooth, having the margin elevated with a groove on each side; when ripe, of a yellowish colour, *nut* oblong, with a rough surface. *Nucleus* linear-oblong.

The kernels are fully as palatable as the best filberts, or even almonds, and I have every reason to think they are equally wholesome, and nutritive. The tree is highly ornamental, few surpassing it in elegance and beauty. The wood is also useful.

3. *T. belerica*. Corom. pl. 2. N. 193.

Leaves crowded about the extremities of the branchlets, long-petioled, oval, with smooth glands on the petioles. *Spikes* axillary, simple. *Calyx* campanulate. *Drupe* oval, downy.

Sins. Vibhituka.

Beng. Buhira.

Arab. Be-ley-hij.

Pers. Be-ley-leh.

Tam. Tandra narum.

Tani. Rheed. Mal. 4. t. 10.

Teling. Tomdee.

Myrobalana. *Belerica*. Gart. sem. 2. 90. t. 97. M. M. &c.

It is a native of the mountainous parts of the Circars, growing to be one of the largest trees, with an erect trunk, and a very large spreading head. Flowering time the beginning of the hot season.

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Leaves crowded about the extremities of the branches, petioled, oval, entire, firm, smooth; six or seven inches long, and two and a half broad. *Petioles* round, from two to three inches long, with two opposite glands on the upper side of the apex, and sometimes near the base. *Spikes* axillary, solitary, simple, erect. *Flowers* small, of a dirty grey colour. The male flowers towards the apex of the spike, the hermaphrodite ones below. *Calyx*, *stamens*, and *pis-tillum* as in the genus. *Drupe* oval, somewhat pentagonal, the size of a nutmeg, fleshy, covered with a grey silky down. *Embryo* inverse, &c.

The kernels of the fruit are eaten by the natives; they taste like filberts, but are reckoned intoxicating, when eaten in any quantity. Hereabouts they do not use any part of the

fruit in medicine, so far as I can learn.

Wood white, rather soft, durable and seldom used. From wounds in the bark, large quantities of an insipid gum issues, which resembles *Gum arabic*, is perfectly soluble in water, burns away in the flame of a candle, with little smell, into black dirty ashes.

The flowers have a strong offensive smell, not unlike those of *Stereis infoliate*.

4. *T. malaccana*. Willd. 4. 288.

Leaves alternate, short petioled, oblong, entire, smooth, without glands. Spikes axillary. Flowers minute. Drupes whitish, villous.

Sax. Kurz Decort.

The dry fruit of this tree, of which there are two varieties, a larger and a smaller, both growing in this garden are so very like the real *Behen* *apocynacea*, the produce of my *Terminalia Roberti*. *Cronq. pl. 2. N. 198.* as to be sold by the petty druggists as such, under the Hindoo name *Behen*, which is their name for the drug. The trees which produce the above mentioned large and small seeds, are exactly alike in every other respect except in the size of the fruit. They are natives of the various mountainous countries North East of Bengal.

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In this garden they blossom in April and May, and ripen their seed the following March. Trunk straight. Branches subverticillate, horizontal. Bark pretty smooth, and of a dark brown colour, height of the whole tree about fifty feet. Leaves alternate, short-petioled, oblong, obtuse, entire, smooth on both sides, beautifully reticulated with minute veins, while young coloured and villous, from two to twelve in the leaf, and broad in proportion. Petioles scarcely one-fourth the length of the leaves, round, smooth, without glands, and this is the only species of the genus, I have yet met with, that is so, and in this it differs from *T. bellerophon*. Spikes axillary, solitary, shorter than the leaves. Flowers numerous, of a dull yellowish brown colour, and rather offensive smell. Male towards the apex, and the hermaphrodite below. Corolla flat, with the apices of the five divisions twice as long as the outside, and woolly within. Filaments ten, twice as long as the corolla. Anther and style in the male small, and deciduous, in the hermaphrodite the larger and longer. Drupes round-obovate, somewhat villous, size of a large nutmeg. Not the shape of the drupe, slightly five-grooved, from the apex to the base.

For some time I gave this species the trivial name *eglandulosa*: a person so named must have fallen into Willdenow's trap, or have enabled him to quote me for that name. See his edition of the species, vol. 4. p. 358.

5. *T. chechar*. Willd. 4. 299.

Leaves subsessile, oblong, villous underneath, glands on the margins and petioles. Spikes terminal, often panicled. Drupes oval, smooth.

Sax. Harmske.

T. chechar. *R. & A. obs. 5. 31. Cronq. pl. 2. N. 197. Anat. Res. 11. p. 181.*

Myrsine chechar. *Cronq. pl. 2. N. 197.*

M. chechar and *Chechar*. *Hilleb. M. M. p. 500. 1.*

Her. Harms. Hindoo names of the *chechar* are *Adulac*.

T. chegar and *T. chegar*. *Karstke.*

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Zangli, or Zanghar, the black or Indian myrsin, and for the Asiatic synonyms of the other varieties, see Dr. Fleming's paper at page 181, in the 11th. volume of the Asiatic Researches above quoted.

A large tree, a native of the forests of India, from Cassia Comorin, to the mountains which bound the plains of Bengal, Orissa, &c. on the north. Flowering time in Bengal, the hot season. The seed ripens in November and December.

Trunk rarely straight, and but short for the size of the tree. Bark in young trees of about seven or eight years growth of a light grey colour and slightly cracked, their trunks are then from two to three feet in circumference, three feet above ground. Branches many, spreading much in every direction, their extremities often drooping, and while young downy. Leaves opposite, or nearly so, short petioled, oblong, entire, obtuse, while young very downy on both surfaces, but when old underneath only, some small glands in the margins near the base, and generally two on the edge of the downy petioles near the apex, about six inches long and three broad. Stipules none. Stakes in a terminal panicle, or axillary, and these generally undivided, downy. Flowers numerous, small, dull white, smell offensive, (as in most, if not all, the other species) all hermaphrodite. Bractes solitary, subulate, downy, one flowered. Calyx bowl-shaped, five-toothed, very hairy, particularly the inside, and five very hairy glands in its throat, surrounding the base of the style. Filaments ten, alternately a little shorter, twice the length of the calyx. Anthers small, oval. Gyna inferior, oval, hairy, one-celled, containing two ovules attached to the top of the cell. Style rather shorter than the stamens. Stigma minute. Drupes oval, about an inch and a half long, and about one inch in diameter, smooth, of a pale greenish yellow, very obscurely five-angled, one-celled, with surface rough, the irregularly and obscurely five-grooved, one-celled. Seed solitary, lanceolate. Endosperm membranaceous. Perisperm none. Embryo confined to the seed, inverse, cotyledons thin, and orange, and spirally rolled up round each other, and the lower part of the cylindrical, superior radicle.

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The tender leaves, while scarce unfolded, are said to be punctured by an insect, and its eggs deposited therein, which by the extrusion of the sap, become enlarged into hollow galls of various shapes and sizes, but rarely exceeding an inch in diameter. They are powerfully astringent, and make as good ink as oak galls. They also yield the chintz painters on

Page the Coast of Coromandel, their best and most durable yellow. They are called by the Tamuls
Carey *Kadu kai*, and by the Telingas *Aldicai*, and are very like the *Faba Bengalensis* of our Mate-
Ed. ria Medica.

6. *T. citrina*, Roxb.

Leaves sub-opposite, oblong, with a tapering base, smooth, acute, having two small glands on the apex of the petiole. *Panicles* terminal and axillary. *Nut* five-winged. *Myrabolanus Citrina*, *Charl. sem.* 2, 91, t. 97.

A very large, and tall timber tree, a native of the various extensive forests on the eastern frontier of Bengal where it is called *Hariteki*; it blossoms there in April and May, and the seed ripens in November.

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The fruit of this, like that of *T. chebula*, is an article of import in Hindoo Materia Medica and generally, I believe, pass under the same name, so much alike are they, and for the most part employed as gentle purgatives.

Trunk straight, and of very great size. *Branches* spreading, but not much crowded. *Bark* rather scabrous that of the *young shoots* strongly marked with light coloured, elevated specks; wood much like mahogany, but finer grained; a beautiful specimen sent to me by Mr. Smith of Silhet, was accompanied with the following words:—

"This piece of wood is from a tree which I bought; it was eighty feet long, one straight body or trunk, and was nine feet in circumference. This wood is very hard, no insect will touch it."

Leaves sub-opposite, short-petioled, from broad-lanceolate to oblong, tapering less at the base than at the apex, entire, rather obtusely acuminate, smooth and glossy on both sides, from four to six inches long, and from two to three broad; when the plants are young the leaves are villous. *Panicles* terminal, and from the exterior axills, composed of many, simple, erect, slightly vidous spikes. *Flowers* numerous, small, of a dull yellow, all hermaphrodite. *Bractes* solitary, one-flowered, subulate, smooth. *Calyx* cup-shaped, five-toothed, hairy on the inside, five, very hairy glands having at the bottom round the base of the style. *Filaments* ten, alternately shorter, but all much longer than the calyx, and inserted into its inside. *Anthers* oval. *Germ* inferior, one-celled containing two *ovula* attached to the top of the cell. *Style* shorter than the stamina, smooth. *Stigma* acute. *Drupe* oblong lanceolate, about two inches long, and two in circumference where thickest, while fresh obscurely five-cornered but more clearly so when dry, of a dull orange yellow, and smooth. *Nut* oblong, deeply five-grooved, with the five angles sometimes sharp, sometimes rounded, one-celled. *Seed* solitary, linear-lanceolate. *Integument* single, thin, of a light brown. *Perisperm* none. *Embryo* inverse. *Cotyledons* two, thin, and broad, rolled spirally up. *Radicle* superior.

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7. *T. angustifolia*, Willd. l. 970.

Tender parts hairy. *Leaves* narrow-lanceolate, acuminate; glands on the margin of the base.

Tam. Morgatchee.

A large tree, a native of Tinnivalle and Travancore. It has now been four years in the Botanic garden at Calcutta, in which time they have attained to the height of ten and twelve feet, but have not blossomed. The young leaves are clothed with much ferruginous hair. The fruit so much like the *chebula myrabolan*, as scarcely to be distinguished from it, and they possess the same sensible qualities.

8. *T. gangetica*, R.

Tender parts villous. *Leaves* opposite, and alternate ovate-oblong, acuminate, base abruptly rounded and has some glands in the margin.

A tree, a native of the banks of the Ganges, where it blossoms and ripens its fruit. It is also like the *Chebula myrabolan*, goes by the same general name, *Har* or *Hara*, and is used for the same purposes, so that it is difficult to say which of the last three species deserves most to have the specific name *Chebula* attached to it.

PENTAPTERA. R.

Calyx bowl-shaped, five-toothed. *Corol* none. *Germ* one-celled, *ovula* from two to three, pendulous. *Nut* inferior, woody, five-winged. *Seed* single. *Embryo* inverse, without perisperm, and the two cotyledons spirally rolled up.

1. *P. angustifolia*, R.

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Bark smooth; *branches* drooping. *Leaves* sub-opposite, from lanceolate to linear oblong, smooth, having two sessile glands at the base, on the margins of the short petiole where it joins the leaf and which are equally conspicuous viewed on either surface. *Spikes* terminal, sub-panicled.

A stout timber tree, a native of the Balla-ghat mountains. Flowering time in the Botanic garden at Calcutta in April and May; the seed ripens about the close of the year.

2. *P. Arjuna*, R.

Bark smooth. *Branches* horizontal. *Leaves* sub-opposite, linear-oblong, with over unequally cordate base, smooth, having two sessile glands underneath the base, and not visible when looking at the upper surface of the leaf.

Sang. Urjoona, also Kukoombha.

Hind. Calma.

Beng. Urjoon.

A stout quick growing timber tree, a native of various parts of India. It flowers in April and May, and the seed ripens about the close of the year. The margins of the leaves are often

slightly crenulate, and the two glands underneath the base are only conspicuous on the under side, whereas in *P. exstigmata*, which this resembles most, they are equally conspicuous in viewing either surface.

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3. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the A .

A large timber tree, a native of Cremona, Italy. It flowers in April and May.

4. *P. cornuta*, Kozlov.

4th. Another variety.

5. P. *l.* *R.*

815. *Ph. m. s. n. ka.*

11 1/2 V. 1.

$B = 1$ in. or 7 in.

TABLE 1. *Continued*

C. P. Jones, R.

Итак, Платон и др.

A timber tree, a native of various parts of India. It flowers in May and the seed ripens in the cool season.

7. $P, R \vdash R$

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- Anthems* two-lobed. *Germ* beneath, ovate, villous. *Style* nearly as long as the *stamina*. *Stigma* acute. *Drupe* oblong, villous, tapering equally towards each end, and enlarged with two broad, membranaceous, waved, villous wings. *Seed* lanceolate. *Embryo* with its two large thin *cotyledons*, rolled spirally up round each other and the superior *radicle*.

8. *P. paniculata*, R.

Branches diverging. *Leaves* sub-opposite, linear-oblong, with a cordate base, entire, smooth, but very hard; there are two sessile umbilicate glands underneath the base. *Panicles* terminal. *Nuts* unequally three-winged.

Tam. Pe-karakui.

Teling. Necmeri.

A stout timber tree, a native of the peninsula, and from thence introduced by Dr. A. Berry into the Botanic garden at Calcutta, where, in eight years, from the seed the young trees began to blossom in December, and the seed ripened in May, they were then about twenty feet high, and the stems eighteen inches in circumference at four feet above the ground.

CONOCARPUS, Schreb. gen. n. 321.

Flowers aggregate. *Receptacle*, common, globular, that of the corollets columnar raising them above the germ. *Calyx* bowl-shaped, five-toothed. *Corol* none, or five-petalled. *Stamina* five or ten. *Seeds* naked, inferior.

1. *C. latifolia*, Roxb.

Leaves obovate, sub-retuse. *Peduncles* ramous; *corollets* apetalous, decandrous.

Teling. Sheriman.

This is one of the largest timber trees that is to be found amongst the chain of mountains, which separate the Circar from the Mahatta dominions, where it is a native. It flowers during the cold season, January and February.

Trunk erect, straight, varying in length and thickness, the largest are thirty or thirty-five feet to the branches, and about six in circumference. *Bark* pretty smooth, of a light ash colour. *Branches* numerous, spreading, forming a large, high, ever green head. *Leaves* nearly opposite, short-petioled, ovate, generally emarginate, entire, smooth, from one to four inches long, and from one and a half to two broad. *Peduncles* axillary, short, round, smooth, ramous, each ramification supporting a little globular head, of small yellow corollets. *Calyx*, common *perianth* scarcely any, a globular common receptacle unites the corollets, with which it is every where covered. *No proper perianth*. *Corollets* supported upon columnar, partial pedicels, one-petalled, imperforated, five-cleft; *segments* acute, erect, with the bottom woolly. *Filaments* ten, twice the length of the corollets, erect, inserted into the mouth of the tube. *Anthems* oblong, lower, bilid. *Germ*s inferior, sessile, compressed, ending in the pedicel of the corollet, which is permanent, and looks like a remaining style. *Style* awled, rather shorter than the stamen. *Stigma* acute. *Pericarp* none. *Seeds* single, oblong, perpendicularly surrounded with a rigid, narrow ring. *Receptacle* globular, a little scaly.

2. *C. acuminata*, R.

Leaves oval, pointed. *Panicles* undivided; *corollets* apetalous, decandrous.

Teling. Paunchinan.

This second species is also a large timber tree, a native of the same places. It flowers during the cold season.

Trunk equally high with that of the preceding species, but seldom or never straight. *Bark* ash-coloured. *Branches* very numerous, spreading, with their extremities pendulous like the weeping *willow*, the whole forming a most beautiful, large, regular, ever-green top. *Leaves* nearly opposite, short-petioled, oblong, pointed, entire; when young downy; when old smooth, about two inches long, and one broad. *Peduncles* axillary, single, simple, undivided; each bearing one small globular head of small yellow corollets.

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- These trees are valuable on account of their wood, particularly the first, *Sheriman*; its timber is universally esteemed for almost every economical purpose. Towards the centre it is of a chocolate colour, and is then exceedingly durable. For house and ship building, the natives reckon it superior to every other sort. *Pentaplera tomentosa*, and teak expected.

The wood of Paunchinan is exceedingly like, and fully as strong, and as durable, if kept dry, as the former, but exposed to the water, it soon decays; of course it is unfit for the Marine yard, but equally fit for house building when it can be obtained straight, which is seldom the case.

DECANDRIA DIGYNIA.

TRIANTHEMA, Schreb. gen. n. 762.

Calyx two leaved, or none. *Corol* five-cleft, or five-petalled, daggered under the top. *Capsule* inferior, circumsised.

1. *T. crystallina*, Willd. 2. 635.

Perennial. *Stems* filiform, prostrate, in fact capitate, dotted with crystalline specks. *Leaves* opposite, broad-lanceolate. *Flowers* single, or in pairs in the forks of the branchlets, pentandrous, monogynous. *Seed* solitary.

Teling. Kooka pal koora.

A native of Coromandel. It flowers during the rainy and cold season.

2. *T. decandra*, Willd. 2. 636.

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Ed.HIRCA. Schreb. *gen. n.* 781.

Calyx five-leaved. *Corol* five-petalled. *Germ* superior, three-celled; cells one-seeded; attachment interior. *Seeds* (*Samara*) three, each with a large membranaceous wing on each side. *Embryo* inverse, without perisperm.

1. *H. nutans*, R.

Shrubby, twining. *Leaves* simple, ovate ventricose, entire, acuminate. *Panicles* terminal, drooping. *Samara* elliptic.

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An extensive, twining, shrubby species, a native of the interior parts of Bengal. It flowers in August and September, the seed ripens in November and December. *Stems* ligustrous, and with their extensive branches, twining up and over trees of considerable size. Bark of the old woody parts dark brown, and pretty smooth; *young shoots* pendulous, round, and clothed with closely appressed hairs. *Leaves* opposite, petioled from ovate to cordate, entire, tapering much toward the acute apex, having the upper surface glossy, with a few appressed hairs, and the under paler and more hairy, from four to eight inches long, and from two to five broad. *Petioles* round, hairy, from one to two inches long. *Stipules* minute, subulate, pointed. *Panicles* terminal, and axillary, pendulous, large, composed of many, opposite, diverging, simple or compound racemes, and like the other parts clothed with appressed brown hairs. *Bractes* lanceolate, conic; those of the ramifications solitary, those of the pedicel tern. *Flowers* numerous, opposite, small, yellow, inodorous. *Calyx* five-part 1; *sepalants* equal, oblong, obtuse. *Petals* five, oblong, sessile, expanding; unguiciferous pores. *Filaments* ten, shorter than the petals, base broad and slightly united, inserted into the receptacle round the germ. *Anthers* oblong, erect. *Germ* superior, three-celled, with one *ovule* in each, attached to the axis. *Styles* three, length of the stamina. *Stigma* headed. *Samara* three, united singly linear, and surrounded with a very large entire reticulate, scarious, elliptical wing, one-celled, ovalular. *Seed* solitary, linear, attached near the apex to the inside of the cell. *Integuments* single, thin, brown. *Perisperm* none. *Embryo* inverse. *Cotyledons* two, equal, linear. *Radicle* ovate, superior.

2. *H. indica*, R.

Shrubby, climbing. *Leaves* opposite, ovate, entire. *Panicles* axillary and terminal. *Samara* linear.

Teling. Rograk tiga.

A native of the Circar mountains.

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3. *H. rotundifolia*, R.

Shrubby, twining. *Leaves* orbicular, entire, villous underneath. *Panicles* axillary, thin, villous. *Samara* orbicular with a small wing on the back.

An extensive perennial, woody Rambler, a native of Chittagong. It flowers in March and April.

ERYTHROXYLON. Schreb. *gen. n.* 783.

Calyx five-toothed. *Corol* five-petalled with emarginate scales over the base on the inside. *Nectary* campanulate divided into ten antheriferous filaments. *Germ* superior, three-celled; attachment superior. *Drupe* one-seeded. *Embryo* inverse, furnished with a perisperm.

1. *E. monogynum*, R. *Corom. pl.* 1. p. 61. t. 88.

Leaves subsessile, cuneate, entire. *Stipules* conic acute. *Flowers* axillary, one or two. *Style* single. *Stigmas* three. *Drupe* oblong.

Teling. Adivi gerenta.

2. *E. sideroxyloides*, Lamark *Encycl.* 2. f. 390. Willd. 2. f. 748.

A native of Coromandel, Ceylon, &c. It flowers during the greater part of the year.

From Ceylon General Medowall sent it to the Botanic garden at Calcutta, under the name of the Fen tree.

3. *E. laurifolium*, Willd. 2. 749.

Arboreous. *Leaves* short-petioled, oblong, obtuse, lucid. *Peduncles* axillary, crowded, longer than the flowers. *Nectarial* scales with truncate, porous apices. *Stamina* monodelphous.

Found by Colonel Hardwicke indigenous on the Munnitins in flower in August.

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DECANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

ATLANTHUS. Schreb. *gen. n.* 167.

Polygamous. *Male calyx* five-toothed; *corol* five-petalled.

Hermaphrodite calyx and *corol* as in the male. *Germ* from three to five. *Capsules* (*Samara*) from three to five, one-seeded.

A. excelsa, Willd. 4. 971. R. *Corom. pl.* 1. N. 13.

Leaves abruptly pinnate; *leaflets* twelve pair, petioletted, opposite, broad-falcate-lanceolate, grossly serrate.

An immense tree, a native of the interior of Coromandel. It flowers during the cold season. The wood is white and soft, consequently of little use.

The pretty large tree I have only seen in a cultivated state: where it is indigenous I cannot say. In Brazil it is uncommon; and in the Botanic garden flowers in March and April, and the fruit ripens in about two months. For the uses of the fruit of these two species I refer to Rumphius.

SPONDILIS Schreb. *pl. in.* 781.

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4. *S. longifolia*. R.

Bark verrucose. *Leaflets* opposite and alternate, from ten to twelve pair, very unequally ovate-oblong, entire, lucid, obtusely acuminate.

From the Mauritius this very distinct species has been introduced into the Botanic garden at Calcutta, where its growth is rapid: it is nearly straight, with a few stout, patently diverging, almost simple *branches*, very rough with brown tubercles; the leaflets very unequally divided by the nerve.

5. *S. axillaris*. R.

Leaflets from six to eight pair, ovate-lanceolate, gash-serrate cuspidate. *Peduncles* axillary, few-flowered. Nut oval, smooth.

A small beautiful *Melia* looking tree, a native of Nepal. In the Botanic garden at Calcutta it flowers in March, and the seed ripens about the close of the rains.

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CNESTIS. Juss.

Calyx five-leaved (five-parted, Juss.) *Corol* five-petalled. *Germ* five, superior, one-celled, one-seeded; attachment inferior. *Capsules* from one to five, one-celled, one-valved (two-valved, Juss.) *Seeds* solitary, attached to the base of the cell. *Embryo* inverse, without perisperm.

C. monadelphica. R.

Shrubby. *Leaves* pinnate; *leaflets* five or seven, sub-alternate, oblong, obtuse, acuminate, polished. *Panicles* axillary, crowded. *Filaments* united at the base.

Sookartothee of the Hindus about Silhet, where the shrub grows. It is also found on the hills of Chittagong, and there called *Kowdothee*; the natives eat the fresh aril of the ripe seeds. Flowering time the rainy season; the seed ripens in October.

Compare with *Gertner's Argiceras minus*.

Leaves alternate, unequally pinnate; from six to eight inches long. *Leaflets* five or seven, sub-alternate, short-petiolate, from ovate to oblong, entire, firm, polished, obtusely acuminate, from two to five inches long, and from one to two broad, the exterior by far the largest. *Stipules* ensiform. *Panicles* axillary, several together; slender, smooth, nearly as long as the leaves. *Flowers* numerous, small, sub-campanulate, white and fragrant. *Calyx* five-leaved; *leaflets* broad-ovate, sub-cliate, perianth. *Petals* five, linear-oblong, margins connected for a little way near the base, above that sub-campanulate. *Filaments* ten, alternately long, broad toward the base, and there united into a ring round the lower half of the germ. *Anthers* oval, incumbent. *Germ*s five, each one-celled, and containing a single ovula, attached to the bottom of the cell. *Styles* five, scarcely half the length of the stamina, recurvate. *Stigmas* simple. *Capsule* solitary; the four abortive germes may be found under its base, now minute, dry and compressed, obliquely oval-oblong, coriaceous, smooth, about an inch, or three quarters long, one-celled, one-valved, one-seeded, opening along the whole of the inside, exposing the seed before quite ripe. *Seed* solitary, attached to the bottom of the capsule, as in the germ, ovate, invested in a complete orange-coloured aril. *Perisperm* none. *Embryo* conform to the seed, inverse. *Cotyledons* thick fleshy, of a pale green. *Radicle* patelliform.

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ROBERGIA. Schreb. gen. n. 787.

Calyx five-parted. *Petals* five. *Dempe* one-celled, with two-valved nut. *Seed* solitary. *Embryo* inverse, and furnished with a perisperm.

R. hirsuta. R.

Shrubby, scandent, hairy. *Leaves* unequally pinnate; *leaflets* from four to eight pair, oblong-cordate, entire. *Panicles* terminal and axillary.

A native of Chittagong, where it blossoms in March.

The cortex of the drupe has its inner lamina perforated with large cells filled with a fragrant, clammy, brownish balsam.

COTYLEDON. Schreb. gen. n. 788.

Calyx four or five-cleft. *Corol* one-petalled, four or five cleft. *Vestry* of four or five awled scales embracing the germes. *Capsules* four or five. *Seeds* numerous.

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1. *C. laciniata*. Willd. 2. 758.

Perennial. *Leaves* decapinnate, pinnatifid, and simple. *Flowers* octandrous.

Planta amatis. *Rumph. Amb.* 5. t. 45.

Hemasagara. *Asiat. Res.* 4. p. 284.

Boag. Hemasagar.

Found in gardens about Calcutta, and in flower during the rainy season.

2. *C. rhizophylla*. R.

Shrubby, succulent. *Leaves* fleshy, simple and pinnate, crenate, viviparous. *Flowers* pendulous, octandrous.

A native of the Moluccas, in the Botanic garden at Calcutta; it blossoms in the cold season. When leaves are placed in a damp place and shaded, young plants spring from their crevatures.

3. *C. heterophylla*. R.

Perennial, succulent, smooth. *Leaves* opposite, petioled; in younger plants ternate, when more advanced simple, ovate-oblong, slightly lacinate, fleshy, smooth. *Corymbs* accompnied. *Flowers* octandrous.

Phytolacca, Rhizophora.]

A native of Mysore, in the Botanic garden at Calcutta; it blossoms during the cool season.

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Ed.*BERGIA.* *Schreb. gen. n. 791.**Calyx* five-parted. *Corol* five-petalled. *Capsule* superior, globular, protuberant, five-celled, five-valved, valves petal-like. *Seeds* most numerous.1. *B. verticillata.* *Willd.* 2. 770.Climbing, annual. *Leaves* lanceolar, serrate, smooth. *Flowers* axillary, sessile, numerous.*Pola-tsjira.* *Rhoul. Mal.* 9. t. 78.*Tilong.* *Neuro-pavala.**Hind.* and *Beoy.* Lak-khesara.

A native of various parts of India in wet places during the rainy season.

2. *B. amantolites.* *Roeb.*Annual, erect, ramous. *Flowers* axillary crowded with stamina, corresponding in number with the parts of the calyx and corol.*Lech-a verticillata.* *Willd.* 1. p. 495.

A native of various parts of India; it appears and flowers during the rains and cool season.

II.
457*OXALIS.* *Schreb. gen. n. 794.**Calyx* five-leaved. *Corol* five-parted, coherent above the claws. *Capsule*, superior, five-celled, five-valved, five-cornered, opening at the angles.1. *O. corniculata.* *Willd.* 2. 800.Climbing, ramous, villous. *Leaves* serrate. *Petioles* longer than the leaves, umbelliferous. *Flowers* monophyllous. *Filaments* alternately shorter and sterile. *Capsule* subcylindric.2. *O. punctata.* *Schubert in Trans. of Linn. Soc.* 2. 243*Sax.* *Amul-nika,* *Chekrika.**Beoy.* *Amul.*

Common all over India, delighting in cool, dark, shady moist places, where it blossoms most part of the year.

3. *O. stricta.* *Willd.* 2. 801.*Leaves* pinnate. *Petioles* much shorter than the leaves.*Hind.* *Lak-khesa.*To the *vatti.* *Rhoul. Mal.* 9. t. 13. is a pretty good representation of a young plant, while *Hind.* *Beoy.* *Roul.* *Lak.* 5. f. 14. f. 2. is tolerable for an old one.

Common all over India, and in flower the whole year.

CEPASTILUM. *Schreb. gen. n. 797*II.
458*Calyx* five-leaved. *Petals* five-cleft. *Capsule* one-celled, gaping at top.*C. cordifolia.* *R.*Annual, biennial, ramous. *Leaves* opposite, the lower ones petioled, the superior ones stem-clasping. *Petioles* sessile, one-flowered, hairy.

A native of Bengal, where it appears in a wood for our garden and cultivated fields during the cool season.

DECANDRIA DECAGYNIA.

PHYTOLACCA. *Schreb. gen. n. 800.**Calyx* none. *Petals* calycine. *Berry* superior, ten-celled (simple or compound,) with a seed in each cell.*P. americana.* *R.*Herbaceous, erect, ramous. *Leaves* oblong. *Flowers* decandrous. *Berries* composed of from six to eight distinct cells.

A native of Nepal, flowering about the end of the cool and the beginning of the hot season in the Botanic garden at Calcutta. The leaves are used by the natives of Nepal in their diet.

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DODECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

RHIZOPHORA. *Schreb. gen. n. 803**Calyx* Area four to many-cleft. *Corol* four to many-petalled. *Stamens* from eight to many. *Gynoecium*, from three to four. *Petals* from one to two-cleft; attachment superior. *Petioles* pinnate. *Seed* solitary, subcylindric. *Embryo* inverse, in perisperm.1. *R. mucosa.* *Willd.* 2. 813.*Leaves* opposite, oblong, cuspidate. *Petioles* three-flowered. *Flowers* octandrous. *Fruit* subulate-clavate.

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Pec-caudel. *Rheed. Mal.* 6. t. 31.

Tsing. Upou-pouan.

Mangium calendarium. Rumph. Amb. 3. t. 71.

Flora of the inhabitants of the Delta of the Ganges, where it grows to be a tree of considerable size.

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Leaves opposite, petioled, decussate, oblong, entire, cuspidate, smooth on both sides, fleshy, veinless, marked with numerous, blackish minute dots underneath; from four to six inches long. *Petioles* round, about an inch long. *Stipules* large, in pairs within the leaves, caducous. *Peduncles* axillary, solitary, recurved, generally three-flowered, smooth, compressed, bracted at the apex, where it livides. *Pedicles* short, thick and ending in a cup-like brace, in which the flower sits. *Calyx* four-leaved. *Leaflets* oblong, permanent. *Petals* four, lanceolate, having the inside and margins very woolly. *Filaments* always eight, very short. *Anthers* linear. *Germ* superior, four-celled, each containing a single *ovula* attached to the upper end of the axis. *Style* thick. *Stigma* bicentate. *Seed* clavate, pendulous, from one to two feet long, pretty smooth, its base inserted (as in a socket) into a large firm flask shaped receptacle, which I take to be the albumen and vitellus of Gaertner. If the seed be erect, the permanent calyx adheres to its globular base. *Perisperm* none. *Embryo* inverse. *Cotyledons* undetermined. *Plumula* of a long, sharp, conical shape, two-lobed; plumula within. *Radicula* conform to the seed, superior, the real root proceeds from its apex.

The great length of the seed of this species, gives in a very short time a young tree; for if the apex from whence the root issues, is only stuck a little way into a wet soil, or mud, the leaves quickly unfold at the opposite end, as mentioned by Brown in his History of Jamaica.

The wood of this tree is of a dark reddish colour, hard and durable.

2. *R. gynerchiza. Willd.* 2. 843.

Leaves opposite, oblong and broad-lanceolar, smooth. *Flowers* solitary. *Calyx* many-cleft. *Stamens* twenty or more.

Kandel. Rheed. Mal. 6. t. 31. and 31. good. *Rumphius's* figures are not so good.

Kakra of the inhabitants of the Delta of Ganges, where, in such places as the spring tides rise over, it grows in abundance to be a tree of considerable magnitude.

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Trunk generally dividing before it reaches the ground, like a parcel of hop-poles piled up in form of a cone. *Leaves* opposite, decussate, crowded about the ends of the branches, petioled, erect, oblong, pointed, very smooth, entire, firm, and somewhat fleshy, almost veinless; generally about six inches long. *Petioles* from one to two inches long, channelled. *Stipules* large, within the leaves, caducous. *Peduncles* axillary, solitary, one-flowered, shorter than the petioles, nodding. *Calyx* about twelve-cleft; *divisions* tapering, acute, a little incurved, fleshy, smooth, permanent. *Petals* just as many as the divisions of the calyx, of nearly the same length, and inserted on its inside, opposite to the fissures thereof; at the base they are formed into a tube opening on the inside, and there bearded; *apex* two-lobed, and ornamented with, generally, five short filaments. *Stamens* just twice as many as there are petals in the corol, two being found enclosed within each of them. *Filaments* half the length of the petals, unequal, the interior one of the pair being shorter. *Anthers* linear, erect, with their apices sharp and incurved. *Germ* inferior, turbinate, three or four-celled, with two *ovula* in each. *Style* the length of the stamens. *Stigma* slightly three or four pointed. *Pericarp* no other than the permanent calyx, in which the *plumula*, or ascending part of the embryo on the base of the seed is lodged. *Seeds* solitary, subcylindric, tapering equally towards each end, pendulous; the *plumula*, or ascending part of the future plant is lodged on the base, while from its apex the *rostellum*, or root issues.

The wood is of a yellowish colour, hard and durable; its chief use is for burning, and for posts with which to construct the houses of the natives.

3. *R. parviflora. R.*

Leaves ventricose-oblong. *Peduncles* axillary, many-flowered; *calyx* eight-cleft. *Stamina* eight pair, embraced by the eight petals. *F. vit* subcylindric.

A small, very ramous, smooth, glossy tree, a native of the salt, and brackish creeks, &c. of the Delta of the Ganges. Flowering time December. *Leaves* opposite, crowded about the ends of the smooth twigs, short-petioled, from broad lanceolar to ventricose oblong, entire, firm and polished; from four to five inches long, and from one to two broad. *Stipules* large, within the leaves, &c. as in the *Fl.* *Peduncles* axillary, once or twice trichotomous, smooth.

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Bractes small. *Flowers* small, one on each division of the peduncles. *Calyx* eight-cleft; *segments* acute. *Petals* eight, considerably shorter than the segments of the calyx, deeply emarginate, and bearded; sides incurved, round the two stamina. *Filaments* sixteen unequal, inserted by pairs into the receptacle immediately within the petals, and closely embraced by their incurved sides. *Anthers* sagittate. *Germ* inferior, cylindric, furrowed, three-celled, containing in each two *ovula* attached to the top of the axis. *Style* shorter than the petals. *Stigma* three-toothed.

TRIUMFETTA. Schreb. gen. n. 819.

Calyx five-leaved. *Corol* five-petaled. *Germ* superior, from three to four-celled; cells one or two-celled; attachment superior. *Capsule* hispid, three or four-partible. *Embryo* inverse, and furnished with a perisperm.

1. *T. trilocularis. Roeb.*

Shrubby. *Leaves* three-lobed, serrate, from three to five-nerved, downy. *Racemes* terminal; *flowers* complete. *Capsule* three-celled.

A native of India. In the Botanic garden at Calcutta it blossoms during the cool season, viz. November, December, January and February, and the seeds ripen from March to June.

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Stems herb, stout and woody; covered with pretty smooth ash coloured bark. *Branches* numerous. *Young shoots* clothed with stipulated pubescence. Height of plants three or four years old, five feet. *Leaves* alternate, petioled, broad-ovate to three-lobed, from three to five-nerved, unequally serrate; both sides clothed with soft pubescence. Those next the racemes ovate-oblong, from one to six inches long. *Stipules* ensiform. *Racemes* terminal. *Petals* vertical, three-flowered. *Bracts* numerous, the largest every one at each verticil may be called a floral leaf, its lower surface (on each side) glandular, the rest ciliate. *Flowers* numerous, small, yellow, petioled. *Calyx* color, and structure as in the genus. *Nectarium*, a slender, eternalic cup round the insertion of the petals. *Germ* round, sessile, three-lobed, with two seeds in each, attached to the upper end of the axis. *Style* simple, length of the pedicel. *Stigma* minute, oblong, three-lobed. *Corolla* tubulose, of the size of a pea, brown, and of a rough exterior texture, lined with numerous, diverging minute, backwardly hispid bristles, marked with three small sutures, which do not open. *Stamens* 12. *Seed* two in each cell, obliquely ovate, of a brown colour. *Integuments* two, the exterior one thin, the the inner one thick and tough. *Pericarp* conform to the seed. *Embryo* straight, inverse, the length of the pericarp, very fleshy. *Cotyledons* oval. *Rapicle* cylindric, superior.

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2. *T. Portulaca* Willd. 2. 851.

Almond, erect, robust. *Leaves* with the anterior part three-lobed, serrate, hairy. *Flowers* axillary.

Bur Bani-kra.

Leopoldo Andrieux. *Rapicle*, *Arch.* 6. p. 59. t. 25. f. 2.

A native of various parts of India.

PORTULACA, Schreb. gen. n. 824.

Calyx two-lobed. *Corolla* four or five-petalled. *Germ* circumscissile.

1. *P. oleracea* Willd. 2. 850.

Leaves ensiform. *Flowers* sessile.

India and *Bur*. 1. *Portulaca* or *Nongya* shak.

Arch. Kipchak. 1. *Portulaca*.

2. *P. oleracea* Willd. 2. 861.

Annual, creeping, two-petalled. *Leaves* oblong, fleshy. *Flowers* subsessile, with four floral leaves and 12 stamens. *Pedicel* four. *Stamens* from six to twelve.

Nectarium, *Rapicle*, *Arch.* 1. p. 61. which Willd. quotes for his *Calycis lobis depressa*.

Arch. 1. p. 61.

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Portulaca Bani-kra.

Bur Nongya.

Its flowers are in racemes, and slender two. It is common in gardens, chiefly as a weed, though much used by the natives of Calcutta, for a potherb.

3. *P. grandifolia* Willd. 2. 860.

Creeping; plants hairy. *Leaves* oblong, fleshy. *Flowers* subsessile, with four floral leaves; petals four; stamens ten or twelve.

Portulaca Bani-kra.

It is much like *P. oleracea*, but a much rarer plant, and considerably larger in all its parts, in the stem, &c. of its stem, but the leaves, leaves that surround the joints, and the insertion of the leaves, and flowers, from terminal leaves, or rather, &c. they are nearly alike; but in this species there are from three to twelve stamens, and always four stigmas, which are the chief marks by which it is distinguished from *Portulaca*.

The natives do not eat this sort; they reckon it very unwholesome, and apt to produce stupor of the mind.

The flowers expand at or before noon, and continue open till noon; this is another circumstance which marks it being a distinct species, and no variety of *P. oleracea*.

4. *P. tuberosa*, R.

Rapicle tuberosa, and villous. *Leaves* ensiform, serrate. *Flowers* terminal.

A native of the Circars. It flowers during the rainy season.

TALINUM, Forst.

Calyx two-lobed. *Corolla* five-petalled. *Germ* superior, circumscribed, many-celled; attachment inferior. *Style* three-lobed, circumscribed. *Seeds* several.

1. *T. californicum* Willd. 2. 861.

Leaves obovate, emarginate, smooth, entire, fleshy. *Pedicel* terminal, inferior peduncle from two to four flowered.

Native place uncertain. In the Botanic garden at Calcutta, it flowers chiefly during the rains, and ripens abundance of seed in the cool season.

PEMIPHYS, Forst.

Calyx tubular, twelve-lobed. *Petal* six. *Germ* subtrilocular, *anther* many on a receptacle rising from the bottom of the cell. *Capsule* superior, one-celled, many-seeded.

1. *P. angustifolia*, R.

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Shrubby, hoary. *Leaves* opposite, sessile, lanceolate.
Found by Colonel Hardwicke, growing on the shores in coral sand between Port Louis and Petit Rivier, on the Mauritius; in flower in August. At a distance, he says, it resembles much a common Myrtle bush.

DODECANDRIA TRIGYNIA.

EUPHORBIA. Schreb. *gen. n.* 823.

Calyx one-leafed, gibbous. *Corol* four or five-petalled, sitting on the calyx. *Capsule* tri-
caccous.

1. *E. ligularia*. R.

Arboreous: *branches* five-angled. *Flowers* stipulary.

Leaves perfoliate, wedge-shaped. *Peduncles* from three to fifteen-flowered.

Ligularia. *Ruaph. Amb.* 4. t. 10.

Beng. Mansa-shij.

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I have only found this plant in Bengal, about the houses of the natives. Flowering time the months of February and March; when perfectly destitute of foliage, ripe seed not seen.

Root branched. *Trunk* when twenty year old, round and sabrous, often a foot in diameter, the whole height of the largest trees seldom more than twenty feet. *Branches* scattered, ascending, having the *young shoots* constantly five-sided, angled, somewhat spirally disposed and armed with elevations like the teeth of the largest saw; each of these supports a leaf, and a pair of short, sharp, black, hard, stipulary thorns. Like the other species every part abounds with acrid milky juice, which is employed to remove warts, cure cutaneous eruptions, &c.

Leaves alternate, about the summits of the branches, short-petioled, inserted singly on the elevations, or serratures of the angles of the branches, wedge-shaped, entire, waved, fleshy, smooth on both sides, almost veinless from six to twelve inches long, and two or three broad, deciduous at the beginning of the cool season, and appearing again after the flowers decay, in March or April. *Peduncles* solitary in the sinuses between the serratures of the angles of the branchlets, short, once, twice, or thrice dichotomous, with a sessile flower in the forks, that is, bearing three, seven, or fifteen flowers. The sessile flower which is the largest, is often entirely male, the lateral, or terminal peduncled ones have always been found to contain one pistil; and male florets. *Flowers* midline sized, greenish yellow. *Bractes* reniform, opposite, embracing the base of the pedicels on the outside, withering. *Calyx* five petalled. *Petals* round-cordate, fringed with a finely ragged margin inserted into the calyx, just under its fissures. *Stamina* collected into five fascicles; *male florets* of about five each, which expand in succession, and are surrounded with an uncertain number of finely divided petals, or scales. *Anthers* four-lobed. *Germ* pedicelled, somewhat two-lobed, three-celled, with one seed in each, attached to the top of the axis. *Style* short. *Stigma* three-cleft.

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This plant is sacred to Mansa, the goddess of serpents. The root of the tree mixed up with black pepper, is employed for the cure of their bites; both internally and externally. In the months of July and August, on Tuesdays and Saturdays, the natives approach the tree with offerings, and pray to Mansa to be preserved from the bite of snakes. I suspect this and *Euphorbia nereifolia*, have hitherto been considered as one species, both being quoted for the last by Linnæus, Burman, &c. I have for these fourteen years had both growing in this garden, so that I do not hesitate to pronounce them totally distinct, and clearly marked.

2. *E. nereifolia*. Willd. 2. 981.

Arboreous. *Branches* round. *Thorns* stipulary. *Leaves* subsessile, wedge-shaped. *Peduncles* three-flowered.

Elu-culli. *Rheed. Mal.* 2. t. 43.

Tithimalus zeylanicus. *Pluck.* 2. t. 330. f. 4.

Beng. Sij.

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It grows to be a small, poor looking tree, delighting in an almost dry, barren soil. Flowering time the hot season.

3. *E. antiquorum*. Willd. 2. 881.

Shrubby, leafless. *Branches* spreading, triangular, armed with double spines at the protuberances of the angles. *Peduncles* solitary or in pairs; three-flowered.

Sanscrit. Sechoondee.

Beng. Nara-shij.

Tiling. Buma chmudoo.

Schudicha calli. *Rheed. Mal.* 2. t. 42.

Very common on barren uncultivated lands all over India. In Bengal it blossoms during the cold season.

4. *E. arborescens*. R.

Arboreous, leafless. *Branches* numerous, ascending, triangular, armed, as in *antiquorum*. Native place uncertain, but I believe, Bengal. In the Botanic garden at Calcutta it grows

* The calyx and corol, as hinted by that excellent Botanist Jussieu, in his *Genom Plantarum*, p. 424, may be considered a common perianth, or involucre to many male florets only; or encircling one female. The plants bearing such compound flowers, I have observed to be arboreous or shrubby, with the branches angular, or cornered, and armed with stipulary spines, namely, *E. antiquorum*; and three other East Indian triangular species, one round *E. arborescens*, five and one angled *ligularia* of *Ruaphous*; and very lately from Pegu, a small, shrubby, tuberous rooted married species, with similar flowers, has come to my knowledge; a drawing and description thereof accompanies this under the name *E. sessiliflora*.

to be a pretty large tree, with a round distinct trunk, and numerous branches forming a large, dense, subglobular head.

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5. *E. lactea*. R.

Shrubby, erect. Branches erect, appressed, triangular, armed, leafless.

A native of the Moluccas, differing from *antiquorum* in being more slender, in having the centre of the three sides milky coloured, and particularly in the erect appressed habit of the numerous branches. It has been twelve years in the Botanic garden at Calcutta, but has not yet blossomed.

6. *E. trigona*. R.

Shrubby, three-sided; angles deeply repand with a pair of short spines, and a large sessile obovate emarginate leaf from the apex of each tubercle. Peduncles three-flowered. This pretty species of *Euphorbia* was brought from the Molucca Islands to the Botanic garden at Calcutta in 1798, where it thrives well, and blossoms in February, March, and April.

Stem erect, three-sided, with a few scattered, ascending, smooth, deep green, succulent branches; these are all three-sided, with the angles considerably extended into large, scalloped-toothed tubercles; the extremity of each is armed with two short, sharp spines, and like the rest of the family every part abounds with much acrid, milky juice; the general height of the plants, when ten years old, six or seven feet. Leaves solitary, one between each pair of spines at the end of the tubercles, sessile, wedge-shaped, entire, smooth on both sides, having the upper side of a deep green, and being much paler underneath, from one to two inches long, and less than half that in breadth. Stipules, on the upper side of the base of each spine, is a small, somewhat acute, hard, brown gland, not unlike the spines themselves, but much smaller. Peduncles from the sinuses on the angles of the branches, short, thick, generally three-flowered, the main one sessile, containing five fascicles of staminary male florets only; the lateral pedicelled flowers, contain one female and five male florets. Calyx in both five-parted; segments two-edged, entering the calyx below its fissure, roundish, jagged, incurvate over the male and hermaphrodite flowers, there are five segments of the male florets those are in fascicles of about six each, lengthening and expanding in succession, these are also surrounded by several multifid scales, or petals. Anthers of two round lobes. Germ superior, short-pedicelled, ovate, three-sided, three-celled, with one seed in each, attached to the top of the axis. Style short, half three-cleft. Stigmas emarginate. The ripe seed not found.

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7. *E. Tiruodhi*. Willd. 2. 890.

Arboreous, unarmed branchlets, cylindric, succulent, polished, from alternate to crowded.

Leaves linear, sessile. Flowers terminal, and in the forks of the branchlets.

Tiruodhi Rhed. Mal. 2. t. 44.

Ossifragal etea. Rumph. Amb. 7. t. 29.

Beng. Lanka sij.

Tam. Tuv edli.

A native of various parts of India; when well advanced in age and size it flowers during the rains. About Madras it is very generally employed for fences, and there called Milk hedge.

Trunk of old trees as thick as a man's thigh or more. Bark dark olive-coloured and cracked. Wood white, pretty close grained, and of a middling hardness. Branches very numerous; young shoots from alternate to crowded into the form of an umbel, proliferous, succulent, smooth, polished, green points abrupt. Every part abounding in an acrid milky juice. General height of what may be called large trees, twenty feet. Leaves alternate, remote, and at the end of the twigs chiefly sessile, linear, smooth, small and fleshy. Flowers at the end of the twigs and in the divisions of the branchlets, crowded, subsessile, chiefly female, or abortive hermaphrodite, small, pale yellow. Calyx campanulate; mouth enlarged by three or four, or more generally five, flat, roundish, smooth, peltate, horizontal segments, on the inside of the bell, woolly. Corol, I could find no other than the peltate segments of the calyx. Stamina very uncertain, more frequently not found, when present very few, involved in wool. Anthers two-lobed. Germ pedicelled, woolly, three-celled, with one seed in each attached to the top of the axis. Style recurved. Stigmas bifid, with enlarged glandular heads. Capsule the size of a large pea, villous, hard, dark brown, three-lobed, three-celled, six-valved. Seed solitary, ovate. Integuments two, the inner one a white membrane adhering to the exterior one. Perisperm and embryo as in the other *Euphorbia*.

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8. *E. dichotoma*. R.

Somewhat shrubby, hairy. Leaves opposite, oval, serrate, three-nerved, hairy. Flowers in terminal and axillary heads, imbricated with hairy scarioso bractes. Corol of four large obcordate, mucobrunneous petals.

Found by Dr. Hunter at Ooffein; it blossoms in October.

9. *E. cuneifolia*. R.

Shrubby, particularly near the root, erect. Leaves alternate, sessile, cuneiform, entire, smooth. Umbel trifid then bifid. Involucres oblong, involucels cordate. Capsules smooth.

Found by Colonel Hardwicke in the northern parts of Hindoostan; in flower in March.

10. *E. sessiliflora*. R.

Root tuberos. Stem simple, round, smooth. Leaves alternate, sessile, oblong, obtuse. Flowers axillary, sessile.

This pretty little species was brought from Pague by the Rev. Mr. Felix Carey to this garden, where it blossoms freely during the month of February, at which time it is perfectly destitute of leaves; like the rest it is abundantly hirsutescent.

Root an irregularly sloped single tuber, about the size of a potatoe, in our small plants. Stem erect, simple, round, smooth, about a foot high. Leaves sessile, alternate, oblong, obtuse,

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smooth, entire, nearly veinless; about three inches long and about half as much broad, deciduous in the cold season, and appearing before the rains set in, when the plant has done flowering. *Stipules* a minute glandular point on each side of the insertion of leaves. *Flowers* axillary, sessile, solitary, or paired with the rudiments of one or two more pressing on opposite sides of the fleshy base of the common calyx and covered by an angular bracte. *Calyx* common, its mouth divided into five equal semilunar coloured segments. *Petals* five, red equal, with the apex incurved and deeply cut into filiform segments. *Stamina* in five fascicles of five each. *Germ* oval. *Style* scarcely any. *Stigma* trifid.

11. *E. acanthis*. R.

Root tuberous, per-annual, stemless, unarmed. *Leaves* radical, fleshy, sessile, cuneiform, smooth, with cind-d margins, crenulate, and callons, with a circular apex. *Peduncles* from the crown of the (now leafless) tuber, three, five, or seven-flowered.

A native of Bengal. From Poorena Mr. B. Smith sent me a plant to the Botanic garden at Calcutta, where it flowers in March, its leafless period, but has not yet produced ripe seeds. The leaves spread much and are deciduous about the end of the rains, and appear after the flowers have perished, in April and May. As in our East Indian armed *Euphorbias*, the flowers are compound, that is several male corollets surround the pistillum.

12. *E. hirta*. Willd. 2. 897.

Annual, hairy, oblique, with the apices recurved. *Leaves* opposite, obliquely oblong, serrulate. *Umbellets* axillary, peduncled, globular.

Beng. Bava keru.*Tithymalus botryoides*. *Burm. zeyl.* 223. l. 104.

A common weed every where, and in flower and seed the whole year.

11.
47313. *E. parviflora*. Willd. 2. 898.

Annual, smooth, dichotomous, oblique. *Leaves* opposite, obliquely-oblong, serrulate, smooth. *Flowers* interfoliaceous, many on a common peduncle, one on a proper peduncle of the same length. *Calyx* and *corol* unilateral, and each of four parts.

A native of various parts of India, and in flower nearly all the year.

14. *E. glauca*. Willd. 2. 916.

Erect, smooth. *Leaves* lanceolate, entire. *Umbel* quinquefid-trifid. *Involucres* linear-oblong, involucells ovate-cordate. Inside of the calyx woolly.

A native of Hindoostan.

15. *E. thymifolia*. Willd. 2. 898.

Branches pressing flat on the earth, coloured, hairy. *Leaves* opposite, obliquely ovate, serrate. *Flowers* axillary, crowded, short-peduncled. *Calyx* and *corol* of four semilateral parts each.

Beng. Sweet-keru.

A native of gravelly spots, and in flower most part of the year.

16. *E. uniflora*. R.

Annual, dichotomous, diffuse, filiform, smooth. *Leaves* somewhat linear, with the base obliquely cordate, and serrulate toward the apex. *Flowers* solitary. *Petals* with a large gland on the inside. *Capsules* smooth.

Common on dry barren spots, such as neglected gravel walks, &c. flowering all the year.

17. *E. chamaesyce*. Willd. 2. 999.

Root perennial. *Branches* spreading flat on the ground, smooth, and sub-dichotomous. *Leaves* opposite, obliquely-oblong, serrulate. *Flowers* axillary, solitary.

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Beng. Chota-keru.

A native of Coromandel and Bengal, on neglected gravel walks, &c.

18. *E. dracunculoides*. Willd. 2. 905.

Annual, erect, unarmed, ramous above the base. *Umbel* three or four-fid, dichotomous. *Involucres* and involucells linear, sessile, diverging, entire and smooth. *Petals* two-horned.

Beng. Chagol-patpati.

A native of Coromandel and Bengal. It flowers during the cold season. Differs from *exigua*, in being ramous up to the umbel; in having the leaves, involucres, and involucells; linear and spreading horizontally; and in the filaments being nearly cylindric.

19. *E. peltata*. R.

Annual, erect. *Leaves* and *involucres* ovate-lanceolate; *involucells* from oblong to cordate, serrulate. *Petals* peltate. *Capsule* round and smooth.

A native of the interior parts of the Coast of Coromandel; seeds brought from thence to the Company's Botanic garden at Calcutta, grew and have continued sowing themselves, and producing plants every cold season without care.

Stem annual, erect, ramous, round, smooth; the height of the whole plant a foot. *Branches* curved upwards. *Leaves* alternate, sessile, wedge shaped, and lanceolate, finely serrate, very smooth. *Umbels* terminal, in six rays; the *partial* ones from four to two-cleft. *Involucres* like the leaves, only a little broader. *Involucells* from oblong to cordate, the nearer the apex the broader, all are smooth, and finely serrate. *Flowers* solitary, sessile, small, of a greenish yellow. *Petals* peltate. *Capsules* round, scarcely any angle to be seen, smooth in every part.

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CLASS XII.

ICOSANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

CACTUS. Schreb. gen. n. 838.

Calyx one-leaved, imbricated. *Corol* many petalled. *Berry* inferior, one-celled, many-seeded.

1. *C. indicus*, R.

Joints proliferous, oblong, much compressed, thorns generally simple, long and straight, issuing from tufts of sharp bristles. *Corol* yellow, twice as long as the stamens; *exterior petal* obovate.

Tan. Naga-kalee.

Beng. Nag-phunee.

This plant is found here and there on road sides, in forests, and among bushes in the vicinity of Calcutta, and I am informed that it is equally common, not only over the whole of the province, but also on most of the adjoining districts; so that, independent of its proper Bengalee name, and medicinal use, there is every reason to imagine it is a native of these countries. Nor can I well reconcile it to any of the *Opuntias* hitherto described; as will appear more evidently after reading the following description. It is in flower during the hot season, and more or less the whole year round.

Root fibrous. *Trunk*, I have not yet seen any plant with any thing like one, (though I am informed it grows to a perfect tree,) here it is a ramous bush, with tolerably erect joints; these are proliferous, of an oblate-oblong form, and much compressed, thin, while young smooth, except in the axills of the leaves; length and breadth various, according to soil and situation. *Leaves* scattered over the joints, small, sessile, subovate, fleshy, caducous. *Thorns* axillary, generally single, though sometimes in pairs, straight, from half an inch to two inches long, very strong, white, except the point, which is darker coloured, and very sharp; their insertions are surrounded with immovable, slender, sharp, short bristles, which readily penetrate the skin, and give much trouble to the unwary handler. *Flowers* from the upper edges of the joints; sessile, large, of a bright beautiful yellow colour, opening only in the day. *Calyx* one-leaved, consisting of a leathery cup which fills exactly the nubbins of the germ, deciduous with the corol, stamens and style in embryo. *Petals* many the exterior ones smaller, and obovate; the interior ones longer with somewhat ragged margins. *Stamens* not half the length of the petals. *Pistil* as in the genus.

Upon this plant the Cochineal insect lately brought from America, thrive and multiply abundantly.

2. *C. chinensis*, R.

Subproliferous, joints compressed, proliferous, sublaucous, almost unarmed. *Petals* retuse, truncate, longer than the stamens.

A native of China; from thence it was introduced into the Botanic garden at Calcutta about twenty years ago, during all that time it has blossomed only once.

FABRICIA.

Calyx five-cleft. *Petals* five, sessile. *Stigma* capitate. *Capsule* many-celled; *seeds* winged.

P. bracteata, R.

Leaves opposite, oblong, the floral ones minute and lanceolate. *Flowers*, solitary, with two bracts below the calyx.

A native of the Moluccas. It has the habit of a *Martex* but in the capsule which is from eight to ten-celled, I conclude it is one of this family. The stamens are very numerous, the length of the oval petal. The stigma is truncate, not capitate. The floral leaves are so small, and the flowers so numerous toward the end of the branchlets, as to appear like a panicle.

METROSIDEROS Schreb. gen. n. 791.

Calyx four or five-cleft, semisuperior. *Petals* four or five. *Stamina* very long, standing out. *Stigma* simple. *Capsule* three or four-celled.

1. *M. vera*, R.

Leaves opposite, short-petioled, oblong, polished. *Corymbs* axillary, brachiate, shorter than the leaves. *Calyx* four-toothed.

Metrosideros vera, *Rumph. Amb.* 3. t. 7.

Rumphius describes it to be a tree of great size, growing in the forests of Amboyna, and the other Molucca Islands. It was introduced from the former place into the Botanic garden at Calcutta in 1801, and in July 1804, the largest plants blossomed for the first time, when only about seven feet high. It has a slender trunk, smooth bark, and few branches. No part of the tree, so far as I have yet observed, possesses any kind of fragrance.

Leaves opposite, short petioled, oblong, firm, smooth, petioled, perfectly entire, rather acute, with small and parallel veins, about six inches long, and from two to three broad. *Corymbs* axillary, solitary, shorter than the leaves, brachiate, bearing a few pretty large, pale greenish white inodorous flowers; pedicels flattened. *Bracts* oblong, or lanceolate, smooth, acute. *Calyx* saucer-shaped, four, rarely five-toothed. *Petals* four, seldom five, sessile, round, expanding. *Filaments* from twenty to twenty-five, much longer than the petals of the same greenish yellow colour, and inserted with them into a rim round the inside of the calyx, at some distance from the four-lobed germ. *Antheae* ovate. *Germ* half above the bottom of the calyx; this part is evidently four-lobed, and a section thereof exposes four distinct cells, with numerous ovules in each, inserted on a projecting receptacle, which is longitudinally attached to the axis. *Style* rather longer than the stamens. *Stigma* simple, rather acute, with a perforation at the very point. *Capsule* nearly globular, the size of a pea, two thirds above the calyx,

I call the little ones round bracts over the joint leaves.

Page four-celled, four-valved. *Seeds* numerous, angular.
 Carey Ed. 2. *M. comosa. R.*

Leaves alternate, sessile, narrow-lanceolate, attenuated to both ends, mucronate, smooth, rigid, with the margins entire and thickened. *Flowers* lateral, crowded into a cylindrical trifid spike. *Calyx* segments semicircular and smooth, as are also the round subsessile petals. *Stigma* concave.

A native of the Moluccas.

3. *M. suberosa. R.*

Bark of even the young shoots cracked and corky. *Leaves* opposite, sessile, lanceolate, smooth. *Umbellules* lateral.

A native of the Moluccas.

II. *Branchlets* covered with deeply cracked corky bark. *Leaves* opposite, subsessile, broad-lanceolate, entire, taper, obtuse-pointed, firm and polished on both sides, from six to seven inches long and two broad. *Umbellules* from the old axills below the leaves, sessile. *Pedicels* clavate, smooth, one-flowered, which with the germ and calyx form a perfect imitation of a speaking trumpet. *Calyx* narrow-companulate, obscurely four or five-toothed. *Petals* four or five, round, small, sessile. *Filaments* numerous, much larger than the petals. *Germ* three-celled. I have not found the ripe nor even full grown seed vessel. *Style* rather shorter than the filaments. *Stigma* acute.

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4. *M. linearis. Smith. in Trans. Linn. Soc. 3. p. 271.*

Shrubby. *Leaves* scattered, linear, channelled, nute, rigid. *Flowers* crowded round the branchlets, a little below their trifid apices, some of them axillary.

This beautiful plant was reared in the Botanic garden at Calcutta, from seed sent by Colonel Patterson from New South Wales in 1800. In seven years the plants were six or eight feet high, stout and rigid. Flowering time in Bengal, April and May; the seeds require above a year to ripen.

Stem nearly erect, about as thick as a man's wrist. *Bark* dark-coloured, and rather scabrous. *Branches* few, scattered, stiff and straight; the ligneous parts ash-coloured, the tender ones downy. *Leaves* scattered, sessile, linear, rigid, channelled, from two to three inches long, and an eighth of an inch in breadth. *Flowers* crowded round the branchlets below the leaves of the same year, sessile, some of them are axillary, and in that case solitary. *Calyx* urceolate; margin five-cleft; segments reniform, deciduous. *Petals* five, greenish, nearly round, villous. *Filaments* inserted on a rim, (within the petals) round the mouth of the calyx, many times longer than the petals, of a bright crimson, and from their number, size, and length, giving that colour to the whole flower, though the petals and calyx are green. *Germ* more than semisupera, being attached to the bottom of the calyx only, round, hairy, generally three-celled, though I have found some with four, each containing numerous, very minute seeds attached to a large convex receptacle in the inner angle of the cell, which is attached to the axis. *Style* as long as the stamina. *Stigma* simple. *Capsule* crowded round the branchlet, seminifera, inserted in the globular, firm, thick calyx, round, of the size of a grain of black pepper, hairy, particularly the vertex, thin, three-celled, three-valved. *Receptacles* as in the germ. *Seeds* numerous, filiform, brown.

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Gartner's figure of *Metrosideros armillaris* vol. 1. 6. 34. f. 5. is so exactly like this, that it may well serve to be quoted for it.

PSIDIUM. Schreb. gen. n. 841.

Calyx five-cleft. *Corol* five-petioled. *Germ* inferior, four-celled. *Berry* one-celled, many-seeded.

1. *P. pyriferum. Willd. 2. 957.*

Fruit turbinate.

Eng. White Guava; however the colour of the inside of the fruit varies much.

Pola. Rheed. Mal. 3. t. 34.

Hind. Sopari-am, pronounced Sufrim.

Beng. Peyara.

2. *P. pomiferum. Willd. 2. 958.*

Fruit spherical.

Eng. Red Guava, but like the other, the colour of the inside varies much.

Mulacka-pela. Rheed. Mal. 3. t. 35.

Hind. Lal-sufrim.

These two kinds of Guava are very generally cultivated in the warmer parts of America.

CARRALLIA. R.

II. *Calyx* six or seven cleft. *Corol* six or seven-petioled, unguiculate. *Stigma* plate-lobate.
 481 *Germ* inferior, one-celled, one-seeded, attachment superior. *Berry* one or two-seeded.

1. *C. lucida. R. Ind. pl. 3. n. 211.*

Leaves opposite, oblong, serrulate. *Peduncles* many-flowered.

Teling. Karalli.

This is a small handsome tree, a native of the lower region of the Circar mountains, and of Chittagong. Flowering time March. *Leaves* not deciduous.

Leaves opposite, short-petioled, oval-pointed, delicately serrate, smooth and shining on both sides; four or five inches long and from two to two and a half broad. *Stipules* interfolia-

ceons, pointed. *Umbellules* axillary, small, rigid, few-flowered, generally three-cleft. *Calyx* above, six or seven parted; *divisions* acute, erect, permanent. *Corol* six or seven-petalled, orbicular, scalloped, waved, inserted into the divisions of the calyx by short claws. *Filaments* twelve or fourteen, of the length of the corol, inserted into the calyx. *Anthers* oblong, erect. *Germ* inferior, globular, one-celled, containing one, two, or three seeds, attached to the top of the cell. *Style* the length of the filaments. *Stigma* three-lobed. *Berry* globular, smooth, pulpy, of the size of a large pea, one-celled. *Seed* one, rarely two, uniform.

2. *C. lanceifolia*. R.

Leaves lanceolar, acutely serrulate, waved, shining. *Peduncles* many-flowered.

Enguet-darray is the Malay name on the West coast of Sumatra, where the tree is indigenous; from thence it was introduced into the Botanic garden at Calcutta, where in ten years it has attained the height of twenty-five feet, with a very straight trunk as in the figs; decorated with numerous, expanding, opposite branches and brachlets. Bark of the old ligneous parts, smooth and brown, of the tender shoots smooth and green.

It is a very perfect ever green and the foliage uncommonly dark.

Leaves opposite, short-petioled, lanceolar, sharply serrulate at the margin, having the upper surface of a clear, shining deep green, and the under one paler, with the apex rather obtuse, from three to six inches long, and from one to two broad. *Stipules* large, linear, sheathing, caducous. *Peduncles* axillary, or where the last year's leaves grow opposite, rigid, thick and short, generally twice bifid with about three or four sessile, small greenish white flowers on the apex of each division. *Bractes* small, subannular. *Calyx* superior, from six to seven-toothed; *segments* triangular and acute. *Petals* six or seven, inserted by short claws into the calyx immediately under its fissures, sub-oviform, with the margins much curled, and laterally incurved, embracing the middle part of the larger filaments. *Filaments* from twelve to fourteen, inserted into the calyx, alternately shorter, and incurved. *Anthers* incumbent. *Germ* sub-inferior, with a large turbinate crown rising in the centre like the true germ itself, as if the calyx were inferior, this crown is embraced by a yellow crenate ring, which may be called a *nectary*; the germ is five-celled with two or three in each cell attached to the middle of the axis. *Style* nearly as long as the corol. *Stigma* peltate, five-lobed.

EUGENIA. Schreb. gen. n. 842.

Calyx entire, or four parted. *Corol* four petalled. *Germ* inferior, two-celled; cells many-seeded; attachment interior. *Berry* one or more seeded. *Embryo* without perisperm.

1. *E. malaccensis*. Willd. 2. 959.

Trunk straight. *Leaves* from oblong to lanceolar. *Flowers* in sessile, lateral fascicles. *Berries* turbinate.

Jambosa domestica. Rumph. Amb. 1. t. 37.

Nati-schambu. Rhecl. Mal. 1. t. 18.

Beng. Malacca Jamrool

A native of the Malay Islands, &c. In Bengal it blossoms and bears fruit at different periods of the year.

There is a variety with dark blood red fruit, which is probably Rumphius's *Jambosa nigra*, 1. p. 125. t. 38. f. 1.

The fruit is large, juicy and beautiful and very generally eaten, though rather insipid.

2. *E. purpurea*. R.

Trunk straight. *Leaves* smooth. *Flowers* in lateral sessile fascicles as in the last. *Berries* oval.

It differs from *E. Malaccensis* in the shape of the fruit only, a native of the Malay Islands, flowering in the hot season; the fruit is as large as that of the former species; the colour a very dark purple.

3. *E. amplexicaulis*. R.

Leaves stem-clasping, oblong, obtuse; *peduncles* lateral, three or nine-flowered. *Berries* spherical.

A stately tree, a native of Chittagong, a country still abounding in numerous undetermined new species of this noble genus. In the Botanic garden at Calcutta it is in flower and fruit at different periods through the year.

Trunk tolerably straight, quickly dividing into numerous spreading branches, forming a large extensive, dense head. *Bark* of the old woody parts brown, but pretty smooth; that of the young shoots polished, of a clear green. *Leaves* opposite, stem-clasping, oblong, entire; with a rounded apex, firm and glossy, from six to eight inches long, and from three to four broad. *Peduncles* lateral, short, three-flowered, trifid; each division three flowered. *Flowers* large, white, inodorous. *Calyx* four-parted; the opposite segments unequal. *Petals* four, nearly round. *Stamina* numerous, &c. as in the genus. *Germ* turbinate, two-celled, with several *ovula* attached to the thickened middle of the partition. *Style* about as long as the stamina. *Stigma* acute. *Berry* round, the size of a small apple, greenish yellow when ripe. *Pulp* of a soft, rather spongy texture, and sweet insipid taste, rarely more than one-celled, containing one or two large, oval more or less compressed seeds, covered with a soft white integument, the abortive cell, and its contents are very evident in the ripe fruit of this species. *Perisperm* none. *Embryo* conform to the seed. *Cotyledons* of a thick, firm, fleshy texture, and nearly equal. *Radicle* generally near the middle of the cotyledons.

The cultivation of this species cannot well be recommended, on account of its fruit; but the tree is one of the most handsome of the genus.

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4. *E. Jambolana*. *Lamarek. Encycl.* 3. 150.
Leaves oblong, entire, sub-acuminate. *Panicles* below the leaves. *Calyx* entire. *Berry* oblong, and often obliquely so.
Calyptranthes Jambolana. *Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd.* 2. 975.
Perin-njara. *Rheed.* 5. t. 29.
Jambo, *Jambo*, Sanscrit names.
Beng. Kalla-jam.
Teling. Nasedoo.

This grows to be a large tree, is common every where, both in its wild and cultivated states; every soil and situation suiting it equally well. Flowering time the beginning of the hot season. The fruit ripens in July and August.

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Trunk generally a little crooked. *Bark* whitish with a few cracks. *Branches* the larger irregular, the smaller depending; the whole forming a very large, beautiful, shady head. *Leaves* opposite, short-petioled, oblong, pointed, waved, smooth, shining, firm, from four to five inches long, and two broad. *Stipules* none. *Panicles* often opposite on the naked *branchlets*, just below the leaves, middle-sized, globular, cross-armed, rigid, and sub-divided by them. *Calyx* cup-form, with the *margin* entire, permanent. *Petals* four, orbicular, claws very short, inserted into the mouth of the corol. *Anthors* small. *Germ* inferior. *Style* rather shorter than the stamens, declining. *Stigma* nente. *Berry* roundish, about the size of a large cherry, succulent, smooth, when ripe black. *Seed* one, roundish, smooth.

The wood of this tree is hard, close grained, and durable; it is of course used for various purposes.

The bark is strongly astringent, and dyes excellent durable browns of various shades according to the corrosive employed, or the strength of the decoction.

The fruits are universally eaten when ripe, by man and birds; they are of a subacid, astringent taste.

There is a variety of the fruit in the northern and mountainous parts of the coast of a superior quality, and as large as a pigeon's egg.

5. *C. obtusifolia*. *R.*

Leaves elliptic, obtuse, polished; *panicles* below the leaves. *Corol* calyptrate. *Berry* oblong, one-seeded.

Jambolifera pedunculata. *Gart. sem.* 1. 178. t. 36.

Jambolana. *Rumph. Amb.* 1. t. 42

A tree of considerable size, a native of the Moluccas. In the Botanic garden at Calcutta, where it has been about twelve years, it blossoms in March, and the fruit ripens in June. It differs from *E. Jambolana* of the continent of India, only in the leaves being obtuse, and frequently emarginate, as in Rumphius's figure.

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Jambosa Ceramica. *Rumph. Amb.* 1. t. 41. seems a species still undescribed, except by Rumphius, which I have not yet met with.

6. *E. operculata*. *R.*

Trunk short, thin of branches. *Leaves* short-petioled, oblong, smooth, coarsely veined. *Panicles* lateral, brachiate, collecting the flowers in sessile, terminal heads. *Calyx* entire; corol operculate. *Berries* spherical.

From Amboyna this tree was brought to the Botanic garden at Calcutta, where it blossoms in March and April, and the seeds ripen in May and June.

7. *E. caryophyllifolia*. *Lamarek.*

Leaves oblong-lanceolate. *Panicles* below the leaves, cross-armed. *Calyx* obtusely four-toothed. *Corol* four-petioled, deciduous without expanding. *Berry* globular.

Calyptranthes Caryophyllifolia, *Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd.* 2. 975.

Myrtus Cuminum. *Linn. sp. pl.* 674.

Jambosa Ceramica. *Rumph. Amb.* 1. t. 41.

Beng. Chota Jamb.

A native of various parts of India, growing luxuriantly in almost every soil, and situation. Flowering time the hot season.

Trunk seldom straight, nor long, but thick, and covered, as well as the numerous spreading branches, with smooth ash-coloured bark, the smaller branches, and twigs are generally pendulous. *Leaves* opposite, petioled, nodding, oblong-lanceolate, waved, very smooth, and shining on both sides, with numerous, most slender, paralleled veins: from

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three to four inches long, and about two broad. *Petioles* about an inch long, channelled. *Panicles* diverging from the naked branchlets below the leaves, cross-armed, rigid. *Flowers* numerous, small. *Calyx* cup-shaped, obscurely four-toothed. *Corol*, *petals* four or five, orbicular, concave, sessile, they seldom or never expand, but are pushed off by the stamens in one cup-shaped body like the calyptra in mosses. *Stamens* numerous. *Berry* round, but in general disfigured, by depressions or pits, size of a large pea, when ripe black.

Observation. This tree comes exceedingly near my *Eugenia Jambolana*, but when found growing together, it is evidently different. I considered them as one, or at most as varieties of one species, until I met with them both together in this garden, and have now raised plants from the seeds of each, and they continue distinct. The best distinguishing marks are stated in the definition; besides, the *leaves* and *fruit* of *Jambolana* are much larger in the same soil; particularly the *fruit*, and also uniformly of an oblong shape.

Peria Njara. *Rheed. Mal.* vol. 5. t. 29. is evidently the last mentioned.

The wood is whitish, very strong, close grained, hard and durable. The fruit scarcely eatable, whereas many reckon that of *Jambolana* good, particularly if soaked in a little salt

and water for about an hour, which removes a great part of their superabundant astringency.

8. *E. frutescens*, R.

Shrubby. *Leaves* from broad-oblong to oval, finely veined. *Panicles* lateral. *Flowers* numerous. *Calyx* entire. *Peduncles* and *pedicells* square. *Corol* four-petioled, but generally deciduous, in form of a lil.

Ind. and *Beng.* Bin-Jamb.

A large shrub or small tree, a native of Chittagong. It flowers during the hot season, and its very small one-seeded berries ripen early in the rainy season.

9. *E. brachiata*, R.

Arboreous. *Leaves* elliptic, obtuse-pointed. *Panicles* lateral. *Peduncles* and *pedicells* four-seeded. *Calyx* entire. *Berries* spherical.

A native of Amboyna. In the Botanic garden at Calcutta it blossoms in May, and the fruit ripens in July; they are about the size of pease, dark purple or black, and of an astringent taste. It is nearly allied to *frutescens*, but grows to a much greater size; the leaves are broader and more obtuse, and in the same garden it has taken eleven years from the seed to blossom, while *frutescens* requires only three or four.

10. *E. claviflora*, R.

Leaves lanceolate. *Corymbs* lateral, subsessile, umbelliform; *flowers* clavate. *Berries* long, ovate, crowned with the cyathiform lvs. of the calyx.

Lambanli-jamb the vernacular name in Chittagong, where it is indigenous, and grows to be a stout useful timber tree, of very considerable size. Flowering time February and March, and the fruit which is eaten by the natives, ripens in May.

11. *E. ceriseoides*, R.

Leaves short-petioled, from oval to oblong, remotely coarse-veined. *Panicles* lateral, brachiata. *Fruit* round, of the size and appearance of small black cherries.

Botee Jam, the vernacular name in Chittagong, where it is indigenous. Its trunk is so large as to furnish planks for various purposes. Flowering time April and May, and the fruit, which is very generally eaten, ripens in July.

12. *E. praeox*, R.

Leaves opposite, petioled, lanceolar, rather obtuse, coarsely veined. *Panicles* lateral and axillary, brachiata half the length of the leaves.

A stout tree, a native of the hilly parts of the province of Chittagong, where it blossoms so early as January.

13. *E. Pandala*, R.

Leaves broad lanceolar, acuminate, coarsely veined. *Panicles* lateral, brachiata, flowers in little heads. *Berries* oval.

Beng. Pandala-jamb.

It is one of the largest and most robust trees of this very noble genus; a native of the forests of Chittagong, where they are found more than in any other country I am acquainted with, and furnish the natives with timber of a large size, fit for a variety of purposes. Flowering time the month of April, the fruit ripening in June; they are about the size of a small gooseberry and very juicy.

14. *E. brevifolia*, R.

Leaves subsessile, oblong, glossy, obtusely acuminate. *Peduncles* lateral, three-flowered; *pedicells* clavate, length of the peduncles. *Berries* cherry.

A beautiful, densely ramous, small tree, flowering in the hot season and ripening its fruit during the rain, like many of the other uncultivated species, the pulp of the fruit is in small quantity, and scarce eatable; the shape however of the berries in this species, together with its dark brown bark, immediately point it out.

15. *E. tenuifolia*, R.

Leaves ternate, sessile, oblong. *Flowers* lateral.

A large tree, a native of Chittagong, where it blossoms in April, and the fruit ripens in June and July; it is eaten by the natives.

Of this beautiful, stately species, there are two varieties, one with white flowers, called by the people where the tree grows Phool-jamb, the other with lovely rosy flowers they call Lal-phool-jamb. Their leaves are amongst the largest of the genus being from six to fifteen inches long, and from three to six broad.

16. *E. angustifolia*, R.

Leaves tern, linear-lanceolar. *Peduncles* lateral, from three to four-flowered. *Corol* many petalled.

A small tree, a native of Chittagong, where it flowers in March and April. The fruit ripens in June and July.

It is readily known by its many-petalled corol, having from twelve to sixteen petals, and by its three-fold leaves.

17. *E. Zeylanica*, Willd. 2. 963.

Arboreous. *Leaves* short-petioled, oblong, obtusely acuminate, lucid, veinless, when young villous. *Peduncles* axillary, generally solitary, or crowded on little common racemes.

A native of the Silet District, where it is called *Nagasun Jamb*, and grows to be a tree of a middling size, flowering in April.

18. *E. myrsinifolia*, R.

Shrubby. *Leaves* lanceolate, taper, obtusely pointed, lucid. *Peduncles* axillary, compound, many-flowered. *Berries* spherical.

A beautiful small tree or large shrub, a native of Sumatra, from whence it was sent by

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Dr. C. Campbell to the Botanic garden at Calcutta, where in nine years the plants from seed had attained the height of six or seven feet, when they began to blossom in March and April, and the seed ripened in May and June.

18. *E. bracteata*. R.

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Shrubby. *Leaves* oblong, ventricose, obtuse, lucid. *Peduncles* axillary, one, rarely two or three, one flowered. *Involute* two-leaved. *Berries* spherical, smooth.

Myrtus Coromandeliana. Kön. *Miss.*

Myrtus bracteata. Willd. 2. 969.

Teling. Garag-moodee.

Hind. and Beng. Hījalee Mendee.

It grows in great abundance on the sand hills near to the sea on the coast of Coromandel.

19. *E. polygama*. R.

Polygamous. *Leaves* short-petioled, elliptic, cuspidate. *Panicles* axillary on some trees, and not on others, villous. *Stigma* capitate.

A native of the Malay Archipelago. I have not seen the pericarp, its genus is therefore uncertain, particularly as it has a capitate stigma.

20. *E. venusta*. R.

Arboreous, with numerous drooping branchlets. *Leaves* broad-lanceolar, obtusely acuminate. *Panicles* axillary and terminal, brachiate, shorter than the leaves, ultimate divisions three-flowered.

From Tippera, where this elegant tree is indigenous, the seeds were received into this garden, where in six years the largest of the young trees was about twelve feet high, clothed with innumerable slender, drooping branches down to the ground. *Bark* of the woody parts dark brown and smooth, of the tender shoots green and smooth. *Leaves* opposite, short petioled, from lanceolar to oblong; when the plants were younger they were much narrower in proportion to their length, entire, firm, highly polished, obtusely acuminate; from three to four inches long, and one and a half broad. *Panicles* axillary, more rarely terminal, shorter than the leaves, composed of brachiate pairs of branches with their ultimate divisions three-flowered, all round and smooth. *Flowers* like those of the common myrtle, and about the same size. *Calyx* four-toothed. *Corol* of four short-ellaved, orbicular, concave, reddish petals. *Germ* two-celled, with many *ovula* in each, &c.

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21. *E. acuminata*. R.

Leaves broad lanceolar, acuminate, polished, finely veined. *Peduncles* axillary, terminal, many-flowered. *Corol* operculate. *Berries* round.

A small, but tall, handsome tree, a native of the Moluccas; in the Botanic garden at Calcutta it flowers in March, and the fruit ripens in June.

22. *E. cymosa*. R.

Arboreous. *Leaves* oblong, polished, hard. *Cymes* terminal and axillary, crowded.

Buttee Jamb, the vernacular name in Silhet where the tree is indigenous; it grows to a great size, and the wood is used for various economical purposes. Flowering time December.

23. *E. aquea*. R.

Arboreous, trunk soon divided. *Leaves* opposite, sub-sessile, oblong-lanceolate, entire. *Peduncles* terminal, and from the exterior axills, many-flowered. *Fruit* flattened at both ends, (turnip-shaped.)

Jambosa aquea. *Rumph. Amb.* 1. p. 126. t. 38. f. 2. the rose-coloured variety, and *Jumbo-ayer*. *Rumph. Amb.* 1. p. 126. the white.

Both the above varieties have been introduced from the Moluccas into the Botanic garden at Calcutta, where they thrive luxuriantly, and blossom during the month of March, the fruit ripens in May and June.

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Trunk short; *branches* numerous down to the ground. *Bark* smooth, ash-coloured; whole height from twenty to twenty-five feet. *Leaves* opposite, very short-petioled, sublanceolate, with their narrow base somewhat cordate; *margins* entire, smooth on both sides. *Peduncles* terminal, and from three to five or seven large, white flowers, on pedicels of various length. *Calyx* the four segments of the border subreniform. *Petals* subrotund, rather larger than the divisions of the calyx. *Filaments* numerous, twice the length of the petals. *Anthers* small, oblong. *Germ* broad-turbinate, two-celled, with the rudiments of many seeds in each. *Style* longer than the stamina. *Stigma* neutre. *Fruit* about the size of a large *Medlar*, somewhat turbinate, with both ends much flattened; surface smooth and polished, but uneven, and in the first noticed variety of a most beautiful lively pale rose colour, and aromatic taste, containing from one to four seeds, though in the germ, as in all the other species I have examined there are the rudiments of a great many. The other variety, *Jambo ayer*, has the fruit perfectly white, there is no other difference.

The tree which bears the rose, or pink coloured variety, is conspicuously beautiful, when the drooping branches of the full grown, brilliant coloured fruit, appear through the dark deep green leaves.

24. *E. alba*. R.

Trunk rarely straight, and soon divided. *Leaves* subsessile, oblong. *Peduncles* lateral and terminal, brachiate, many flowered. *Flowers* pedicelled. *Berries* depressed, turbinate.

Beng. Jamrool.

A native of the Malay Islands. In the Botanic garden at Calcutta, this rather low, very ramous tree blossoms, and bears immense crops of large pure white shining fruit during the hot and rainy seasons, but they are very insipid, and quite watery.

25. *E. oblata*. R.

Leaves opposite, broad lance-lan, obtusely-acuminate. *Panicles* terminal, with smaller axillary corymbiform fascicles in the axils, all shorter than the leaves. *Berries* transversely oval.

Gozum, the vernacular name in Chittagong, where it is found wild, as well as cultivated for its edible fruit; the wood is also in some estimation. It blossoms in March, and the fruit ripens in June and July.

26. *E. lanceolata*, R.

Leaves short petioled, lanceolate, with the base rounded, acuminate, smooth. *Panicles* axillary and terminal, $\frac{1}{2}$ palm, shorter than the leaves. *Berries* oblong, crowned with the entire calyx.

Pura-Jamb, the vernacular name in Siam, where it is indigenous in the forests of that district, and grows to be one of the largest trees. It begins to flower in November, and the seed ripens in February; uncommon periods for the *Heisteria* to flower and ripen its fruit; this I am inclined to consider one of the most elegant and most useful species of this extensive, and truly superb genus.

27. *E. lanceolata*, R.

Leaves short petioled, lanceolate, with the base rounded, acuminate, smooth. *Panicles* terminal, about 10 cm., corymbose-fascicled. *Berries* large, 2-lipped, 1-lipped.

Pura-Jamb, the vernacular name in Siam, where it grows to be a small smooth tree of from ten to twenty feet in height, the leaves very large, long, and somewhat fragrant, which with the elegant foliage, renders it one of the prettiest of this very grand family. It flowers in May, the fruit ripens in December, and though as large as a small apple, is not eaten, the pulp being in small quantity and tough.

28. *E. Jambay*, Willd., 2: 359.

Trunk rare & straight and soon dividing. *Leaves* lanceolate. *Flowers* terminal. *Berries* globose.

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Malacca schambu, *Rheed.* *Mal.* 1. t. 17.

Jambay sylvatica, *Rumph.* *Am.* 1. t. 29.

Jambay in Sanscrit name. *Am.* *R.* 1. 319.

Engl. *Guinea* *Jamb.*

Found common in gardens in most parts of India and its Islands.

29. *E. corymbifera*, Willd., 2: 361.

Leaves from lance-ovate to oblong, acute. *Corymbes* terminal. *Berries* oblong, one, rarely, two-seeded.

Leaves, the Sanscrit name.

Pura *Mei* *Yuk*.

Pura *Mei* *Yuk*.

On the Molucca Islands where these trees are indigenous they begin to blossom when about nine years old; the average produce is about two, or two and a half pounds of cloves yearly.

Am. *Keraupul*.

Engl. *Long*.

Corymbifera, *prostrata*, *sp.* *pl.* 735. *Geert.* *am.* t. 167. 33.

Corymbifera, *Rumph.* *Am.* 2. t. 1. 2. 3.

30. *E. corymbifera*, R.

Leaves short petioled, lance-lan, cuneate, polished. *Panicles* terminal, very ramous. *Calyx* as tubular, densely five-toothed. *Stigma* two-toothed.

A native of the Island of Borneo.

31. *E. Pura*, R.

Leaves lance-lan, divided. *Panicles* terminal, extremely ramous, many-flowered. Divisions of the calyx sub-triangular; pericarpis mucronate.

Sent from Pegu by the Rev. Mr. F. Carey, under the vernacular name *Thamra*.

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32. *E. Pura*, R.

Leaves broad-lance-lan, terminal, finely veined, hard. *Panicles* terminal, divided in a tripartite form; pericarpis and pericarpis hard. *Berries* spherical.

A very beautiful, slow growing, small tree; a native of the Molucca Islands. Flowering time in the Botanic garden of Calcutta March and April, and the fruit which is like the black currant, ripens in the early part of the rains.

33. *E. Pura*, R.

Trunk straight to the top of the tree. *Leaves* from oval to oblong, finely-veined and polished. *Panicles* terminal, corymbiform. *Calyx* precariously from four to five lobed. *Corol* from four to five parted. *Berries* tripartite.

A native of the Moluccas. It flowers during the hot season in the Botanic garden at Calcutta.

Although it resembles the clove tree, it possesses no kind of fragrance. The large pear-shaped berries are not edible, the pulpy part or rather cortex being of a hard tough texture and insipid taste.

34. *E. Pura*, R.

Leaves short petioled, opposite, and subternate, lance-lan, obtuse, finely-veined, hard and glossy. *Panicles* terminal, trifurcate, divisions often umbelliform.

A large timber tree, a native of the extensive forests of Chittagong, where it is called *Kura* *Jamb*. It flowers in April, the fruit which is eaten by boys, ripens about the beginning of the rains.

35. *E. glandulifera*. R.

Shrubby. *Leaves* broad-lanceolate, highly polished. *Panicles* terminal, brachiate; ramifications simple and umbelliferous. *Calyx* five-toothed, and with the genus and pedicels glandular.

A native of Sumatra.

36. *E. macrocarpa*. R.

Leaves subsessile, lanceolate, acuminate, base narrow-cordate. *Peduncles* terminal, few-flowered. *Berries* spherical, of the size of a large orange, crowned with the four-lobed permanent calyx.

Chalta-jamb, the vernacular name in Chittagong, where it is indigenous in the forests amongst the timber trees. Flowering in April, and the immensely large fruit, resembling that of the Chalta, (*Dillenia indica* now called *speciosa*), which is eaten by the natives, ripens in August and September.

37. *E. corymbosa*. R.

Leaves ovate-lanceolate, entire, smooth. *Corymbs* terminal, decomposed. *Calyx* with large round divisions. *Berries* globular.

A native of the Moluccas.

MYRTUS. Schreb. gen. n. 814.

Calyx five-cleft; *petals* five. *Berry* inferior, from two to five-celled, with a few gibbous seeds in each.

1. *M. communis*. Willd. 2. 967.

Flowers sub-solitary. *Involucre* two-leaved.

Arab. Isbor.

Hind. Belatee mende.

II. Common in gardens, it flowers during the cold season. I am not certain that this species is found indigenous in any part of India.

498 2. *M. tomentosa*. Willd. 2. 960.

Shrubby. *Leaves* short-petioled, oblong, three-nerved, hoary underneath. *Peduncles* axillary, one-flowered. *Bractes* two at the bottom of the germ. *Berry* oval, cells uncertain; *seeds* very numerous.

3. *M. canescens*. Lour. *Cochin Ch.* 381.

Arbor sineusis, &c. *Pluk. am. p.* 21. *t.* 372. *f.* 1. is good.

A native of the Island of Pulo Pemug, as well as of China, Cochin China, &c.

EUCALYPTUS. L'Herit.

Calyx permanent truncated, before flowering covered with an entire deciduous lid. *Corol* none. *Capsule* inferior, four-celled, opening at top, many-seeded.

E. moluccana. R.

Lid conical, shorter than the calyx. *Panicles* lateral, composed of peduncled heads, of six or seven flowers. *Leaves* alternate, petioled, lanceolate, entire, firm and polished.

A native of the Molucca Islands, differing from all the species described by Dr. Smith in the 3d vol. of the *Transactions of the Linnean Society*, in having lateral panicles, composed of heads of six or seven sessile flowers.

FÆTIDIA. Juss.

Calyx superior, four-parted. *Corol.* *Drupe* turbinate. *Nut* ligneous, four-celled. *Seeds* one or two.

II. F. *mauritiana*. Willd. 2. 980. *Lamarck. Juss. &c.*

499 Found by Colonel Hardwicke indigenous on the Mauritius, in seed in the month of July. He says it is a tall, stout tree.

Stem smooth and straight, thirty feet without branches. *Branches* diverging. The bark very tenacious, thick, entire; surface whitish, red within, bitter and astringent. The wood enters strip young shoots of the bark to bundle up their wood. *Leaves* about the ends of the branches on all sides, crowded, lanceolar, entire, smooth, with mid-rib red, sessile.

PUNICA. Schreb. gen. n. 817.

Calyx five-cleft. *Petals* five. *Pome* inferior, many-celled, many-seeded.

P. *granatum*. Willd. 2. 981. *Asiat. Res.* xi. 175.

Arboreous. *Leaves* lanceolate.

Arab. Rana, or Rnman.

Pers. Anar.

Hind. Darim, also Anar.

Sing. Darhuba.

Beng. Dalim, or Darim.

Gool-anar is the Hindoe name of the double flowered variety; both are common in gardens throughout India.

A decoction of the bark of the root, has been found a sovereign remedy for the *Tonia*, or *Tape-worm*. For the knowledge of this valuable discovery, we are indebted to Mr. Alex-

under Calvin, and Mr. Home of Calcutta. See Dr. Fleming's Account thereof in the 11th vol. of the *Asiat. Res.* above quoted. Page
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AMYGDALUS. Schreb. *gen. n.* 848.

Calyx five-cleft. *Petal* five. *Drupa* superior, having a shell perforated with pores.

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1. *A. persica.* Willd. 2. 982.

All the suture of the leaves acute. *Flowers* sessile, and solitary.

Arab. Tuffa-juss.

Pers. Shaf-ah.

China. This is the name of the common peach, and pinto of the flat peach.

Several varieties from China and Persia have been introduced into the gardens of India.

The most common is the flat peach from China, its fruit is vertically compressed, like a turnip. In Bengal the blossom is February and the fruit ripens in May.

2. *A. communis.* Willd. 2. 982.

Lower suture of the leaves lobular. *Flowers* sessile and in pairs.

Arab. and *Hind* Bala.

Common in Persia and Arabia. *China* it is a native of those countries. It does not succeed in India, requiring much nursing to keep it alive.

3. *A. corniculata.* L.

Leaves sessile, serrulate, gland-ciliate. *Flowers* in pairs, peduncled. Not hairy.

A native of China, and now common in gardens at Calcutta, where it grows to be a large very ramous tree, and is cultivated for its small, yellow, succulent, acid fruit, of which tarts are often made. Flowering time in Bengal the cool season, the fruit ripens in the hot season.

PRUNUS. Schreb. *gen. n.* 849.

Calyx five-cleft. *Petal* five. *Drupa* superior, with the nut having prominent sutures.

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1. *P. cerasus.* Willd. 2. 991.

Leaves sub-peduncled. *Leaves* ovate-lanceolate, smooth, folded together.

Arab. Kera-ya or Jera-ya.

Pers. Aso-bidoo.

A native of Persia, &c.

2. *P. armeniaca.* Willd. 2. 989.

Flowers sessile. *Leaves* subcordate.

Hind. Khool-bane.

Arab. Bin-kook, also Tuffa-nam-uz.

Pers. Mah-mah.

A native of China, as well as the west of Asia.

3. *P. spinosa.* L.

Petioles short, few-flowered. *Leaves* oblong, serrulate, finely serrate, polished, having two glands at the base. *Bark* scaly, smooth, perennate-erect.

Persia. *Hind.* Keri. *Asiat. Res.* 6. 362.

Found wild by Colonel Hardwicke, and afterwards by Mr. Francis Pierard; a tree of considerable size on the mountains north of Hurdwar.

4. *P. triflora.* L.

Unusual. *Leaves* tern. *Leaves* oblong, very finely gland-ciliate, smooth, in the bud equitant. *Drupa* cordate.

China. Hong-an-li.

This elegant very ramous bushy shrub has been received from China, into our gardens in Bengal, where it blossoms in February, immediately after which the luxuriant foliage appears, and the fruit, which is about the size of the common plum, and nearly as palatable, ripens in May and June.

Trees in our young cultivated trees, or rather shrubs, very short, soon dividing into numerous *branches* and *branchlets* in all directions from diverging to erect. *Bark* on all smooth. *Leaves* alternate, in the bud equitant, petioled, recurved, oblong, tapering equally towards each end, very finely gland serrate, considerably acuminate, smooth, from two to four inches long, and from one to two broad in Bengal deciduous about the close of the year. *Stipules* from the base of the petiole, ensiform, gland-ciliate. *Flowers* very numerous, rather small, and white, short peduncled, regularly three from each bud, and there are generally two of these buds in each of the old axils, with a leaf-bearing one in the centre. *Bark*, the scales of the bud, coriaceous, and nearly caliciform. *Calyx*, segments five, oblong; *margin* 2-angled. *Petal* oval, short clawed, the length of the peduncles. *Fertile* about thirty, shorter than the petals. *Germ* ovate, one-celled, containing two *ovules* attached to the inner side of the cell. *Style* the fourth of the stamina *Stigma* large. *Drupa* cordate, with an obtuse rising at the apex, the size of the common plum, and of the same purple colour, covered with a slender bloom, growing on one side. *Pit* in large quantity, of a pale reddish yellow. *Seed* single, conform to the nut. *Pericarp* and *shell*. *Pericarp* a thin covering on one side only. *Endocarp* inverse. *Colobators* unequal, the small one doubled, and embraced by the larger, subequitant.

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ALNIFUM. Juss.

Calyx from six to seven-toothed. *Corol* from six to seven-petalled. *Germ* inferior, one-

colled one-seeded, attachment superior. *Drupe* one-seeded. *Embryo* inverse, furnished with a perisperm.

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A. hexapetalum, Willd. 2. 1174.

Arboreous, with the *branchlets* sometimes ending in spines sometimes not. *Leaves* lanceolate. *Corol* from six to seven-petalled.

Greeva salicifolia, Linn. suppl. 409.

Greeva monteana, K. n. Hss.

Angolan. *Rheed. Mal.* 1. t. 17. and Kara-angolan t. 26 are, I strongly suspect, at most but varieties of the same species.

Beng. Akar-kanta.

A native of Coromandel, Malabar and Bengal. It flowers during the hot season. The germ has one cell, and contains a single *ovula* attached to the top of the cell. The embryo is inverse and furnished with a perisperm. The wood beautiful.

LAGERSTROEMIA Schreb. gen. n. 910.

Calyx six-toothed. *Petals* six, inserted by claws, and curled. *Germ* from three to six-celled; cells many-seeded, attachment central. *Capsule* superior, from three to six-celled, from three to six-valved. *Seeds* several, winged. *Embryo*, with centripetal radicle, and little or no perisperm.

1. *L. grandiflora*, R.

Arboreous. *Leaves* opposite, oblong, with an enlarged cordate base. *Panicles* terminal, drooping. *Stamina* equal, longer than the corol. *Calyx* smooth. *Capsules* six or more-celled. *Seeds* filiform.

A native of Chittagong, and the neighbouring districts. In the Botanic garden at Calcutta it was reared from seed in 1801; and when seven years old, the trees were large; it blossoms during the dry season; and the seeds ripen from April to June.

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Trunk perfectly erect and straight to the top of the trees. *Bark* smooth, ash-coloured. *Branches* subverticillate, the stout ligneous parts diverging, the very long, smooth, slender twigs drooping much from the weight of the leaves, and still more when in flower, or seed, by the additional weight of the flowers, &c. general height of the trees when seven years old from twenty to forty feet. *Leaves* opposite, approximate, short-petioled, linear-oblong, with a cordate, stem-clasping base, entire, of a firm consistence, smooth on both sides, with the lower side paler, from six to twelve inches long, and from three to five broad. *Panicles* terminal, drooping, sub-globular. *Flowers* very large, from ten to forty in the panicle, with a rather offensive odour. *Calyx* divided about half way down into six acute, smooth, thick, fleshy permanent segments. *Petals* six, oblong, obuse; *margins* curled, considerably longer than the segments of the calyx. *Filaments* about eighty, equal, longer than the corol. *Anthers* linear, imbricant. *Germ* superior, conic, six or more grooved, six or more celled, with innumerable *ovula* in each, attached to the large triangularly conic receptacle, rising from the bottom of the cells and longitudinally to the inner edges of the partitions. The space generally occupied by the axis being here empty. *Style* longer than the stamina, often serpentine. *Stigma* ovate, slightly divided into as many lobes as there are cells in the capsule. *Capsule* nearly round, of the size of a very small apple, with smooth, brittle, dark brown, rather thin cortex, surrounded with the permanent segments of the calyx, six or more celled, six or more-valved, opening from the apex, *partitions* longitudinally attached to the middle of the valves, and their inner margins to the inner part of the receptacles. *Seeds* numerous, very minute, linear-oblong, pedicelled, from their apex proceeds a long filiform process, or wing. *Integument* the smallness of the seed prevents me from determining whether there is more than one, it is rather hard where the embryo is lodged, but both extremities are spongy. *Perisperm* none or very thin, and not to be distinguished from the envelope. *Embryo* straight. *Cotyledons* cordate, oblong, greendotted. *Radicle* subcylindric, pointed to the base of the seed.

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2. *L. regina*, Willd. 2. 1178. *R. Corom.* pl. 1. p. 4. t. 65.

Arboreous. *Leaves* opposite, oblong. *Stamina* equal. *Calyx* variously grooved on the outside. *Capsules* six-celled.

Arjuna, *Asiat. Res.* 1. p. 301.

Beng. Jarool.

Adamboe, *Rheed. Mal.* 1. t. 20 and 21.

L. Flos. Regina, *Retz. Obs.* 5. p. 25. and 1. p. 20.

A native of Bengal, Malabar, &c. H. C. the seed ripens in August. It is a large timber tree, when in blossom beautiful. At Bangoon the timber is used to make knees for ships.

3. *L. parviflora*, Willd. 2. 1179. *R. Corom.* pl. 1. p. 48. t. 66.

Arboreous. *Leaves* opposite, oblong, downy underneath. *Peduncles* from three to six-flowered. *Stamina* unequal. *Capsule* from three to four-celled.

Teling. Chinazgee.

A native of various parts of India. It flowers during the hot season; the seed ripens in August.

4. *L. indica*, Willd. 2. 1178.

Shrubby. *Leaves* nearly opposite, oval. *Petals* with long clawed and much curled. *Stamina* unequal. *Capsules* from five to six celled.

Hind. Pelinga-china.

Velaga globosa, *Gart. fruct.* 2. t. 133. p. 2.

An exotic from China; it flowers in the rainy season, but rarely ripens its seed here.

1. 100.

CHRYSOBALANTUS. Seindb. gen. n. 850.

Caryx five-cleft. *Petals* five. *Style* lateral. *Drupe* with a five-furrowed, five-valved nut.
C. maculatus, R.

C. monensis, R.

Leaves alternate, short-petioled, oblong, entire, smooth. *Racemes* axillary, simple, much longer than the leaves.

A native of the Moiners.

SONNERATIA. Schreb. g. n. r. 853.

Claw from four to six-parted. *Corol* six-petaled or more. *Capitate* superior, many-celled. *Seeds* numerous, minute.

1. S_1 — a . 2. S_2 — a .

$$I^{\alpha} \cos(x) \sin(x) = (1-\alpha) \cos(x) \sin(x) + \alpha \sin^2(x).$$

Reproductive effects. *See* *ant* 142.

$$M_{\text{eff}} = m_{\text{eff}} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{R}{\rho} \quad R = 0.017 \text{ m} \quad \rho = 1000 \text{ kg m}^{-3} \quad 73.$$

Pl. 1, 2, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843,

1890. Dec. 1. 1891. 2. 1. 1. 1. 1.

A rainy season in the Delta of the Ganges; flowering time in the hot and rainy seasons.

2. *See* *the* *Book*

[illegible]

5. $a_1 a_2 \dots a_n = 1$ and $b_1 b_2 \dots b_n = 1$ and $a_1 b_1 = a_2 b_2 = \dots = a_n b_n = 1$.

B. 10. 1. 1968

An elegant, pretty large tree, a native of the Delta of the Ganges. It flowers during the hot season.

L.I.P.M.A. J. 8.

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1. 1. R.

A native of this district from the same plants were sent by the late Dr. Charles Campbell in 1804, to the Botanic Garden at Cambridge, where they began to blossom in May 1812, and ripened their fruit in September.

Compare also *Phyllanthus* *Benth.* 1: 67, p. 39, t. 19, f. 1. I suspect they may be the same, and more certainly the latter, if a fine of Sumatra, neighbouring the first.

2. *La. f. c. n. p.*

ICOSANDRIA DIGYNIA.

CRATEGUS. Schreb. gen. n. 854.

Calyx five-cleft. *Corol* five-petalled. *Berry* inferior, two-seeded.

1. *C. crenulata*. R.

Shrubby, spinous. *Leaves* narrow elliptic, crenulate, polished. *Flowers* terminal, subracemed, pentagynous. *Berries* oblate, open at top, exposing the five seeds.

A native of Nepal; in the Botanic garden at Calcutta in eight years it has grown to the height of six or eight feet, very ramous. It flowers during the hot season, and the berries ripen in August.

2. *C. integrifolia*. R.

Procrumbent, subspinous. *Leaves* obovate embeate, entire, coriaceous, hairy underneath. *Flowers* axillary, solitary. *Calyxine segments* obtusely triangular and entire.

Found by Colonel Hardwicke on the hills between Hurdwar and Sirinagar. See *Asiat. Res.* 6. p. 362-3.

SESUVIUM. Schreb. gen. n. 856.

Calyx or *corol* five-parted. *Capsule* superior, three-celled, circumcised, many-seeded.

S. portulacastrum. Willd. 2. 1009.

Cithmus Indicus. Rumph. Amb. 1. 72. f. 1.

Teling. Wangaredookooroo.

A native of the sand hills near the shores of India. In flower and seed the whole year.

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ICOSANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

MESPILUS. Schreb. gen. n. 857.

Calyx five-cleft. *Corol* five-petalled. *Germ* inferior, five-celled: cells two-seeded, attachment the base of the axis. *Berry* few-seeded. *Embryo* erect, no perisperm.

1. *M. japonica*. Banks. Icon. Kämpf. tab. 18. Willd. 2. 1010.

Arboreous. *Leaves* sessile, lanceolar, very acute, serrate, downy underneath; *panicles* terminal, tomentose. *Fruits* obovate, villous.

Chin. Loquat.

From China it was introduced into Bengal where it is much cultivated on account of its excellent fruit, the beauty of the tree, and the exquisite fragrance of its flowers. In the Botanic garden at Calcutta it blossoms twice in the year, but bears fruit only once, viz. in February and March.

2. *M. bengalensis*. R.

Arboreous. *Leaves* petioled, lanceolar, remotely serrate, hard, smooth and glossy except while very young. *Panicles* terminal. *Fruit* obovate, from one to two-seeded.

A large timber tree, a native of Chittagong. Flowering time December and January, the fruit, which is not eaten, ripens in June and July.

PYRUS. Schreb. gen. n. 858.

Calyx five-cleft. *Petals* five. *Pome* inferior, five-celled, many-seeded.

1. *P. communis*. Willd. 2. 1016.

Leaves ovate, serrate. *Peduncles* corymbed.

Arab. Unrood.

Pers. Nash-patee.

I have not been able to discover this tree in its native state in India, the following is the only pear, I have yet been able to find that has not been brought from Europe.

2. *P. malus*. Willd. 2. 1017.

Leaves ovate-oblong, serrate, smooth, or villous. *Umbels* simple, sessile. Claws of the petals shorter than the calyx. *Style* smooth.

Sung. Seeba.

Arab. Tuffa.

It is common all over the western parts of India, and Persia, and but very little improved by culture, consequently the varieties are few.

3. *P. cydonia*. Willd. 2. 1020.

Leaves oval, hoary underneath, quite entire. *Stipules* oblong. *Flowers* solitary.

Introduced from Europe, and from the Cape of Good Hope.

4. *P. chinensis*. R.

Leaves cordate, acuminate, finely serrulate smooth. *Stipules* filiform. *Corymbs* peduncled. *Pedicels* longer than the peduncle, hairy, with scattered filiform bractes. *Styles* smooth. *Fruit* vertically compressed.

Chin. Cha-li.

Salli is the name by which the people about Calcutta know this tree. It blossoms at various seasons, but yields few fruits, and those of a very bad quality.

5. *P. indica*. R.

Leaves cordate and ovate, most acutely and finely serrulate, smooth. *Stipules* filiform,

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the length of the petioles.

A small tree, a native of the little known, mountainous districts east and north-east of Sikkim, while the plants are young the leaves are deeply lobate, the fruit round and smooth, a little concave at the base, from one to two inches in diameter; the taste is harsher than the common crab-apple of Europe.

6. *P. tomentosa*, R.

Tender parts tomentose. *Leaves* oblong, obtuse, obtusely serrate; *stipules* scarcely any.

This is the Quince tree of Hindoostan, and most likely that which furnishes the Quince seed brought from Muscat to Bengal for sale, where they are much used for medical purposes under the name Behecke beej.

SPIRÆA. Schreb. gen. n. 862.

Calyx five-cleft. *Petals* five. *Capsules* five, superior, many-seeded.

5. *corymbosa*, R.

Shrubby, erect. *Leaves* lanceolate, serrate. *Corymbs* terminal, globular.

A native of China, and of the mountains north of H. P. in the Botanic garden at Calcutta; it blossoms more or less the whole year, but most copiously during the hot and rainy season, but never ripens its seed.

ICOSANDRIA POLYGYNIA.

ROSA. Schreb. gen. n. 863.

Calyx pitch-red, five-cleft, fleshy, contracted in the neck.

Seeds numerous, hispid, affixed to the interior side of the calyx.

1. *R. roxburghiana*, R.

Subscandent, armed with strong stipulary, straight prickles. *Flowers* in subsessile fascicles.

Bractes in form of a four or five leaved lacinate, inferior calyx.

A native of Nepal and Bengal; it flowers about the beginning of the warm weather in February; it endures in the rains. *Stems* and *branches* stout and ligneous, the latter often very long, striated, armed with strong, straight, stipulary prickles; *young shoots* villous. *Leaves* pinnate; *petioles* pubescent, villous, glandular, striated, pinnate. *Leaflets* opposite, from five to eleven, oblong, serrate, villous underneath; the largest about an inch long, and half an inch broad. *Flowers* terminal, from one to many together, subsessile, large, pure white, sweetly fragrant. *Bractes* four or five, surrounding the base of the germ, singly they are lanceolate, acuminate, with the lower margins deeply lacinate, and villous. *Calyx* villous; *divisions* entire. *Seed* single. *Petal* obcordate. *Germ* globular, villous.

2. *R. cantabrigia*, W. & A. 2. 1071.

Germ ovate, with peduncle hispid. *Stem* hispid, and prickly. *Petioles* unarmed.

Arab. Wud.

Pers. Gul.

Hind. and *Beng.* Gulab.

3. *R. coccinea*, W. & A. 2. 1078.

Germ obovate. *Stems* with canals, large prickles. *Petioles* hispid. *Petioles* almost unarmed. *Leaflets* about five, broad-lanceolate, serrate, having both sides smooth. *Divisions* of the calyx leavy on the inside.

Beng. Katta, or Katta-Gulab.

A native of China. Flowering time the cold season. It agrees so well with Linnaeus's description of *Rosa Indica*, as to induce me to think they are the same.

4. *R. chrysantha*, R.

Germ elongate, bristly, subscandent, armed. All the tender parts ciliate, with glutinous, head glands. *Leaflets* from five to seven, ovate, doubly-serrate. *Segments* of the calyx subsessile, finely pinnatifid. *Flowers* terminal in large corymbiform panicles.

Beng. Sweet, or Shadi-Gulab.

Found in garden throughout India, where it is commonly called the white rose; its flowers being double, fragrant and white, like the white rose (*R. alba*) of Europe. Where this plant is indigenous is uncertain, probably China, as I know it has been brought from thence to the Botanic garden at Calcutta. It blossoms all the year round; but chiefly during the cold season.

5. *R. sempervirens*, W. & A. 2. 1078.

Germ globular, sessile; *petioles* hispid. *Stems* and *petioles* aculeate. *Leaves* quinate, pinnate; *leaflets* lanceolate, serrate. *Calyx* segments, subentire, woolly on the inside.

A small, very ramous species, a native of China. In Bengal it is in constant flower, but most profusely during the cold season.

6. *R. pubescens*, R.

Germ globular. All the tender parts tomentose, and glanduliferous. *Segments* of the calyx entire, smooth, bristly and petioles armed. *Leaflets* seven, lanceolate, serrate.

A native of the mountains north of Rohilkund.

7. *R. recurrens*, R.

Subscandent, well armed, with strong recurved prickles. *Leaflets* from five to nine, ovate-lanceolate, acutely serrate, smooth. *Stipules* subulate; *petioles* armed.

This shrubby, ascending, recurved, powerfully armed shrub is a native of Nepal; from thence it was sent by Dr. Buchanan to the Botanic garden at Calcutta, where it has now been

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Page ten years and has not yet blossomed. Dr. Buchanan however ascertained the genus in Nepal, where it blossoms freely.

Carey
Ed.

8. *R. diffusa*, R.

Stems and branches weak, diffuse, armed with strong, recurved prickles in stipular pairs. *Leaflets* five, ovate-oblong, villous; *stipules* pectinate.

This distinct species is readily known by its weak, diffuse and procumbent, very long, almost simple branches, which often rest on the ground; it is supposed to be a native of China, as it was brought from Canton to the Botanic garden at Calcutta.

9. *R. microphylla*, R.

Suffrutescent, armed with straight pairs of stipular prickles only. *Leaflets* seven or nine, minute, oval, finely and acutely serrulate; *stipules* ensiform, entire.

China. Hoi-tong-hong.

Introduced from Canton into the Botanic garden at Calcutta.

10. *R. triphylla*, R.

Scandent, armed. *Leaves* ternate; *leaflets* lanceolate.

From China this very extensive ramifer was brought to the Botanic garden at Calcutta, previous to 1794, where it thrives luxuriantly, and is known to the Chinese gardeners in the garden by the name, *Tche te hay fa*.

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11. *R. inermis*, R.

Suffrutescent, unarmed; *leaves* ternate and quinate-pinnate; *leaflets* lanceolate, serrate, smooth.

Of this very elegant small plant we have two varieties from China: one with double white flowers, called by the Chinese, *Po-mou-he-wang*; the other with double yellow flowers, *Wong-mou-he-wang*.

RUBUS, Schreb. *gen. n.* 864.

Calyx five-cleft. *Petals* five. Berry superior, compound grains one-seeded.

1. *R. braggans*.

Shrubby, scandent, armed. *Leaves* simple, oblong and oblong-cordate, serrate. *Panicles* terminal. *Flowers* hexagynous; *petals* linear, shorter than the calyx.

Hera-Chora, the vernacular name in Silhet, where the plant is indigenous. It flowers about the end of the rains, and the seeds ripen in the cool season.

Stem in full grown plants, as stout as a man's arm, with numerous, very long, climbing, round branches, and villous branchlets, all armed with small recurved prickles; when their apices rest on the ground, they strike root. *Leaves* alternate, short petioled, simple, from oblong to ovate-cordate, serrulate, villous underneath; rib and petioles armed; from three to five inches long and from one to two broad. *Stipules* slender, and often divided into filiform, villous segments. *Panicles* terminal, large and very ramous, villous. *Flowers* numerous, small, long-pedicelled, white. *Bractes* solitary at all the divisions, from simply filiform to multifid, villous. *Calyxine segments* undivided, with the end subulate. *Petals* linear, and a little shorter than the calyx. *Filaments* numerous, inserted on the calyx, and nearly the length of the petals. *Anthers* oval. *Germ* six, inserted in the centre of a convex, very hairy, receptacle, one-celled, containing one *ovula* attached to the top of the cell. *Style* the length of the germ, permanent. *Stigma* simple. *Seeds*, rather, *partial berries*, for they are so, from one to six, generally three or four, distinct, obliquely ovate, smooth, red and succulent; when dry wrinkled, almost chocolate-coloured. *Tufequaments* two, the exterior one subnoid; the inner one membranaceous. *Perisperm* none. *Embryo* inverse. *Cotyledons* ovate, conform to the seed. *Radicle* superior.

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It ought to be compared with Dr. Smith's *Rubus pyrifolius*. To me it appears to differ from his figure and description, in the leaves being broader and cordate at the base; in all the calyxine segments being undivided, and lastly in the petals being only a little, say one-fourth, shorter than the calyx.

2. *R. gowree phul*, R.

Shrubby, armed with recurved prickles and terminal, subpanicked. *Petals* twice the length of the calyx. *Rubons*. *Asiat. Res.* 6. p. 364.

A native of the Sewalik mountains, which bound Hindoostan on the north.

A large, bushy, perennial plant, with very long spreading and recurved branches, and somewhat five-sided, succulent; *branchlets* armed with many sharp recurved prickles, and a great quantity of long harsh diverging reddish-brown hair.

Leaves scattered, ternate. *Leaflets* oval, serrate, downy and whitish underneath, from two to four inches long. *Petioles* round, armed and hairy like the branches. *Stipules* petiolar, subulate. *Flowers* axillary, and terminal, forming small corymbiform panicles, pretty large and white. *Bractes* subulate downy. *Calyx* downy, particularly on the outside. *Petals* ensiform-obovate, twice the length of the calyx, pure white. *Stamens* in a single series round the germ, and of nearly the same height.

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Introduced into the Botanic garden at Calcutta by Col. Hardwicke, where plants grow most luxuriantly; it blossoms during the dry months of February and March, but the berries never ripen well, nor are they so palatable as Col. H. found them in their native soil on the Sewalik mountains.

3. *R. moluccanus*, Willd. 2. 1086.

Shrubby, prickly. *Leaves* simple, cordate-ovate, serrate, downy underneath. *Panicles* terminal, with axillary umbellules.

Rubus Moluccanus latifolius. *Rumph. Amb.* 5. p. 1. 17. f. 2.

Pl. Ind. Archipelago

A native of the Malay Archipelago.

1. *R. pinnatifida*, R.

Shrubby and smooth. *Petioles* tree. *Leaves* pinnate, quinate, ribbed, smooth, acutely serrate. *Panicles* terminal, segments of the calyx subulate; *petals* round. A native of the Moluccas. In the Botanic garden at Calcutta, it blossoms and ripens its fruit, which is rather tasteless, during the rainy and cool seasons, indeed more or less the whole year.

5. *R. pinnatifida*, *Smith, ex. hort.* 3. 69. *Willd.* 2. 1080.

Shrubby, green, prickly. *Leaves* generally quinate, pinnate, green on both sides, doubly serrate, villous. *Flowers* solitary.

A native of the Mauritius. In the Botanic garden at Calcutta, where it has lately been introduced, it blossoms during the cold season.

6. *R. Fries*, R.

Shrubby. *Stems* and *petioles* prickly, and very hairy. *Leaves* ternate; *leaflets* round-oval, serrate, villous. *Panicles* terminal, composed of small umbels. *Petals* oblong, length of the calyx. II. 519

A native of the mountains of the Peninsula of India. It flowers during the cold season in the Botanic Garden at Calcutta.

7. *R. pinnatifida*, R.

Shrubby. *Stems* and *petioles* prickly and villous. *Leaves* pinnate; *leaflets* from five to seven, serrate, villous, ovate, lanceolate, the exterior ones often three-lobed. *Racemes* terminal. *Panicles* longer than the calyx.

A native of the mountains of Mysore.

8. *R. pinnatifida*, R.

Shrubby, erect, smooth, terminal, as well as the petioles, with recurved prickles. *Leaves* pinnate; *leaflets* from seven to nine, elliptic; *petioles* large and very sharp, hairy underneath. *Corolla* terminal, hairy, sessile, shorter than the calyx.

Found by Captain Hardwicke in the vicinity of Seringagar. See *Asiat. Res.* 6. p. 364.9. *R. pinnatifida*, R.

Shrubby, long, slender, or creeping, spines viviparous; armed with sharp, acute prickles, and dotted with a white bloom, which becomes brown by age. *Leaves* pinnate; *leaflets* from five to seven, lanceolate to ovate, serrate, hairy underneath. *Stems* lanceolate. *Panicles* terminal. *Leaves* round, red, shorter than the calyx.

A native of the mountains of Malabar. In the Botanic garden at Calcutta it blossoms and ripens its fruit during the cool season.

10. *R. pinnatifida*, R.

Shrubby, shorter, creeping, villous, armed, as well as the petioles, with recurved prickles. *Leaves* ternate, and quinate pinnate; *leaflets* from round cordate to oblong, doubly serrate, villous. *Stipules* pinnate, lanceolate. *Flowers* axillary, solitary. *Calyx* twice the length of the spatulate, crenulate petiole.

A native of Nepal. It flowers during the hot season in the Botanic garden at Calcutta.

FRAGRARIA. *Schreb. gen. n.* 865.

Calyx ten-cleft. *Corol* five-petalled. *Receptacle* of the seeds ovate, succulent, and coloured like a berry.

1. *F. vesca*, R.

Racemes axillary. *Leaves* from ternate to quinate, serrate, hairy. *Panicles* opposite to the leaves of the runners, solitary, one flowered. All the divisions of the calyx dentate serrate, the inner five incurved over the fruit.

It is a native of the banks of the Brulnapooter, to the east and north-east of Bengalee; the fruit is perfectly insipid. It flowers during the cold season in the Botanic garden at Calcutta.

2. *F. vesca*, R.

Racemes rising at the joints. *Leaves* ternate; *leaflets* ovate, emarginate, dentate serrate, a little hairy. *Panicles* from the joints of the runners, simple, one flowered. All the divisions of the calyx cuneate, and deeply (three) dentate; inner lanceolate, entire and incurved over the fruit.

A native of the tops of the mountains of Pulo Penang. In the Botanic garden at Calcutta it is in flower and fruit the whole year; and the last the berries were perfectly insipid.

COMARUM. *Schreb. gen. n.* 869.

Calyx ten-cleft. *Petals* five, smaller than the calyx. *Receptacle* (of the seeds) roundish, spongy, villous, permanent. *Seeds* naked, smooth.

C. *pauciflorum*, Buch.

Annual, with slender, short, dichotomous, villous branches. *Leaves* pinnate, quinate and ternate, with ovate, gashed, villous leaflets; *stipules* lanceolate.

A native of Nepal. It flowers about the beginning of the hot season in the Botanic garden at Calcutta.

CLASS XIII.

POLYANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

TERNSTROEMIA. *Schreb. gen. n.* 812

GEN. CHAR. *Calyx* five-leaved. *Corol* one petalled, with a sessile inferior tube, and five-

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parted border. *Anthers* turbinate, with biperforate apices. *Germ* from three to five-celled; cells many-seeded; attachment interior. *Berries* superior, from three to five-celled, many seeded.

1. *T. serrata*. R.

Leaves alternate, lanceolate, serrate, acuminate. *Peduncles* in lateral fascicles, compound and decomposed. *Berries* five-celled.

Daloo the vernacular name in Sikkim, where it is indigenous, and grows to the size of the apple, or pear tree. It is used for fuel only. Flowering time April and May, the seed ripens in July and August.

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Young shoots clothed with a little grey, mealy pubescence. *Leaves* alternate, petioled, from lanceolate to oblong, serrate, acuminate, smooth, except the veins on the under side; from five to ten inches long, and from two to three and a half broad. *Petioles* about an inch long, channelled, mealy. *Stipules* none. *Peduncles* lateral, many together, drooping, divided in a triternate manner, with one flower on each of the ultimate divisions. *Flowers* small, rosy. *Bractes* small, opposite at the divisions. *Calyx* five-leaved, permanent. *Leaflets* unequal, oval. *Corol* one-petalled. *Tube* gibbous, sub-campanulate. *Border* of five, nearly round cordate, spreading segments, which are imbricated in the bud, as in the *contorta*. *Filaments* above fifty, shorter than the tube of the corol, and inserted in a double series into it near the base. *Anthers* turbinate, two-lobed, having a circular opening in each at the top, for the discharge of the pollen. *Germ* superior, ovate, five-celled, with numerous *ovula* in each, attached to as many vertical receptacles, which project into their cells from the axis. *Style* short, five-grooved, five-parted; *segments* spreading and finally recurved. *Stigmas* transversely oval. *Berries* rather dry, nearly round; the size of a small pea, smooth, five-celled. *Seeds* a few in each cell, intermixed with a little pulp, oval, brown.

2. *T. bilocularis*. R.

Branchlets, scaly; *leaves* alternate, cuneate, lanceolate, acute, serrulate. *Flowers* in lateral fascicles below the leaves. *Berries* three-celled.

A native of the Moluccas.

Young shoots clothed with ferruginous subulate scales. *Leaves* short-petioled, cuneate, lanceolate, acute, finely serrulate, smooth, from four to six inches long and two broad. *Flowers* peduncled, and collected in little fascicles over the leafless branchlets, small. *Calyx* five-leaved; *leaflets* roundish, imbricated, smooth, permanent. *Corol* one-petalled. *Tube* very short. *Border* of five obliquely oblong, spreading, smooth segments. *Filaments* from twenty to thirty, short, broad, inserted at the bottom of the tube of the corol. *Anthers* clavate, opening, with two pores at top. *Germ* superior, ovate. *Style* short, three-cleft; *segments* long and recurved. *Stigmas* simple. *Berry* three-celled, with numerous seeds in each cell, inserted on large receptacles, rising from the axis.

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BASSIA. Schreb. gen. n. 865.

GEN. CHAR. *Calyx* four or five-leaved. *Corol* one-petalled; *border* about eight-cleft. *Germ* superior, from six to eight-celled, cells one-seeded, attachment interior. *Embryo* erect, no perisperm.

1. *B. longifolia*. Willd. 2. 842. Gart. sem. 2. 101. t. 101.

Leaves lanceolate. *Flowers* crowded round the ends of the branchlets, drooping. *Stamina* from sixteen to twenty, within the gibbous tube of the corol.

Tam. Illupi.

A native of the peninsula of India, and found in plantations along the southern part of the coast of Coromandel. It flowers during the hot month of May, the seed ripens in August and September.

Trunk pretty straight, and of considerable thickness, but short, in proportion to the size of the tree. *Branches* numerous, dividing much, and spreading far, forming a very extensive, shady head; *young shoots* downy. *Leaves* crowded about the ends of the branchlets immediately above the peduncles, lanceolate, smooth, entire. *Petioles* from one to two inches long, round, slightly villous. *Stipules* ensiform, downy, very early caducous. *Peduncles* crowded round the base of the young villous shoots, twenty-three inches long, drooping, one-flowered. The *bractes*, if any, fall so soon, and are so small, that I have not detected them. *Calyx* of two opposite pairs of ovate oblong, rather acute, somewhat villous leaflets. *Corol Tube* length of the calyx, gibbous, of a thick, firm, fleshy texture; *border* eight-cleft; *segments* sub-lanceolate. *Filaments* scarcely any. *Anthers* from sixteen to twenty, attached to the inside of the tube of the corol. *Germ* from six to eight-celled, with one seed in each, attached to the inner and under-side of the cell. *Style* twice as long as the corol. *Stigma* contracted, but evidently from six to eight-toothed. *Berry* oblong, the size of a large plum, villous, pulpy, when ripe yellowish, seldom more than three-celled, and one is more common; in the *germ*, always from six to eight. *Seed* solitary, oblong, of various shapes according to the number in the berries, attached to the lower half of the axis. *Perisperm* none. *Embryo* erect. *Cotyledons* conform to the seed. *Radiicle* roundish, inferior.

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I cannot account for Gaertner's large, five-celled, five-seeded berry, and suspect it belongs to some species which I have not yet met with, probably one *Rumph's Viduicium*. See vol. i. of his *Hor. Amb.* page 173 and iii. 184.

Economical uses of the Illupie tree. *Bassia longifolia* by the Rev. Dr. John of Tranquebar.

1. The oil pressed from the ripe fruit is used by the natives as common lamp oil, who cannot afford to buy cocoanut oil. It is thicker, burns longer but dimmer, smokes a little, and

gives some disagreeable smell which common people do not mind.

2. It is a principal ingredient in making the country soap, and keeps therefore often the same price with the coconut oil.

3. It is to the common people a substitute in place of ghee and coconut oil in their curries and other dishes. They make cakes of it, and many of the poor get their livelihood by selling these sweet oil cakes.

4. It is used to heal different out-breakings, such as the itch, &c.

5. The cake left after the oil is expressed, is used for washing the head, and is carried as a small article of trade to those countries where these trees are not to be found.

6. The flowers which fall in May are gathered by the common people, dried in the sun, roasted and eaten as good food. They are also bruised and boiled to a jelly, and made into small balls, which they sell or exchange for fish, rice, and various sorts of small grain.

7. The skin is taken off from the ripe fruit as well as the unripe, and after throwing away the unripe kernel, boiled to a jelly, and eaten with salt and *ex. Tera*.

8. The leaves are boiled with water, and given as a medicine in several diseases to both men and cattle.

9. The milk of the green fruit and of the tender bark is given also as a medicine.

10. The bark is used to cure the itch.

11. The wood is a hard and durable *Thur* wood, but not so easily worked, nor is it probable of such a length for beams and planks, except on clay ground, where it grows to a considerable height, but in such a soil does not produce so many branches, and is less fruitful than when in a sandy or gravelly soil, which is the best for them. In a sandy soil the branches shoot out nearer to the ground to a greater circumference, and give more fruit. These trees require but a little attention and watering during the first two or three years in the dry season, and being of a vigorous and well-bred whole, plantations of them on light and sandy grounds, where no other fruit trees will grow.

12. We may still add, that the owls, squirrels, lizards, country dogs and jackals, take a share in the flowers, but the most is that the latter, especially in the time of blossom, are apt to grow and by too much feeding on them.

2. *B. latifolia*, *Planch.* 2812. *Cavend.* *et.* 1. V. 19.

Leaves—long. *Calyx* four-lobed. *Stamens* from twenty to thirty, within the gibbous tube of the corolla.

Medicines in the Sanscrit name, *Sar* *Act. Rat.* 1. p. 300, *ed.* ii. p. 301, *art.* iv. p. 280.

Medicines in General Hindi, *M. Bhojani*, *Vomigraha*, *Malhooshpoohchee*, *Medhoo*.

Mahya, *Mahon*, and *Mohor* in the Bengales.

Tung. Hindi.

A middling sized tree, a native of the mountainous parts of the Circars and of Bengal. It is in blossom during the cold season, and opening again with the flowers in March and April. The seed ripens in July and August.

Trunk—straight, but short, covered with smooth, reddish bark. *Bark*—very numerous, the lower ones curved horizontally. *Leaves*—linear, pinnate, crowded about the extremities of the branches. *Stems*—red, smooth, a few are reddish at first below, then four to eight inches long, and from two to four broad. *Petioles*—reddish, about an inch long. *Stems*—salmia, downy. *Petioles*—reddish, curved from the extremities of the branches, pinnate, at all times bowing, viz. bent with the breadth of the disc directly to the ground. *Peduncles*—slender, from four to eight, round, thickened, covered with fine-coloured down. *Calyx*—in the genus *C. rotundifolia* in the genus *B. latifolia* from seven to fourteen parted. *Germ*—ovate, hairy, from six to eight-celled, with one seed in each, attached to the upper end of the large axis. *Berry*—the size of a small apple. *Seed*—from one to four, very rarely more. *Embryo*—curved, and without pericarpium.

This is a very useful tree. The wood is hard, very strong, and proper for naves of wheel carriages, &c.

The flowers are eaten raw by the natives of the mountainous parts of the Circars, and by jackals. They have a warm, stimulant taste. An ardent spirit is distilled from them by the hill people, who do it during and after fasting.

The seeds yield a large quantity of oil by expression; but it is thick, of a quality inferior to coconut oil, and used only by the poorer people to burn. Large plantations of *B. latifolia* are to be found about Tirapocher, Kerikal, Nuzur and Nagputam; but the proprietors do not find them answer their expectations.

On the apple, soon after the flower, before they open, there is frequently a drop of a whitish, soft, tasteless resin to be found.

3. *B. latifolia*, *Roth. in Acad. Ros.* 8. 177.

Leaves—obovate. *Calyx* five-lobed. *Stamens* from thirty to forty crowning the subcylindrical tube of the corolla.

Endemic to the hills of the mountains of the Alabar hills, where the tree is indigenous. Flowering time the month of January; the seed ripens in August. For a full account of this valuable species, see the volume of the *Asiatic Researches* above quoted.

DIOSPYRUS. *Scheb. gener.* 1598.

GEN. CHAR. POLYGAMOUS. HEPATAPHORITE. *Calyx*—and *corolla* four, rarely five-cleft. *Stamens* varying in every species, and often abortive. *Germ*—superior, many-celled, cells one-seeded, attachment superior. *Style*—three or four rarely five, or one and variously divided.

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Berry from one to twelve-seeded. *Embryo* inverse, and furnished with a perisperm.

MALE in general on a different tree. *Calyx* and *corol* as in the hermaphrodite, but with stamina more numerous, and frequently with twin-anthers.

1. *Diospyros, Kaki, Suppl. p. 439, Willd. l. 1110.*

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Leaves bifarious, ovate-cordate, downy. MALE *peduncles* three-flowered. *Stamina* about twenty; hermaphrodite solitary, octandrous. *Style* four-cleft. *Stigma* bifid.

Kaki, Kämpf. amoen. p. 805. t. 6. 7.

The Chinese gardeners employed in the Botanic garden at Calcutta call it *Chen*.

A native of China, and from thence introduced into the Botanic garden at Calcutta, by the late Col. Kyd, where it blossoms in March.

In twelve years they have only grown to be from twelve to fifteen feet high, with but few sub-erect branches. The bark is pretty smooth, but of a dark brown colour, that of the young shoots downy.

Leaves alternate, short-petioled, cordate, more or less acuminate, entire, very downy on both sides, particularly while young; from two to five inches long, and from one to four broad. *Stipules* none.

ABORTIVE HERMAPHRODITE, or rather male flowers small, yellow, sometimes on the same, sometimes on a different tree. *Peduncles* axillary, and from the base of the young shoots, recurved, short, villous, from one to three or more-flowered. *Bractes* small, caducous. *Calyx* four-cleft; *divisions* ovate, half the length of the corol. *Corol* preeclose; *mouth* four-cleft; *divisions* contorted, sub-orbicular, emarginate, becoming revolute soon after expansion. *Filaments* from sixteen to twenty-four, or even more, very short, inserted sometimes by hairs, sometimes singly round the bottom of the tube of the corol. *Anthers* sagittate, hid in the tube of the corol. *Pistil* none, or in some trees a small, conical villous gland.

FERTILE HERMAPHRODITE flowers solitary, on short drooping peduncles. *Calyx* and *corol* as in the abortive hermaphrodite, but larger. *Filaments* generally eight, short, inserted into the bottom of the tube of the corol. *Anthers* sagittate, with the barbs bearded. *Germ* superior, conical, smooth, eight-celled, attached to the top of the axis. *Style* four-cleft. *Stigma* two-lobed. *Berry* nearly round, of the size of a small orange, when ripe yellow, smooth, and abounding in edible yellow, fleshy pulp, covered with a firm but soft skin, eight-celled. *Seeds* one in each cell, when all come to perfection, which is uncommon, from semi-orbicular to linear-oblong, compressed, attached from the apex to the top of a soft central receptacle. *Integuments* single, firm, pretty thick, brown, polished, two-valved, with a slender, lighter coloured groove running down the back, or convex edge. *Perisperm* conform to the seed, cartilaginous, pearl-coloured. *Embryo* inverse, half the length of the perisperm. *Cotyledons* two, ovate-oblong. *Radicle* subcylindric; straight, superior, with its apex close to the umbilicus.

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This tree is now pretty common about Calcutta, and I find it is not only a native of Japan but of China, and the mountains of Nepal, to the northward of Bengal. The fruit is tolerably pleasant, though by no means equal to a good apple, but what is worse, the trees about Calcutta are uncommonly unproductive.

1. *D. Ebenum, Koen. in. Suppl. pl. 440.*

Leaves short-petioled, alternate, bifarious, oblong, entire, polished. MALE FLOWERS sub-racemed, with about twenty anthers; HERMAPHRODITE solitary, octandrous. *Style* single. *Stigma* four-cleft.

D. Ebenum, Suppl. p. 440.

Hebenaster, Rumph. Amb. vol. 3. p. 13. t. 6. appears to be the same.

2. *D. Ebenaster, Willd. l. 1109.*

This species is a tree of considerable magnitude, a native of Ceylon. There are many young trees in this garden, they grow slowly, and flower during the hot season, but have not yet produced fruit.

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Leaves short-petioled, bifarious, alternate, oblong, entire, of a firm texture, and smooth on both sides; from two to four inches long. MALE FLOWERS on a separate tree. *Peduncles* axillary, drooping, many-flowered. *Calyx* funnel-shaped; *tube* a little bellied, and considerably longer than the calyx. *Border* four-parted. *Filaments*, number uncertain, inserted into the very base of the tube of the corol; some are simple, others two, three, or even four-cleft. *Anthers* generally about twenty, that is, one on each division of the filaments.

FEMALE HERMAPHRODITE FLOWERS axillary, subsessile. *Calyx* beneath, four-parted, with a callous, elevated, four-lobed, permanent, marginal ring round its mouth, inside villous. *Corol*; *tube* cylindric, about as long as the divisions of the calyx. *Border* four-parted. *Filaments* eight, very short. *Anthers* small, sterile. *Germ* conical. *Style*, shorter than the tube of the corol. *Stigma* four-parted. *Berry* nearly globular, succulent, when ripe, yellow, and about the size of a large cherry, resting on the permanent, reflexed calyx; *cells*, eight is the natural number. *Seed*, one in each cell semi-ovate, thin on the inner edge, of a light brown colour, and smooth, united at the apex to the central receptacle.

There are many species of this extensive genus, which yield a hard, black wood. I mean, pure intensely black (not variegated,) to all of which we give the general appellation Ebony; my *D. Malaccanum* is one. The species I am now describing, a second, *Ebenum, Rumph. Amb. vol. 3. p. 1. t. 1.*, seems a third. From all these I know that of the Mauritius differs essentially, by the entire fruit, with ripe seed, just received from that Island, and now before me. The mountains of Bengal, Boodan, and Nepal produce at least another very distinct species, viz. my *tomentosa*, several young trees of which are now in this garden.

3. *D. melanoxylon, Willd. l. 1109. Corom. pl. 1. N. 16.*

L. area sub-opposite, oval and oblong, obtuse, villous. MALE PEDUNCLES from three to six flowered. HERMAPHRODITE, solitary, sessile with calyx and corol five-cleft. *Styles* three or four. *Berry* with as many as eight seeds.

T. b. b. b. of the Persians.

T. b. b. b. of the Hindus.

C. a. a. a. of the Persians.

T. b. b. b. of the Persians.

The *lanceolata* is native of most woody mountainous countries in India, viz. Ceylon, Malabar, Ceylon, Orissa, &c. It grows to a very large, particularly the male tree; the wood of this sort is also most esteemed. Leaves deciduous in the cold season; the new ones appear with the flowers in April and May.

Trunk tolerably straight in large trees, from twenty to twenty-five feet to the branches, and about eight or ten in circumference. *Bark* callos, or deeply cracked, somewhat spongy, colored a mixture of gray and black, in irregular strata. *Branches* very irregular, numerous, erect, forming a large spreading, shady head; *young branches* very downy. *Leaves* nearly opposite, short-petioled, oblong, entire, dense, when young very downy, when old pretty smooth; about four inches long, and one and a half broad. *Stipules* none.

MALE PEDUNCLES axillary, single, short, bearing three or four small whitish flowers, supported by short downy pedicels. *Berries* a small one at the insertion of each pedicel, and one or two at the insertion of the calyx. *Calyx* and *corolla* as in the genus. *Petal* usually generally twelve or thirteen, short, inserted into a receptacle. *Ather* linear, erect. *Pistil* none.

HERMAPHRODITE. Flowers rather larger than the male, axillary, single, nearly sessile. *Receptacle*, a small one pressing the calyx. *Calyx* five-cleft, downy. *Corolla* five-cleft, downy. *Pistil* about ten, short, inserted into a receptacle between the germ and flower. *Ather* small, slenderly sterile. *Stipules* three, mostly erect; *style* a little. *Berry* round, of the size of a small apple, yellow, pulpy. *Seeds* as many as eight, immersed in the pulp, kidney-shaped, sharp on the inner straight edge.

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The black part of the wood of this tree is too well known to require any description in this place. It is only the centre of large trees that is black and valuable; which part is more or less in quantity, according to the age of the tree. The outside wood is white and soft, which time and insects soon destroy, leaving the black part much. The ripe fruit is eaten by the natives; it has an untrilling taste, and is not very palatable. The bark is also stringent. Powdered and mixed with pepper, it is given for the dysentery by the native doctors.

1. *D. b. b. b.* of the Persians.

MALE PEDUNCLES three flowered. *Calyx* and *corolla* gibbous, four-toothed. *Stipules* twelve, on a receptacle. HERMAPHRODITE, solitary, with the calyx and corol five-parted; *berry* as far as five seeded. *Kakichoo*, the Sanscrit name.

B. b. b. of the Persians.

A native of the northern part of Bengal, where it grows to be a tree of great size; the wood is black, hard, and heavy, in short the *lanceolata* of that country. In a garden at Allipore, formerly belonging to the Hastings, are some of the oldest trees of this kind. They may be about thirty years old. The trunk and whole tree very erect, tall and slender, not unlike the form of the common Cypress. The leaves are completely deciduous during the cold season, and appear again with the flowers in April.

Trunk of the trees just mentioned, erect, though not perfectly straight, with deeply cracked, spongy bark. *Leaves* sub-opposite and alternate, petioled, oval, entire, very downy while young, particularly underneath, from four to six inches long, and from two to three broad. *Pistil* none, very downy.

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MALE PEDUNCLES axillary or round the base of the young downy shoots, round, recurved, very downy, three flowered. *Flowers* small, whitish. *Branches* small, covered with much fern-like down. *Calyx* gibbous, very downy, four-toothed. *Corolla* lobes gibbous, downy. *Berry* of four cordate, downy, somewhat divided. *Stipules* about twelve, inserted on a receptacle in the centre of the corol, and shorter than its tube.

HERMAPHRODITE. PEDUNCLES axillary, solitary, very short, one flowered. *Calyx* five-cleft, downy on the outside, and hairy on the inside, divisions triangular, with waved reflexed margins. *Corolla* lobes short, exserted, hairy; *corolla* five-parted. *Stipules* none. *Germ* round, hairy, five-cleft, with one *ovule* in each. *Style* two. *Berry* round, as large as a pigeon's egg, covered with a smooth, hard bark, which becomes yellow when ripe, and is filled with a soft yellow, eddy pulp. *Seeds* as far as five, when all come to perfection.

2. *D. b. b. b.* of the Persians.

Leaves linear-lanceolate, smooth. MALE PEDUNCLES from three to four-flowered, with about twenty filaments, and forty stamens. HERMAPHRODITE, solitary, with from one to four. *Stipules* none.

Leaves linear-lanceolate, smooth. *WILLD.* l. p. 853. *Re. C. a. a.* pl. 1. N. 70, and I suspect *Em. b. b. b.* of the Persians. *Ge. t.* No. 1. 145. l. 29, to be the same, and that by some mistake or accident, the last, &c. has been inverted.

T. b. b. b. of the Persians.

H. b. b. of the Persians.

T. b. b. b. of the Persians.

Pistil like normal. *Rhod.* Mol. 3. t. 41.

A small tree, growing in the most cool valleys, amongst the mountains in the Circars. *Leaves* not deciduous. *L. b. b. b.* time, March and April.

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Trunk erect, straight, middle sized. *Bark* pretty smooth, of a dark blackish-rust colour. *Branches* spreading, scattered; *young shoots* smooth. *Leaves* alternate, short petioled, bifarious, linear-oblong, pointed, smooth, firm, shining; when young soft and red, six inches long and two broad. *Stipules* a single variegated one which bursts and falls when the leaf begins to expand.

MALE PEDUNCLES axillary, single, bowing, bearing three four or more small white flowers. *Bractes*, a small deciduous one, below each pedicel. *Calyx* and *corol* as in the genus. *Filaments* about twenty, bifid at the point. *Anthers* about forty, linear, erect.

HERMAPHRODITE PEDUNCLES axillary, single, undivided, bearing one white flower, which is considerably larger than the male. *Calyx* and *corol* as in the genus. *Filaments* one, two, three, or four, small, short. *Anthers* linear, small, sterile. *Germ* globular, eight-celled, with one *ovula* in each, attached to the top of the axis. *Styles* four, spreading. *Stigmas* branched, generally three-cleft. *Berry* globular, as large as a middle-sized apple, pulpy, rusty, yellow when ripe and covered with a rust coloured farina. *Seeds* generally eight, immersed in pulp, reniform, straight, thin at the edge. The wood of this tree is but of an indifferent quality, and not much used.

The ripe fruit is eaten by the natives, but I cannot say it is palatable; it is strongly astringent.

Sir William Jones writes me from Calcutta on the 29th December 1791, that the name by which this tree is generally known in Bengal is Gamb. (in Sanscrit it is called Pandooka,) and that the astringent viscid mucus of the fruit, is used all over that country for paying the bottom of boats. The unripe fruits contain a very large proportion of Tannin. An infusion is employed to steep fishing nets in, to make them more durable, and probably adds to their strength.

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6. *D. sapota*, Roxb.

Leaves bifarious, oblong, entire, obtuse, polished. **MALE PEDUNCLES** many-flowered, with about sixteen hairy anthers, on eight or ten hairy filaments. **HERMAPHRODITE** solitary, with about the same number of filaments and anthers. *Berry* globular, the size of a large orange, with a few irregular-shaped seeds.

Sapotte-nigra, *Sonnerat* *il. nov. Guin.* p. 45. 1. 14. 15. and 16.

A native of the Mauritius, and from thence introduced by the late Hyder Ally, into his garden at Seringapatam; from thence in 1804, Dr. Berry of Madras sent Dr. R. good specimens, and the entire ripe fruit. Since that time the tree has been introduced from the Mauritius into the Botanic garden at Calcutta, where it grows most luxuriantly and blossoms in the hot season, but has not yet perfected its fruit in Bengal.

7. *D. ramiflora*, Roxb.

Arborescens. *Leaves* lanceolate, glossy; hermaphrodite and male flowers in fascicles from the large woody branches. *Calyx* and *corol* from five to six-parted. *Style* from five to six-cleft. *Berry* with ten or twenty seeds.

Oori-gamb, also *goolal* of the natives of the eastern frontier of Bengal, where the tree grows wild, and to a great size, and supplies the natives with very strong, hard wood. A single hermaphrodite tree only of this species grows in the Botanic garden at Calcutta. It is about twenty years old, and was brought from the hills immediately east of Tippera. Flowering time, the end of March and April; and the fruit, which is as large as an orange, takes about twelve months to ripen.

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Trunk straight. *Branches*, numerous, spreading; *branchlets* alternate, bifarious. *Bark* of the old woody parts smooth, of a dark olive brown, that of the young parts smooth and green. *Height* of the individual tree in this garden about sixteen feet; on the mountains of Tippera, Silhet, &c. where indigenous, they grow to a great size; but it is evidently a tree of very slow growth, as are most, if not the whole of the genus. *Leaves* alternate, bifarious, short-petioled, lanceolate, entire, of a firm texture, and deep smooth shining green on both sides, from six to ten inches long, and about two or three broad. *Flowers* collected in small, subsessile fascicles, over the thick woody branches, the hermaphrodite ones on one tree, and the male ones on another. The short, thick, scaly peduncles and calyx are clothed with much dark, olive-coloured down; the corol white and smooth. *Calyx* five or six-toothed, half the length of the tube of the corol. *Corol* one-petalled; *tube* somewhat gibbous, margin five or six-parted; *divisions* contorted, sub reniform, at first spreading then revolute. *Filaments*, ten or twelve, inserted into the base of the tube of the corol. *Anthers* subsagittate, small, and containing little pollen, whence I conclude there is a male tree, which I have not yet seen. *Germ* in the hermaphrodite flowers ovate, smooth. *Style* short. *Stigmas* five or six, thickening, expanding. *Berry* globular, a large apple, slightly scabrous, resting on the very thick enlarged calyx, replete with yellowish edible pulp. *Seeds* ten or twelve, oblong, thin on the inner edge where they are united to the central receptacle.

8. *D. racemosa*, Roxb.

Leaves from oblong to lanceolar, obtuse, glossy. Both male and hermaphrodite flowers on axillary, comose racemes, the former with twenty or thirty stamens, the latter with twelve or sixteen; *germ* four-celled. *Style*, none; *stigma* four-cleft. *Berries* round, smooth, with as many as four seeds.

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Goolal, the vernacular name in Silhet.

A middling sized tree, a native of the mountainous countries east of Bengal, where it blossoms in April; the fruit ripens in November, and is eaten by the natives.

9. *D. lanceifolia*, R.

Leaves short-petioled, lanceolate, and polished. *Flowers* sessile; the male flowers crowded

in axillary head: the hermaphrodite solitary.

Cowal the very common one in Sibhat, where it grows to be a pretty large tree, and furnishes the natives with large durable timber, for the construction of their habitations, &c. Flowering time in April, the fruit is edible.

Leaves serrulate, bifurcate, short-petioled, lanceolate, entire, lucid; texture particularly hard; from four to six inches long, and from one to two broad.

Male: *Flowers* sessile, and crowded together in the axills of the present leaves as well as in those of last year: it is the only species I have yet met with that has sessile flowers. *Calyx* downy, four-toothed. *Cowal* with gibbous tube and imbricated four-parted border. *Filaments* about sixteen, short, inserted into the receptacles. *Anthers* linear.

Hermaphrodite: *Flowers* axillary, solitary, sessile, cernuous. *Calyx* downy, from four to five-toothed; from the apex a keel runs down on the outside. *Cowal* downy on the outside. *Tube* globose. *Border* from four to five-parted; *stigmas* cordate, imbricated in the bud. *Filaments* from eight to ten, short, inserted on the base of the tube of the corol. *Anthers* linear. *Germ* hairy, ovate, torulose, eight-celled, with one *ovule* in each attached to the top of the axis. *Style* scarcely any. *Stigma* with about as many short divisions as there are cells in the germ.

10. *D. suberecta* Willd. l. 1108. *R. Corom. Pl. l. N. 47.*

Leaves from oval to oblong, smooth. Male peduncles many-flowered, with about eighteen single-anthered stamens; female hermaphrodite, solitary, with an ample calyx. *Berry* with as many as eight seeds.

T. P. Rogers of the Bengals.

A native of the Circars; it blossoms during the hot season.

11. *D. acutifolia* Willd. l. 1110. *R. Corom. Pl. l. N. 48.*

Annual. *Leaves* ovate-oblong, smooth. Male peduncles many-flowered, with about eight filaments, and sixteen anthers; female hermaphrodite solitary, with only four sessile stamens, as many as eight seeds.

Y. Pringali of the T. Bengals.

A native of the Circars; it blossoms during the hot season.

12. *D. ciliatoloba* Willd. l. 1112. *R. Corom. Pl. l. N. 49.*

Annual. *Leaves* oblong, downy beneath. Male flowers fascicled, with about twelve filaments and sixteen anthers; hermaphrodite solitary, without eight single stamens; *styles* four. *Berry* two or three-seeded.

N. H. W. Rogers of the T. Bengals.

A native of the Circars; it blossoms during the hot season.

13. *D. procumbens* Willd. l. 1111. *R. Corom. Pl. l. N. 50.*

Annual. *Leaves* lanceolate, downy. Male peduncles three-flowered, with about eight filaments and sixteen anthers; hermaphrodite single, with twelve single stamens; *styles* four. *Berry* eight-seeded.

T. Mulla; the Sanscrit name.

T. Beng. K. K. W. Rogers.

Berry Bun Grah.

Found over most parts of India, and with the whole of the other species blossoms during the hot season, that is from the beginning of February to the end of May.

14. *D. stramon* R.

Tree straight to the top of the tree. *Leaves* ovate-lanceolate. Male peduncles from three to six flowered; *stamens* sit on a convex receptacle.

A tall slender tree with a trunk perfectly straight, as in the Firs, to the very top; a native of Figeerah; it flowers in March.

The female tree unknown.

15. *D. fruticulosa* R.

Leaves oblong, entire. *Female flowers* solitary and branched. *styles* four. *Berry* with as many as eight seeds.

A native of the Deccan; the male tree has not been found.

SYMPLOCOS Schreb. gen. n. 1223.

GEN. CHAR. *Cowal* superior, five-parted. *Cowal* one-petalled, rotate, with the stamens inserted on its base. *Germ* semi-inferior, three-celled; cells few-seeded; attachment to the upper end of the axis. *Druse* inferior, three-celled. *Stamens* one or two. *Embryo* inverse, and furnished with a perisperm.

1. *S. ruscifolia* R. & P.

Leaves axillary. *Leaves* oblong, smooth, serrulate.

Stems square, tomentose.

Berry lathy.

A small tree of from twelve to twenty feet high, a native of Burdwan and Midnapore in Bengal. Flowering time the month of December; the seed ripens in May.

Cowal is the plant with *Myrica* Retz. obs. l. p. 26.

Tree about twenty feet high in circumference. *Bark* somewhat rough, with a spongy, friable, exterior very coat, inwardly of a firm, fleshy texture; when fresh, of a very pale yellowish colour and becomes reddish when dry. *Leaves* alternate, short-petioled, from ovate-oblong to broad lanceolate margins serrulate, both sides smooth, of a thick firm texture, from two to six inches long, and from one to one and a half broad. *Stems* none. *Racemes* axillary and terminal, single and generally simple, shorter than the leaves, many-flowered. *Flowers* soli-

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tary, approximate, small, short-peduncled; colour a lively yellow. *Bractes* three to each flower, ovate, villous, one, viz. the largest under the pedicel, and two placed opposite at the base of the germ. *Calyx* superior, five-parted, permanent; *segments* broad ovate or nearly round obtuse. *Corol* one-petalled, rotate. *Border* five-parted; *segments* oval, deeply divided, concave, smooth, thrice the length of the calyx or more. *Filaments* numerous, as long as the corol, and inserted into its base. *Anthers* small, two-lobed. *Germ* inferior, turbinate, three-celled, with from two to four *ovula* in each, attached to the inner and upper angle of the cells (upper end of the axis.) *Style* shorter than the stamina. *Stigma* three-lobed. *Drupe* oblong, smooth, with a beautiful purple pulp in small quantity, when ripe purple, crowned with the permanent calyx. *Nut* conform to the drupe, three-celled. *Seed* generally solitary, (with the abortive instruments of the other one or three close by its apex) linear-oblong, attached to the inside of the top of the cell. *Integument* seems single, tough, and thick, colour on the outside light brown. *Perisperm* conform to the seed, rather soft. *Embryo* cylindric, inverse. *Cotyledons* small, oblong; *radicle* three or four times longer than the cotyledons, cylindric, superior.

The bark of this small tree is in request amongst the dyers of red in Calcutta, and is met with in the markets in that city for a trifling price.

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It seems to be used as a mordant only. To dye with Munjeet (East India madder) in which the bark called *Lodh* is an ingredient. For three yards of cloth take *Lodh*, the bark is meant, *Bura Har* (*Myrobolana Chebula*, *Mat. Med. Terminalia chebula* Roxb.) of each, one chatuk, or two ounces, pound and rub them with water on a stone; mix them up with water, and steep the cloth in it, then dry it. Take one chatuk of alum, dissolve it in water, and boil it, put the cloth into this solution, and let it boil for an hour, then wash and dry it. Then take *Al*, viz. *Morinda Fectoria*, Roxb. one chatuk Dhawra flowers, *Grislea Unalosa*, Roxb. one chatuk *Munjeet Rubia Munjeet*, Roxb. half a seer, nearly a pound, separately, mix them with lukewarm water, and let it boil. Then put in the cloth, and let it remain boiling for forty minutes.

Above the red powder used by the natives during the *Hoolee* holidays is made about *Kheerpase*, of the bark of this tree.

2. *S. spicata*, Roxb.

Leaves from lanceolar to oblong-serrate, acute. *Spikes* axillary, compound. *Drupe*s, circumscissile-torose; *nut* one-celled, one-seeded.

Booree, the vernacular name in Silhet, where it is indigenous, growing to be a middle-sized tree. It flowers in August, and the seeds ripen in the cold season. They are very hard, about the size of a pea, and resemble a minute fluted pitcher; when bored, they are strung like beads, and by the natives put round the necks of their children, to prevent evil. The nuts only of *Najia Putranjiva* are employed in the same manner, and for the same end.

Young shoots smooth and straight. *Leaves* alternate, short-petioled, from lanceolar to oblong-serrate, acuminate, smooth, texture hard, and in drying turn yellow; from four to six inches long and one and a half broad. *Stipules* none. *Spikes* axillary, solitary, compound, I may say pinnated, scarcely half the length of the leaves, smooth. *Flowers* numerous, sessile, small, scattered, yellow. *Bractes* three, roundish, concave and ciliate, embracing the base of each germ, like a calycle. *Calyx* superior, five-parted, the five oblong segments being only slightly united at the base into one ring with the insertion of the filaments. *Filaments* about forty, twice the length of the corol. *Anthers* two-lobed. *Germ* inferior, three-celled, with three or four *ovula* in each, attached to the axis. *Style* the length of the filaments. *Stigma* large and perforated. *Drupe*s the size of a pea, short, circumscissile, torose, about twelve-ribbed, olive-coloured. *Nut* conform to the whole drupe, thick and hard, one-celled, cell annular, &c. conformable to the cell in the nut. *Integument* single. *Perisperm* conform to the seed, oily. *Embryo* shorter than the perisperm, arched. *Cotyledons* semi-columnar. *Radicle* cylindric, much longer than the cotyledons.

3. *S. ferruginea*, Roxb.

Leaves lanceolar, serrulate, acuminate, parallel-veined, downy underneath. *Spikes* axillary, solitary, compound, downy.

Foolinazar is the vernacular name in the Guro country, where it is indigenous; it grows to the size of a small tree, with much soft, ferruginous pubes. Flowering time the latter part of the rains.

Leaves alternate, short, villous, petioled, lanceolar, serrulate, acuminate, texture hard; smooth above, downy underneath; from four to seven inches long, and from one to two broad. *Stipules* none. *Spikes* axillary, solitary, compound, not half the length of the leaves, very downy. *Flowers* sessile, crowded, middle-sized, yellow. *Bractes* three to each flower, like a calycle, broad ovate, downy. *Corol* rotate. *Tube* very short; *segments* of the border five, oblong. *Filaments* numerous, inserted on the sharp tube of the corol. *Anthers* two-lobed. *Germ* semi-inferior, downy, three-celled; cells with from two to four *ovula* in each, attached to the upper end of the axis. *Style* the length of the stamina. *Stigma* three-lobed.

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MIMOSA, Schreb. gen. n. 1595.

GEN. CHAR. Aggregate. *Calyx* five-toothed. *Corollals* one, diadelphous legume, I call them *corollals* because inclined to consider the whole as one aggregate flower.

SECT. 1. unarmed *Spikes* globular.

1. *M. Kœringa*, R.

Leaves conjunct-pinnate; *leaflets* three pair, short, petiolate, lanceolate, when young highly rounded. *Petioles* axillary, and lateral. *Leaf-stems* many-jointed, spiral; *seed* enveloped in a coriaceous husk.

$$\sum_{i=1}^n |f_i| \leq Y \text{ where } Y = R, C \text{ max}, p = 1, N, 100).$$

Leaves compound pinnate; *leaflets* from two to four pair, with a single one on each side below the pairs. *Stipules* lanceolate. *Stipules* axillary, round, long-peduncled; *corollals* deciduous. *Flowers* fasciate, hermaphrodite, many-celled.

A clear body of work. *Wald.* 1, p. 1075.

7. *Ph. kandakimurae*.

It is called Ping-tai in Pegu, where it is used for knees, crooked timbers, &c. in ship building.

A large scattered tree; a native of various parts of India. It blossoms during the hot season, at which period it is nearly destitute of foliage. The timber is remarkably strong and durable.

3 M. *Incisa* R.

Leaves bipinnate, and conjugate-pinnate; *pinnae* one or two pair; *leaflets* from one to three pair, odd one, leaflet, broad. *Spikes* terminal, sub-panicle, round; *corollets* from ten to twelve, more or less.

A large and beautiful tree, a native of the mountains north east of Bengal. Flowering time the 10th-15th.

L. M. *in* *collo*. R.

Leaves bipinnate; *pinnae* and *leaflets* about two pairs of each, the latter obliquely oblong and smooth. *Procarps* terete. *Threads* of the numerous united filaments very long. *Legume* pedicelled, once or twice celled. *Seed* like a grain.

S. M. ... R.

Antennae: *Leucospinosa*, four from two to three pair, *S. k.* axillary, round; corolla smooth, inflated, *S. k.* 1.5% dry, linear and broad, not opening spontaneously. *S. k.* 1.5% bluish in Sausser and Beauv.

It is a pleasure to

This tree is very common in every part of India; all soils and situations seem to please it equally. It grows to a large spreading tree, but with a bare thick trunk covered with a bluish-grey lichen. It has a very thick bark, but a black flaking time the hot and rainy season; the greater part of its leaves drop during the cold season.

The wood of this tree is much like that of *M. A. latifolia*, and equally serviceable. The flowers are very fragrant. I have often seen large masses of very pure gum upon it.

to M. Jetté - To the R.

Antennae. *Leaves* bipinnate, *ovary* from two to three pairs; *lobules* from three to six pairs, varying in size from unequally rounded lobes to slender. *Paracly* axillary; *coraclets* pedicelled, unequal pairs. *Leaves* cordate, spirally twisted, in three or more circles.

7 *M. tr. confida* R.

Legs.—1. pinnate; *pinnæ* from three to four pairs, *leglets* from four to seven pairs, trapeziform, many-jointed. *Panache* terminal, ultimate divisions three; composed of small umbels of spherical heads of monadelphous corollæ.

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A native of the Molucca Islands; it is the only species I know, that bears its flowers in umbellets.

8. *M. odoratissima*. *R. Corom. pl. 2. No. 20.*

Leaves bipinnate; *pinnae* from three to four pairs; *leaflets* ten pairs; *panicle* terminal; spikes round; *corollets* monadelphous. *Legumes* thin, linear.

Acacia odoratissima. *Willd. 4. p. 1063.*

Teling. Shinduga.

Tam. Solomonim.

A native of Coromandel. It flowers during the hot season, the tree is large and handsome, the timber particularly hard and strong. *Flowers* with a gland considerably above the base of the petiole.

9. *M. elata*. *Rosb.*

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Arboreous. *Leaves* bipinnate; *pinnae*, from three to five pairs, *leaflets* from six to ten pairs, oblong, a concave gland on the base of the petiole. *Panicle* axillary, compound. *Spikelets* globular. *Stamens* monadelphous. *Legumes* linear, thin, from six to eight seeded.

A large, tall, most stately and excellent timber tree, a native of the interior parts of Bengal. In the Botanic garden at Calcutta it blossoms at the close of the rains, and the seed ripens during the dry season.

Trunk of trees sixteen or seventeen years old, from twenty-five to thirty feet to the branches, and from four to five feet in circumference, four feet about the ground. *Bark* in the above trees still smooth; but in old trees it is cracked in various directions, and of a dark ash colour. *Branches* spreading to a great extent; *young shoots* flexuose and smooth, the whole height of the just mentioned young trees is from fifty to seventy feet.

Leaves bipinnate, from one to three feet long; *pinnae* from three to six pairs; four is the most common. *Leaflets* from six to ten pairs, subsessile, opposite, oblong, emarginate, smooth on both sides, from one to two inches long. *Petioles* with a ridge on the upper side, and one large, oblong, concave, brown gland near the base of the common one, and generally one between or rather below the last one, two, or three pairs of leaflets. *Racemes* or *panicles* axillary, generally compound, being composed of several diverging, pedicelled, globular heads of white corollets. *Calyx* subcylindric, five-toothed. *Corol* funnel-shaped, five-cleft, twice the length of the calyx. *Stamens* numerous, monadelphous, twice the length of the corol. *Germ* oblong. *Style* rather longer than the stamens. *Stigma* minute. *Legume* linear, pointed, smooth, thin (leafy) six inches long and scarcely one broad. *Seeds* from six to eight.

10. *M. Kalkora*. *R.*

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Arboreous. *Leaves* bipinnate; *pinnae* from four to six pairs; *leaflets* from fifteen to thirty pairs, sublinear, smooth; there is a smooth, convex gland on the base of the common petiole, and one at the last pair of pinnae.

Beng. Kalkora.

A large timber tree; a native of the hills in the vicinity of Gwalpara, and from thence brought to the Botanic garden by Mr. R. Kyd.

11. *M. procera*. *R. Corom. pl. 2. No. 21.*

Leaves bipinnate; *pinnae* four pairs; *leaflets* ten pairs; *stipules* ensiform. *Panicles* terminal and axillary. *Spikes* thereof round; *corollets* monadelphous. *Legumes* linear-lanceolate, pointed.

Acacia procera. *Willd. 4. p. 1063.*

Teling. Pedda Patseroo.

A native of Coromandel, where it grows to be one of their largest trees.

12. *M. pulchella*. *R.*

Arboreous. *Leaves* bipinnate; *pinnae* from nine to ten pairs; *leaflets* from twenty to twenty-five pairs, linear-oblong, glaucous; there is a gland above the base of the common petiole. *Stipules* subulate.

A most beautiful, stately tree, with an immensely large, dense head, the larger branches spread much and the smaller droop, but what renders it most conspicuous is the dark bluish grey colour of its numerous large leaves.

It is a native of Malabar, and from thence was sent to the Botanic garden at Calcutta by Dr. A. Berry.

13. *M. amara*. *R. Corom. pl. 2. No. 122.*

Leaves bipinnate; *pinnae* ten-pair; *leaflets* twenty-pair; *stipules* lanceolate; *spikes* axillary, crowded, peduncled, round; *corollets* monadelphous. *Legumes* thin, linear and broad.

Acacia amara. *Willd. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$. 1074.*

Teling. Nella renga.

Tam. Shekram.

A middling sized tree, a native of Coromandel.

14. *M. fruticosa*. *R.*

Shrubby, smooth. *Leaves* bipinnate; *pinnae* from eight to ten pair; *leaflets* from ten to twenty pair, sub-falcate, minute, a gland toward the base of the common petiole. *Stipules* minute, subulate.

From China it has been introduced into the Botanic garden at Calcutta, under the Chinese name *Tham-yeaongton*.

15. *M. stipulacea*. *R.*

Leaves bipinnate; *pinnae* from ten to twenty pair; *leaflets* numerous, scymitar-shaped; *stipules* and *bractes* semicordate. *Panicles* terminal; *spikes* pedicelled, globular; *corollets* monadelphous. *Legume* linear, leafy, from six to twelve-seeded.

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*Beng. Andlooki.*Page
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A native of the mountains north of Bengul. It flowers during the hot season, and is probably the largest of the genus; for I have seen a young (say twenty years old) tree which measured thirteen feet in circumference, five feet above ground; and in the Botanic garden, planted by myself was four years old and a half inches in circumference four feet above the ground, when only seven years old.

16. *M. macrophylla*, R.

Subarborescens. *Leaves* bipinnate; *pinnae* from ten to fifteen pair; *leaflets* from three to five pair, obliquely linear. *Panicles* terminal; *corolla* five-lobed, pubescent. *Legumes* thin, few-seeded.

Let. cloysa, the vernacular name in Silhet, where it grows to the height of twelve feet. Flowering time, May and June; the seed ripens in March and April.

Young shoots dark brown and scarcely villous. *Leaves* bipinnate, from six to eight inches long, of a bright green above. *Pinnae* from ten to fifteen pair. *Leaflets* from thirty to forty pair, minute, obliquely-linear, smooth. *Panicles* compound, and *partial*, downy. *Panicles* terminal and axillary, villous, composed of globose heads of minute greenish-yellow corollas. *Bractes* subulate, villous. *Calyx* and *corolla* in the genus, both villous. *Glumes* from ten to twenty, monoleptous. *Glume* long-pedicelled. *Legumes* thin, leavy, smooth, long, broad, obtuse-pointed, from three to six-seeded, from six to eight in length and rather above one broad. *Seed* oval, flat, smooth, light brown.

With the bark of this tree the mountaineers make an intoxicating liquor which they drink as we do beer; on the Coast of Cassam and the natives distil an ardent spirit from a fermentated mixture of the bark of *Mimosa Luridula*, coarse sugar, and palm-wine.

17. *M. Smilkinia*, R.

Arborescens. *Leaves* bipinnate; *pinnae* from twelve to fifteen pair, *leaflets* thirty pair, semi-linear, sessile. *Panicles* terminal; *corolla* five-lobed, pubescent. *Legumes* thin, linear, from ten to twelve-seeded.

Sau, the vernacular name in Silhet, where it is indigenous, and grows to be a very large tree. Flowering time May, the seed ripens in December.

Young shoots in what might be called the upper part, and spotted with light grey dots. *Leaves* alternate, bipinnate, about a foot long, greenish. *Pinnae* from twelve to eighteen pair. *Leaflets* numerous, from twenty to forty pair, semi-linear, smooth, half an inch long, and about one-fourth of that in breadth. *Panicles* compound, and *partial*, villous. *Glumes* one near the base of the common pedicel, and one below each of the last two or three pairs of pinnae. *Seeds* semi-obovate, in young fruit they are considerably large, six or one inch and a half long and one broad. *Indurated* semi-obovate, pedicelled and in the exterior axils a single, long-peduncled raceme, all composed of long-peduncled globose heads of white corollas, the whole downy. *Calyx* and *corolla* in the genus, both villous. *Flowers* from twelve to fifteen, very long, directed toward the base into a tube which is inserted into the base of the tube of the corolla. *Glume* pedicelled. *Seeds* as large as the common. *Legumes* linear, leavy, thin, straight margined, and smooth, from three to five inches long and half an inch broad, from ten to twenty-seeded. *Seed* oval, much flattened, smooth, of a greyish olive colour.

18. *M. pinnatifida*, R.

Arborescens. *Leaves* bipinnate; *pinnae* from twenty to forty pair, sub-obovate; *leaflets* from sixty to a hundred pair, linear, from half an inch to one inch long, and one to two each of the last, from four to six pair. *Panicles* terminal, and the corolla five-lobed, pubescent.

An elegant tall tree, a native of the Island of Sumatra, and of the Bay of Bengul, where it flowers in May, and the seed ripens in December. The Malays are said to be fond of the seeds, which taste like chestnuts, and of the small matter which surrounds them, as in *M. hypoleuca* to which it is in many respects nearly allied.

19. *M. hypoleuca*, Jacq. *Ann.* 267, t. 17, p. 87.

Arborescens. *Leaves* bipinnate; *pinnae* from ten to fifteen pair; *leaflets* from twenty to thirty pair, linear, an inch and a half long, the pinnae below the lower part of the pinna, and one between each of the last three or five pair. *Panicles* terminal. *Spikes* few, long peduncled, clavate; *corolla* five-lobed, pubescent. *Legumes* linear, many-seeded, in a thick pulp.

Beng. Saiva.

A native of the forests of Silhet, and its neighbourhood, where it grows to be a large tree, flowering in December, and opening the seed in April.

Trunk straight, when full grown about two feet in diameter, or six in circumference; *young shoots* villous. *Leaves* scattered, bipinnate, from twelve to twenty four inches long, from ten to twenty pair; *pinnae* bipinnate, from three to six inches long; *leaflets* from twenty to fifty pair, linear, broad, half an inch long. *Panicles* compound, and *partial*, villous; *glumes* an imbricated one under the lower pair of pinnae, and one between each of the last three, four, or five pair. *Seeds* minute, subulate. *Panicles* terminal, composed of a few, alternate, very long peduncled, leavy, and yellow, pedicelled spikes, for flowers. *Bractes* ovate, of the clavate receptacle, of the very pedicelled corolla, peduncled with the apex broad and villous on the out side. *Calyx* tubular, in the circumference round, villous segments. *Corolla* five-parted. *Flowers* in the middle of the stem, and the middle of the branch. *Seeds* the length of the stem. *Legumes* from ten to fifteen, and an inch and half broad, flat, swelled at the seeds, where a prominent or many ribbed part is found between each seed. *Seeds* smooth, brown when ripe; it is commonly bearded, jointed, except when very old. *Seeds* from twelve to twenty oval, or oblong, dark brown.

Note. About the base of the spike, and the subterminal part the corollas are generally

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20. *M. triquetra*, Vahl. *Symb.* 3. 102.

Bi-triennial, prostrate. *Leaves* bipinnate; *pinnae* two pairs; *leaflets* from ten to twelve pair. *Peduncles* axillary, solitary, bracted; *spikes* round, erect; *corolllets* five-petalled, decaudrous. *Legumes* linear, from four to six-seeded.

Desmanthus triquetrus, Willd. 4. 1015.

A small procumbent species, a native of Coromandel. In flower and seed the whole year.

SECT. II. *Unarmed. Spikes cylindric.*

21. *M. natans*, Corom. pl. 2. N. 119.

Annual, flowing. *Leaves* bipinnate; *pinnae* from two to three pairs; *leaflets* ten pairs. *Stipules* obliquely-cordate. *Flowers* axillary, five-celled, decaudrous, the lower ones barren. *Legume* falcate, many-seeded.

Desmanthus natus, Willd. 4. 1014.

Nitti-toddavaddi, Rheed. *Mal.* 9. t. 20.

Neptunia oleracea, Lourier. *Cochin Ch.* 804.

Beng. Pance-hajak.

Teling. Neeroo tavulipoo, and Nidra-yung.

This species is annual; it is found growing on pools and lakes of sweet water, or where water has stood. Flowering time the wet and cold seasons.

Branches or *stems* round, jointed, flexuous piped, tufts of radical fibres from the joints, between the joints spongy bodies are formed, which prevent the plant from sinking, the roots have not any connection with the earth, except when the water leaves it, and then it soon perishes.

Leaves alternate, bifarious, bipinnate; *pinnae* two or three pair, opposite. *Leaflets* from eight to twelve pairs minute, smooth, possessing much sensibility. I think next to that of *M. pudica*. *Stipules* cordate, caducous. *Peduncles* axillary, single, longer than the leaves, supporting an oblong head of fertile and neuter florets. *Bractes* solitary, lanceolate, one above each. *Fertile flowers* above, decaudrous. *Calyx* five-toothed. *Corol* five-petalled. *Legumes* falcate, acute, smooth, from six to eight seeded, torose. *Neuter flowers* below the fertile ones. *Calyx* and *Corol* as in the genus, but the ten stamens are here ten linear, lanceolate, waved, yellow petals.

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Note. It agrees pretty well with Miller's figure of *M. plena*, but the East Indian plant wants the bractes on the middle of the peduncles. The flowers are either neuter or hermaphrodite, and the latter have always ten stamens. Pinkenot's 4th figure of plate 397 is certainly intended for this plant.

22. *M. adenanthera*, R.

Terminal, erect, smooth. *Leaves* bipinnate; *pinnae* three pair; *leaflets* from twenty to thirty pair with coloured margins. *Stipules* obliquely cordate, acute. *Peduncles* axillary, bracted; *spikes* ovate, nodding, inferior corolllets double, neuter: the superior ones, decaudrous; *anthers* crowned with a gland. *Legumes* sub-falcate, many-seeded.

Native place uncertain. Flowering time in Bengal the rainy season. It is a pretty slender, somewhat flexuous, sub-erect, shrubby plant. It is nearly allied to Willdenow's *Desmanthus punctatus*; if the anthers have a gland on the apex, as in *Adenanthera*, I think we may conclude they are the same.

23. *M. scandens*, R.

Scandent. *Leaves* bipinnate, ending in a tendril; *pinnae* two pair; *leaflets* from three to four pair, oblong, emarginate, glossy. *Spikes* pinnated, lateral; *corolllets* decaudrous. *Legume* jointed, with an entire margin.

Mimo Entada, Willd. 4. 1041.

Aecia scandens, Willd. 4. 1057.

Perim-kaku-valli, Rheed. *Mal.* 8. t. 32. 33. and 34.

Entada, Rheed. *Mal.* 9. t. 77.

Beng. Gilla.

An immense scandent plant of many years duration; the oldest in the Botanic garden has been there fifteen years, and has not yet blossomed. Flowering time in the forests of Silhet where it is common, March and April; the seed ripens toward the close of the year.

II.
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Trunk thick in proportion to the age and soil; in the above mentioned fifteen years old plant in the Botanic garden, it is twenty-four inches in circumference. *Bark* rough, olive grey, and like most of the genus, astringent. *Young shoots* remarkably long, smooth, slender, and shining, and while very young, furrowed. *Leaves* alternate, bipinnate; from six to twelve inches long. *Pinnae* two pair. *Leaflets* three or four pair, oblong emarginate, incised, entire, from one to three inches long. *Petiole* common, ending in a two-cleft, powerful tendril; all are polished, without glands, but channelled. *Stipules* subulate, small, embracing the branchlet. *Spikes* generally from four to eight, on a common peduncle, from the axils of the former leaves, upon the two or three years old branchlets, and there is often more than one such peduncle in the same axill. *Rachis* and the minute bractes clothed with ferruginous pubescence. *Flowers* numerous, small, pale yellow. *Calyx* cup-shaped, five-toothed. *Corol* one-petalled, but divided to very near the base into five lanceolate segments. *Filaments* ten, inserted into the short tube of the corol. *Anthers* two-lobed, with a glandular point between them. *Germ* linear, containing many *ovula*. *Styl* the length of the stamina. *Stigma* simple, but large. *Legumes* of an immense size, often several feet in length, and from four to five inches broad,

spirally twisted, surrounded with a thick very firm, polished, off-ice rim, which is found to remain, like a picture frame, even the less durable, jointed body of the legume has disappeared; *joints* from ten to thirty, onesided, lignous, swelled in the centre where the seed is lodged, and more or less transversely furrowed, otherwise pretty smooth, and of a greenish ash colour when ripe. *Seeds* sub-ovate, nearly as large as a pullet's egg. *Albumen* single, thick and hard in fact, a powdery, oil-scented, shining, chocolate-coloured mass. *Perisperm* none. *Embryo* straight. *Cotyledons* equal, conform to the seed, amygdaline. *Radicule* pateiform, lodged at the umbilicus of the seed.

Pago
Carey
Ed.

SECT. III. *The reg. Spiders gl'dular.*

II.
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24. *M. dulcis*. R. Corr. l. 1. N. 99

Laga delis Walb. l. p. 1015.

25. M. *viridula* R.

Arboreal. *Flowers* glaucous. *Leaves* bipinnate; *pinnae* one or two pair; *leaflets* from three to seven pair. *Spines* glabrous; *coxae* flattened, renchiform. *Legumes* curved, many-jointed, notched on the exterior margin.

A low tree. *Tr. K.* about a foot only, trunk very variable. *Bark* light ash colour, and

11.
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26. A. P. Poles'kii, *Izv. Sibir. Dep.*, 1966, 916.

A. J. R. ... 1 p. 18.

Teddy K. ... P. ...

8. *av. Grande, Valchier*

He is a very good man.

Sm. *And. Res.*, t. p. 367, is this plant, though the specimen of the same tree sent to me by Capt. Wilford, being to my *Aleouthian* and *Siberian* *And. Res.*, 4 p. 105.

A native of every part of India. Flowers in the road.

27. M. *and* ... *I* ... *r k*, *E* ... *L* ... *B*, *C*, ... *a p l* 2 N 109.

11.
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Reptiles and Fishes.

Acacia arabica. Willd. l. p. 1085.

7th. Nov. - 1888.

Reed, Hal - r 10 - 11

Very common all over India, flowering and ripening its seed at various times of the year.

28. *Monocotyle R. (C. mon.)*, pt. 2, N. 1990.

Act in *cher* *Wili* 4. 6. 1081

A native of Cremona (1), where it flowers during the cold season.

[illegible]

Acetophenone.

Page
Carey
Ed.

A native of Coromandel. It flowers during the rainy season.

30. *M. tomentosa*, R.

Arboreous; tender parts tomentose. *Thorns* stipulary. *Leaves* bipinnate; *pinnae* from ten to twelve; *leaflets* twenty pair, downy. *Spikes* globular, peduncled, axillary, single or paired; *corolllets* polyandrous. *Legume* compressed, falcate.

Acacia tomentosa, Willd. 4. 1089.

Beng. Sam babul.

Tam. Kudi-yelo.

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This I have met with in Bengal, in the state of a small tree, but it appears as if it would be large if permitted to remain. Flowering time the beginning of the cold season; young shoots downy.

Thorns stipulary, straight, divaricate, about an inch long, very strong and sharp, when young downy. *Leaves* bipinnate; *pinnae* ten or twelve pair. *Leaflets* from fifteen to thirty pairs, very minute, downy. *Petioles* common and partial, downy, with an umbilicated gland or two between the last pair or two of *pinnae*, and an oblong one below the lower pair. *Spikes* axillary, globular, white, peduncled, one, rarely two, together, small, rather offensive. *Peduncles* pretty long, and bracted at the middle. *Legume* linear, compressed, falcate; from six to eight-seeded.

SECT. IV. *Thorny. Spikes cylindric.*

31. *M. dumosa*, R.

Shrubby, very ramous. *Thorns* stipulary, somewhat recurved; *pinnae* from two to four pairs; *leaflets* four or five pairs, oval, minute.

A small, very bushy tree, or large shrub of uncommon beauty, a native of the country immediately west of Delhi; its leaves are minute, and of a greyish colour.

32. *M. latronum*, Linn. Suppl. 4. 38.

Subarborescent. *Thorns* stipulary, united at the base, often dreadfully large. *Leaves* bipinnate, *pinnae* four pair; *leaflets* about ten pair. *Spikes* axillary, peduncled, subcylindric; *corolllets* polyandrous. *Legume* thin, broad-falcate, three or four-seeded.

Teling. Pekce-tooma.

Acacia latronum, Willd. 4. 1077.

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A native of the coast of Coromandel, where it blossoms about the beginning of the hot season. It is a small tree, or large ramous shrub, with numerous, interwoven, flexuose branches, covered with a dark brown bark, dotted with white.

Spines united at the base, often very large, round, tapering to an acute, hard, brown point, the rest white, and smooth, particularly when young. Inwardly hollow, and the habitation of ants. From the fork, where the two unite, often a small branchlet, or leaf issues. *Leaves* bipinnate, in the young growing shoots they are solitary, from the fork of the spines all over the older branches several are frequently found together. *Pinnae* from three to five pair, opposite and rarely an inch long. *Leaflets* from ten to twelve pair, minute, smooth. *Petioles* common, acute, pointed, with a gland on the upper side a little below the first pair of *pinnae*. *Stipules* no other than the spines. *Peduncles* generally in pairs, from the axills of the spines, and mixed with leaves, short. *Spikes* cylindric, about as long as the leaves. *Flowers* polyandrous, rather remote, fragrant, pure white when they first expand, but becoming yellow. *Calyx* minute, from four to five-toothed. *Corol* three or four times longer than the calyx, from four to five-cleft. *Stamens* numerous, distinct. *Germ* obliquely oval. *Style* crooked, as long as the stamens. *Legume* thin, broad-falcate, three or four-seeded.

33. *M. fera*, Lour. Cochia Ch. 804.

Thorns solitary, often much branched. *Leaves* bipinnate and pinnate; when bipinnate the *pinnae* are from four to eight pairs; *leaflets* sub-alternate, from six to ten pairs. *Spikes* axillary, cylindric; *corolllets* with from five to ten stamens. *Legumes* long, linear, variously bent.

Gleditsia horrida, Willd. 4. 1098.

A native of China and Cochin China; young trees reared in the Botanic garden at Calcutta, from seeds of *Gleditsia triacanthos* received from America, do not in any respect differ from our China plant, which is evidently a *Mimosa*, and most likely Leaucior's *fera*. It is a tree of very slow growth, and the wood particularly hard. Trees in this garden about twenty-five years old are not above twenty-five feet high, with slender, crooked, poor-looking trunks.

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34. *M. cinerea*, R. Corom. pl. 9. N. 174.

Subarborescent. *Thorns* solitary; *leaves* bipinnate; *pinnae* from eight to nine pair; *leaflets* fifteen pairs. *Spikes* axillary, subcylindric; *corolllets* decandrous, the lower ones sterile.

Desmanthus cinereus, Willd. 4. p. 1048.

Teling. or Yellow.

Tam. Warfataro.

A native of Coromandel. The spikes of this plant are large, droop much, and are particularly elegant.

SECT. V. *Prickly. Spikes cylindric.*

35. *M. obovata*, R.

Arboreous, armed with stipulary, recurved prickles. *Leaves* bipinnate; *pinnae* about three pairs; *leaflets* about four pairs, obovate. *Spikes* cylindric, axillary. *Legumes* linear, oblong, leafy.

A native of Rehillemd, where it blossoms in March.

36. *M. formicaria*, R.

Arboreous. *Peristyles* stipulæ. *Leaves* bipinnate; *pinnæ* from four to six pairs; *leaflets* from ten to twenty pairs. *Spikes* axillary, cylindric; *corollæ* monadelphous. *Legumes* leafy, from five to six-sided.

Tibet. Wance.

This species I cannot well refer to any of those mentioned in the works of Linnaeus. It is a native of the mountainous part of the country, where it grows to be a pretty large tree. *Bark* deeply cracked, of a dark, rusty colour, and streaked with white.

Peristyles stipulæ, recurved, strong, short and very sharp, these are not always present. *Leaves* alternate, bipinnate, from two to three inches long. *Pinnæ* from three to six pairs, opposite, one or one and a half inch long. *Leaflets* from eight to twelve pairs, linear oblong, smooth, small. *Petioles* common, now and then marked with a few small prickles on the under side. *Petioles* axillary, from one to three, and about the extremities of the branchlets, short, each ending in an erect, cylindrical spike of pale yellow corollæ. *Flowers* many, confined into a tube near the base. *Legumes* membranaceous, rust-coloured, about six inches long, and one broad. *Seeds* from five to seven.

37. *M. cataphracta*, R.

Arboreous. *Bark* dark or w. *Peristyles* stipulæ. *Leaves* bipinnate; *pinnæ* from ten to fifteen pairs; *leaflets* from thirty to forty pairs. *Spikes* axillary, from one to three, cylindric; *corollæ* monadelphous. *Legumes* linear, thin.

38. *M. cataphracta*, R. *Corom.* pl. 2. N. 174

Anisak. I was not aware of till I found the real *M. Cataphracta* in Bengal.

Tibet. Podd Mam.

A pretty large tree, a native of Coromandel and Bengal.

39. *M. Sphaerocarpa*, R. *Corom.* pl. 3. N. 259

Arboreous. *Bark* dark brown. *Peristyles* stipulæ, recurved, with decurrent hairs. *Leaves* bipinnate; *pinnæ* fifteen pairs; *leaflets* from twenty to forty pairs. *Spikes* axillary, from one to two, cylindric; *corollæ* monadelphous. *Legumes* baccinate, thin, two or three-sided.

Asia. *Cataphracta* Willd. 4. p. 1071.

Tibet. Sankha.

A native of Coromandel. It flowers in July and August.

40. *M. Sphaerocarpa*, R.

Arboreous, with remarkably white bark, twigs villous. *Peristyles* stipulæ, bent-lanceolate, straight. *Leaves* bipinnate; *pinnæ* from ten to twenty pairs; *leaflets* fifty pairs. *Spikes* from one to six axillary, cylindric; *corollæ* polyandrous. *Bractes* late date. *Legumes* linear, thin, from six to eight-sided.

Asia. *Cataphracta* Willd. 4. p. 1071.

Sans. Sankha.

Beng. Sankha.

A very common tree, about Calcutta, and over Bengal, and is remarkably conspicuous on account of its white bark. Flowering time the rainy season. There is a large concave gland above the base of the petiole, and two or three between the last two or three pairs of pinnæ.

41. *M. Cataphracta*, Linn. *sup.* 489.

Arboreous. *Bark* dark brown, marked with numerous white stipulæ, recurved and thick. *Leaves* bipinnate; *pinnæ* from ten to thirty pairs; *leaflets* as far as fifty pairs; *petioles* arched. *Spikes* axillary, cylindric. *Bractes* from lanceolate to triangular; *corollæ* polyandrous. *Legumes* brittle, linear, thin, from six to eight-sided.

Asia. *Cataphracta* Willd. 4. p. 1071.

42. *M. Cataphracta*, Meisner *obs.* v. 5. p. 151. t. 4

Beng. Klia.

Klia in Sanskrit and Klia in the name of the extracts.

The last five species are nearly allied to each other, and require no small degree of attention to point out their differences in a short definition. Probably they are equally fit for yielding the extract now called Cataphract. Flowering time the hot and rainy seasons. The seed ripens after the rains.

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SECT. VI. *Prickly. Spikes globular.*

43. *M. pudica*, Willd. 4. 10. 31.

Perennial, diffuse, aculeate. *Leaves* digitate, pinnate; *pinnæ* about four; *leaflets* many; *corollæ* pentandrous.

Beng. Lajuk.

Native place uncertain, but common in gardens throughout India.

44. *M. antabala*, R.

Shrubby, succulent, armed with strong recurved prickles. *Leaves* bipinnate; *pinnæ* four pairs; *leaflets* from four to eight pairs. *Spikes* panicled, round; *corollæ* octandrous. *Legumes* curved, three jointed with a prickly nozel.

A native of the banks of the Ganges, near Benares, and particularly conspicuous on account of its numerous flowers, which remain during the rainy season. They are very purple when they first expand, but become white by age, the flowers of the greater part of our Indian change to flowers with generally red or pink colour by age.

45. *M. octandra*, R. *Corom.* pl. 2. No. 280.

- Page
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- Shrubby, scandent, prickles scattered. *Leaves* bipinnate; *pinnae* from three to six pair; *leaflets* eight pair. *Spikes* panicle round; *corolllets* octandrous.
Teling. Wallag-dooru, or Poeta; with prickly, jointed margins, Korinta.
M. rubicundis. Willd. t. p. 1038.
Beng. Shai-kanta.
A native of the warmer parts of Asia, and like the last blossoming in the rains, and the flowers changing their colour in the same manner; I doubt if they are sufficiently removed from each other to make distinct species.
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46. *M. Intsia.* sp. pl. 1508.
Shrubby, scandent, prickles scattered. *Leaves* bipinnate; *pinnae* four or five pair; *leaflets* about nine pair, shining, glands one near the base of the petiole, and an obconical one between each pair of pinnae. *Stipules* narrow, cordate. *Spikes* panicle, round; *corolllets* polyandrous. *Legumes* leafy, linear.
Teling. Korinta.
Intsia. Rhoeo. Hort. Mal. 6. t. 4.
Acacia Intsia. Willd. 4. p. 1091.
A large rambling plant, common in forests all over Coromandel.
47. *M. concinna.* Willd. t. p. 1039.
Subarborescent, climbing, prickles numerous. *Leaves* bipinnate; *pinnae* from four to eight pair; *leaflets* from ten to twenty pair. *Stipules* and *bractes* obliquely semicordate. *Spikes* axillary, or axil, round; *corolllets* polyandrous. *Legumes* fleshy, scarcely jointed.
Teling. Chicaco.
Beng. Bun-reetha.
A considerable trade is carried on, in some parts of India, with the saponaceous legumes of this species. The plant is common in most forests, and blossoms during the rains in Bengal.
48. *M. casia.* sp. pl. 1507.
Shrubby, scandent, armed with numerous recurved prickles. *Leaves* bipinnate; *pinnae* about eight pair; *corolllets* polyandrous. *Legumes* leafy, linear.
Acacia casia. Willd. 1. p. 1090.
Teling. Konda Korinta.
A native of Coromandel.
49. *M. pennata.* sp. pl. 1507.
Arborescent, with long scandent branches, armed with recurved aculei, none of which are stipular. *Leaves* bipinnate; *pinnae* from twelve to fourteen pair; *leaflets* about forty pairs. *Panicles* terminal; *spikes* globular, *corolllet* polyandrous.
Hind. Biswool.
Acacia pennata. Willd. 1. p. 1090.
Acacia aculeata. Burm. Zool. 2. 11.
A native of Hindoostan of the Ballo and Payen Ghaut mountains. Flowering time the month of October; the seed ripens in March and April.
50. *M. tortu.* R.
Sub-arborescent, with scandent branches, armed with recurved prickles. *Leaves* bipinnate; *pinnae* as many as thirteen pair; *leaflets* as many as forty pair; *petioles* with a large oblique conic gland at the base, and between each of the last half of the pinnae. *Racemes* terminal; *spikes* globular, *corolllets* polyandrous. *Legumes* leafy, from six to ten-seeded.
A native of the mountains of Coromandel. In those prickly, scandent species, the small lateral branchlets twist round whatever they meet with and give powerful support to the whole plant, after having taken a turn or two their length extends, &c. like the other branches.

CAPPARIS. Schreb. gen. n. 876.

GEN. CHAR. *Calyx* four-leaved. *Corol* four-petalled. *Stamina* long. *Germ* pedicelled, one-celled; *ovula* numerous, attachment parietal. *Berry* pedicelled, one-celled, many-seeded. *Embryo* spiral, no perisperm.

1. *C. acuminata.* Willd. 2. 1131.

Shrubby, armed with stipular, straight thorns. *Leaves* from broad-lanceolate to cordate-acuminate, smooth; *peduncles* solitary, one-flowered. *Berris* obovate.

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Beng. Kaleo-kera.

Teling. Pulkee.

A middle sized, or rather a low, scraggy, ramous shrub, growing common on dry, barren, rocky, or stony ground. It flowers about the end of the cold season.

Young shoots of a bluish purple colour, and covered with a little white dust. *Thorns* stipular, straight, short. *Leaves* alternate, short-petioled, from broad-lanceolate to oval, firm, smooth; *margins* somewhat scabrous, and for the most part ending in a small, hard, sharp point; about two inches long, and one and a half broad. *Peduncles* axillary, solitary, one-flowered, nearly as long as the leaves. *Flowers* pretty large, the two upper petals tinged yellow. *Anthers* blue. *Germ* long-pedicelled, oblong, hairy, one-celled with four partitions projecting from the opposite sides of the walls to near the centre, but not meeting. *Ovula* numerous, attached in two vertical rows to each angle formed by the partial partitions and the seeds on the germ. *Berry* sub-round, size of a pigeon's egg, pretty smooth, soft, and when ripe red, one-celled. *Seeds* many, scattered in soft fatid white pulp, beaked, reniform. *Integuments* four; the exterior one ash-coloured and membranaceous; the second, thick, brown, tolerably

hard, two-valved, the *thecal*, a thin white membrane lining the second, or shell; and the *fourth* minute, thin, and attached to the shell. *Pecioles* none each less than the fourth, or inner integument of the shell. *Embryos* spirally rolled up, *cotyledons* two folded, petioled, ovate, veined. *Radicle* three, or four times larger than the cotyledons, spirally rolled up with its thick point to the umbilicus.

2. *C. Zeyheri* Willd. 2. p. 1132.

Shrubby, climbing; *young shoots* ferruginous, armed with stipulary recurved thorns. *Leaves* long, oval, serrulate. *Peduncles* one, two, or three, above the axils, one-flowered. *Petals* elliptic, shorter than the stamens; *berries* obovate, obtuse, four-sided.

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Tr. & G. Adenda.

This species is readily known, by the tender shoots, leaves, and calyces being covered with much rust-colored pubescence, by the falling off of these flowers in the axill, and by the petals being much shorter than the stamens, and elliptic, and lastly by the form being nearly round.

3. *C. xanthopurpurea* R.

Semi-shrub, armed with minute stipulary thorns. *Leaves* linear-oblong, acute. *Racemes* corymbiform, axillary, or terminal; the whole forming a leafy panicle. *Corols* almost regular.

A native of the Moluccas.

4. *C. squarrosa* Willd. 2. 1132.

Shrubby, *singular* thorny. *Leaves* oval. *Umbels* terminal. *Corols* irregular. *Berries* one-seeded.

B. & G. Kani-g-o-kamare.

Tr. & G. N. P. pines.

A cultivated very common, strong shrub, common in the hedge, for which it is a most excellent plant.

Trunk scarcely a foot. *Branches* numerous, woody, very stiff. *Prickles* stipulary, recurved, very strong and sharp. *Leaves* alternate, linear-oblong, oval, coriaceous, smooth; about one inch and a half long and three quarters of an inch broad. *Umbels* simple, terminal, glabrous, many, and small. *Flowers* small white. *Calyx* five-part. *Petals* five-part, ascending on one side. *Filaments* ascending on the other. *Berry* the size of a small cherry, smooth, black, one-seeded.

5. *C. blanda* R.

Arboreous; slightly thorny, recurved. *Leaves* oval, obtuse. *Racemes* terminal, corymbel. *Corols* irregular. *Berries* globose, two-seeded.

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Tr. & G. Godea.

A tree, or a large shrub, of the extensive forests, through the mountains.

Trunk thick, slightly curved, but not much in height. *Branches* numerous, spreading in every direction. *Leaves* alternate, serrulate, oval, long nearly as wide, *Umbels* alternate, short-petioled, oval, obtuse, or slightly emarginate, smooth, about two inches long, and one and a half broad. *Racemes* terminal, corymbiform. *Calyx* five-part, unequal. *Petals* four, oblong, waved, imbricate, ascending on the outer side, inserted into the interstices of the calyx by short claws. *Filaments* ascending, inserted on the inner side, and equidistant to the petals. *Berry* the size of a plum, one-seeded, globose, smooth.

Arb. H. B. K. *Tr. & G.* *Arb.* of Dr. K. *Tr. & G.* having thorns, and obtuse, or emarginate leaves. Can be used for various medicinal purposes.

The wood is heavy, hard and durable, the natives employ it for various uses.

6. *C. coccinea* R.

Semi-shrub, climbing, armed with stipulary, recurved prickles. *Leaves* long, obovate; *corymbes* terminal. *Corol* irregular. *Berries* globose.

Tr. & G. Archa.

A large climbing shrub, a native of the hedges and forests.

Branches twiggly. *Prickles* stipulary, recurved. *Leaves* alternate, serrate, short-petioled, oblong-ovate, obtuse, smooth, shining, outer, about two inches long and one broad. *Racemes* corymbiform, terminal. *Flowers* large, very beautiful, white, slightly tinged with yellow. *Fruit* the size of a pullet's egg, globose, smooth, when ripe of a beautiful dark purple.

7. *C. holocarpa* R.

Shrubby, climbing, unarmed. *Leaves* simple; *Corymbes* terminal. *Calyx* four-cleft. *Corol* regular. *Stamens* on the receptacles. *Berries* long, compound.

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Tr. & G. P. a tige.

A large unarmed climbing shrub, a native of the most unfrequented and inaccessible woody parts of the Great mountains. It flowers during the cold season.

Trunk and branches climbing. *Back* of the old ligneous parts brown, and rough; of the young round shoots, smooth and green. *Leaves* alternate, petioled, oval, entire, smooth on both sides, from one to two inches long; and from half an inch to an inch broad. *Flowers* pretty large, pale greenish white, terminal, forming small corymbis, or from four to eight on pretty long round, smooth peduncles. *Branches* numerous, one under the base of each peduncle. *Calyx* five-leaved. *Petal* five, imbricate, four-sided. *Border* four-parted; *denticles* broad-linear-lanceolate, entire, smooth. *Corol* four-parted. *Petal* inserted into the calyx over the fissure, longer than the calyx, inserted on a clavate receptacle, which is as long as the tube of the calyx. *Uth* five-oval, *terminal* inserted on a long slender style-like pedicel, even with the anthers, oblong, two-lobed, each containing two vertical rows of ovules, attached to the partition. In what I consider the most species of *Capparis*, the receptacles are *perfoliate*, here apical. *Style* none. *Stigma* large, rather rough and convex. *Pedicel* a long, compound, pediculous, berry,

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or rather four rows of berries, affixed along a receptacle: the whole is from two to five inches long, singly they are about the size of a cherry, covered with a thin, dry bark. *Seeds* only one in each single berry, or lobe of the compound fruit.

Note. I should imagine this, with several of Jacquin's species, will form a new genus, the short turbinate receptacle is exactly like that of *Grewia*.

The unripe fruits are boiled, and eaten by the natives.

8. *C. trifoliata*. R.

Arboreous, unarmed. *Leaves* terminal. *Corol* irregular. *Berry* spherical.

Cratera religiosa. Willd. 2. 853.

Nurrala. Rheed. Mal. 3. t. 12.

Sans. Vuvona, also Tikta-shuka.

Beng. Baroon.

Teling. Tella woollee nera.

Common every where throughout India. it flowers about the beginning of the hot season.

PAP AVER.

Calyx, two-leaved. *Corol* four-petalled. *Capsule* superior, one-celled, crowned by the permanent, dehiscent stigma.

P. somniferum. Willd. 2. 1117.

Calyx and *capsule* smooth. *Leaves* stem-clasping, garbed.

Beng. Post; and Atin, the opium.

Pers. Kookur.

Arab. Khus kash.

The large single, white flowered variety, with white seed, is extensively cultivated in many parts of India.

ARGEMONE.

Calyx three-leaved. *Corol* six-petalled. *Capsule* unilocular, opening at the apex; *receptacle* parietal. *Seeds* many.

II. *A. mexicana*. Willd. 2. 1148.

572 Annual. *Leaves* stem-clasping, spinous. *Capsule* five-valved.

Beng. Bara sheal kanta.

A common weed by road sides, &c. throughout India; it blossoms and ripens its seed during the dry season.

GORDONIA. Schreb. gen. n. 1144.

GEN. CHAR. *Calyx* five-leaved, or five-cleft. *Petals* five, inserted on the base of the united filaments. *Germ* superior, five-celled; *cells* from two to three-seeded; *attachment* interior. *Capsules* superior, five-celled. *Seeds* winged. *Embryo* inferior, centripetal, with scanty perisperm.

Note. Notwithstanding the union of the ring formed by the filaments, and the malvaceous structure of the seed vessel and seed, I am for the present induced to place this genus in the class *Polyandria*.

1. *G. integrifolia*. R.

Arboreous. *Leaves* broad-lanceolar, entire, acuminate. *Peduncles* axillary, solitary, one, two, or three-flowered. *Capsules* spherical.

Hind. Makrisal.

A large timber tree, a native of the hilly tracts on the eastern frontier of Bengal, where it flowers in April and the seed ripens in December.

2. *G. oblata*. R.

Arboreous. *Leaves* broad-lanceolar, serrate, acute, coriaceous. *Peduncles* axillary, solitary, long, one-flowered. *Capsules* oblate spheroidal, with two or more seeds in each cell.

II. A tree, a native of Pulo Penang, where it was discovered by Dr. William Hunter.

573 3. *G. decandra*. R.

Leaves oval, entire; *corymbs* axillary, three or four times dichotomous. *Flowers* decandrous. A native of Pulo Penang, where it blossoms in May.

Leaves alternate, petioled, oval, smooth, entire, emarginate, of a firm texture, almost coriaceous, about three inches long and two broad. *Petioles* short, channelled. *Stipules* none. *Corymbs* axillary, as long as the leaves, three or four times dichotomous. *Flowers* numerous, small. *Calyx* five-leaved, leaflets imbricated, ovate, concave, permanent. *Petals* five, obovate, scarcely longer than the calyx, and like it permanent. *Filaments* ten, five or six times longer than the corol, united near the base only, forming a cup round half of the germ, with the pollen round the margin. *Germ* superior, ovate. *Style* as long as the stamens. *Stigma* large, sub-peltate. *Capsule* oblong, of the size of the second joint of a man's forefinger, five-celled, five-valved. Each valve has a deep, sharp, longitudinal keel on the inside, half dividing the cells, which are separated by a continuation of the inflected margins of the valves, which unite in the centre and form the receptacle of the seed. *Seeds* two in each cell, separated by the keels of the valves, ending above in a long superior wing, and inserted near its apex into the inner margin of the partitions.

ANNESLEA, R.

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GEN. CHAR. *Calyx*, four-leaved. *Corol* many-petalled. *Style* none. *Stigma* concave, peltate, with about six rays. *Germ* inferior, from six to eight-celled; *cells* five-seeded. *Berry* many-seeded. *Seeds* arillid. *Embryo* dicotyledonous, and furnished with both perisperm and vitellus, direction various.

A. spinosa, R.

A native of the sweet-water lakes and ponds in the district of Tippera, Chittagong, &c. to the eastward of Calcutta, where it blossoms most part of the year, and is known to the natives of those countries by the name Makana.

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Root, consists of numerous, thick, fleshy fibres, which descend deep into the soil at the bottom of the water the plant grows in. *Stems* none. *Leaves* radical, with petioles sufficiently long to admit of their floating on the surface of the water, peltate, from orbicular to oval, entire, having the upper surface dark green, with ferruginous veins, and armed with a few very slender prickles, or a most beautiful purple underneath and there reticulated with numerous, very large, prominent, dichotomous, finally anastomosing veins, armed with long, straight, very sharp, strong spines; size of the leaf from one to four feet each way. *Petioles* round, and armed with straight spines. *Petioles* radical, one flowered, round, armed with straight spines; if the water is shallow they are generally so long as to elevate the flower above its surface; but if deep, they blossom under water. *Flowers* small for the size of the plant, colour a lovely blue-violet. *Calyx* four-leaved, inserted in the crown of the germ, armed on the outside with recurved spines, smooth and coloured on the inside. *Corol*, petals about twenty, narrow, ovate oblong; the exterior ones nearly as large as the *calyx*, gradually lessening till they become very small, and nearly colourless next to the stamens. *Stamens* numerous, and like the petal, lessening towards the centre. *Anthers* oval. *Germ* beneath, ovate, armed, from six to eight-celled, each containing from six to ten seeds attached to the partitions, and to the exterior angles of the cells as in *nymphaea*. *Style* none. *Stigma* cup-shaped, with the margin only slightly marked with six, seven, or eight elevations. *Berry* inferior, nearly round, size of an orange, swelling out in various places by the growth of the seeds within, crowned with some portion of the *calyx* and the rays of the sessile peltate stigma which are from six to eight. *Cells* obscure, as the partitions become obliterated in the ripe state. *Integuments*, or bark, fleshy, armed with trifid, sharp spines not opening into any number of valves, but, as in *Nymphaea* putrifying or crumbling away. *Seeds* nuciform, about twenty, nearly round, each enveloped in a complete, fleshy rose coloured aril. *Integuments* two, the exterior one or shell nuciform, dark brown, uneven, with a very conspicuous pit near the oblong umbilicus which covers the vitellus; the inner one thin, and light brown. *Perisperm* conform to the seed, of a pure white, amygdaline consistence. *Vitellus* lenticular, penetrating the perisperm about one fourth its diameter, enveloped in its proper thin white integument, which adheres more firmly to the perisperm than to this organ. *Embryo* lodged in the exterior half of the vitellus, and attached to its exterior, elevated point, or dome, oval, with the inner end divided into two equal lobes. The part between these lobes and the apex, or exterior end, which is united to the point of the vitellus, I call the peduncle of the embryo, which lengthens as germination proceeds, and first forces the exterior end, or dome of the vitellus, through the pit in the shell, already mentioned, and there taking a square form, the corners thereof become ragged and blackish. The sheath or thickened integument of the vitellus, which connects this part, lengthens also, and opens in one side to give passage to the two lobes of the embryo; the peduncle continues lengthening, and when from half an inch to an inch in length, the two lobes, now evidently the two *cotyledons*, begin to separate. The exterior one, and yet the largest, takes a simple subulate shape; and the inner, or smaller lobe now advances first, soon becoming not only the largest, but long-peduncled, and trifid; from the base of these the *plumula* advances, and from the base of the petioles of the leaves thereof, and that of the trifid cotyledon the real roots issue, and give sustenance to the little, now independent plant.

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The seeds are farinaceous, much liked by the natives, and sold in the public bazars to the eastward of the mouths of the Ganges, where the plant is indigenous. The method of preparation, to fit them for the table is as follows; a quantity of sand is put into an earthen vessel, placed over a gentle fire, in the sand they put a quantity of the seed, agitate the vessel, or the sand with an iron ball, the seed swells to more than double its original size, until it becomes light, white and spongy; during the operation the hard husk of the seed breaks in various parts, and then readily separates by rubbing between the hand, or striking it gently with a bye board. The Hindoo physician consider these seeds to be possessed of powerful medical virtues, such as restoring animal heat, invigorating the system, &c. &c.

NYMPHAEA, *Silvest. gen. n.* 886.

Calyx and *corol* many-petalled. *Germ* inferior, many-celled, *cells* many-seeded; *attachment* sepal. *Berry* many-celled. *Seeds* numerous. *Embryo* furnished with a perisperm; direction various.

1. *N. rubra*, R.

Leaves sub-orbicular, margins sharply sinuate-toothed, downy underneath. *Flowers* red. *Stamens* from forty to fifty. *Berries* spheric, from ten to twenty-celled.

Tree. Yerra kadwa.

Sans. Hallika, and Rakta Sundhyuka. See *Asiat. Res.* vol. 1. p. 285.

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Hind. *Pakta chundana*, or *Sandhaka*.

Beng. *Rakta kienbala*.

A native of India. It flowers during the rainy season. In Bengal there is a small rose-coloured variety with from twenty to twenty-five stamina and from twelve to fifteen rays in the stigma, consequently the same number of cells in the capsule. In all other respects they agree. It is by no means so common as *Lotus* but infinitely more gaudy.

11 577 2. *N. Lotus*. Willd. 2. 1153.

Leaves orbicularly-peltate, margin sharply sinuate toothed, downy underneath. *Flowers* white. *Berries* about twenty-celled.

Teling. Tella-kidwa.

Ambel. *Rheed. Mal.* 11. t. 26.

Hind. Kora.

Sans. Koomooda.

Beng. Shalook.

It differs from *N. rubra* in the colour of the flowers only. There is a beautiful rare variety with pink-coloured flowers. The white sort is found common in pools, &c. of fresh water in every part of India; it blossoms more or less the whole year, but chiefly during the rains.

3. *N. versicolor*. R.

Leaves oval, peltate, repand-dentate, posterior having the sinus narrow wedge shaped. *Segments* of the ray of the stigma five or long, incurved. *Berries* fifteen-celled.

A native of Bengal, where there are two varieties of it; one pure white, the other pink of various shades. Flowering time the rainy season.

4. *N. cyanea*. R.

Leaves roundish, peltate, obtuse, margin waved or even, both sides smooth, posterior lobes overlapping each other. *Flowers* azure; apices of the anthers foliaceous. *Berries* spherical, ten or twelve-celled.

Sans. Kahlara.

Beng. Soondi; also Neel-pudma.

Teling. Neeli-kulwa.

11. It is a native of similar places with the last two.

578 *Root* the same as in *rubra* and *Lotus*. *Leaves* somewhat peltate, as in *N. rubra*, and *Lotus*, broad-ovate, lobes large and overlapping each other in Bengal; on the coast they are less luxuriant, and often divaricate, with the apex rounded, and the border sometimes waved, of a pale green on the upper side and a deep purple on the under side; both sides smooth. *Flowers* pale blue, considerably smaller than either of the former species. *Petals* from eight to twelve, lanceolate. *Stamens* about twenty-five, in a double series; many of the exterior series having their summits subulit and coloured like the petals. *Rays* of the stigma ten or twelve, very short. *Berry* about half the size of that of the two first species, nearly globular, ten or twelve-celled.

The roots and seeds of this species are also eaten by the natives, but less esteemed than those of the former.

5. *N. esculenta*. R.

Leaves sub-peltate, entire, downy underneath; *flowers* white. *Berries* from ten to fifteen-celled.

Koteka is the Telinga name of the plant, and Koteka-dumpa the tuberous root.

Beng. Chota Soondi.

Like the other species it grows in sweet, standing waters. It flowers during the wet and cold seasons. This species is considerably smaller than any of the others, even than *cyanea*.

Root perennial, tuberous, &c. like the rest. *Leaves* in shape, colour, substance, and down like those of *N. Lotus*, but the margin is always entire, or most slightly waved, whereas in *Lotus* it is always scdlop-toothed, and as the size according to the rules of Linnæus, cannot be admitted as a specific mark, the difference in the margin is alone to be observed. *Flowers* white, and smaller than those of *cyanea*. *Petals* from ten to fifteen, inserted as in the other species. *Stamens* about thirty, in a double series. *Stigma*, its rays are in number from ten to fifteen, long, and incurved. *Berry* spherical, of the size of a large nutmeg, from ten to fifteen-celled.

The tuberous roots of this sort, are reckoned by the natives far superior to those of any of the former three.

6. *N. stellata* Willd. Bot. Repos. N. 330.

Leaves oval, entire, smooth on both sides. *Flowers* blue. *Calyx* four-leaved. *Corol* eight petalled. *Stigma* eight-rayed. *Stamens* from fifteen to twenty; apices of the anthers foliaceous.

Beng. Chhota Slalk.

Cit-ambel. *Rheed. Mal.* 11. t. 27.

A native of Bengal, and the smallest Indian species of this genus which I have yet met with.

AEGLE. Corr.

Calyx four or five-toothed. *Corol* four or five-petalled. *Germ* superior, from eight to twelve-celled; cells many seeded; attachment interior. *Berry* nearly round, covered with a hard cortex, from ten to fifteen-celled. *Seeds* several in each cell. *Embryo* centripetal, no perisperm.

A. *Marmelos*, *Corom. pl.* 2. N. 113. *Corr. in act. Soc. Linn.* 5. 222.

Bilya, or Mabua. *Asiat. Res.* 2. p. 349.

Beng. Bily.

Covadua. *Rheol. Med.* 3. t. 37.

Blyen. *R. pl. Asiat.* 1. t. 81.

Cavava. *Mercat. Wild.* 2. 853.

Telug. Marloo.

Tam. Willu-nvua.

Grows to be a pretty large tree. Is a native of the mountainous parts of the coast of Cochin; is also found sparingly, in the low lands. It flowers during the hot season, and the fruit ripens after the rains. *Trunk* pretty erect. *Bark* ash coloured. *Branches* few and regular. *Thorns*, axillary, in pairs, single, or none, very sharp, and strong. *Leaves* ternate. *Leaflets* oblong, or broad lanceolate, attenuated to a point, crenulate, differing much in size, but the exterior one is always the longest. *Panicles* small, terminal, and axillary, flowers large, and white, all hermaphrodite, at least, I have not found any other. *Calyx* four or five-toothed. *Corol* from four to five-petalled. *Filaments* about forty, short. *Anthors* linear, erect. *Berry* large, sub-spherical, smooth, with a hard shell, from ten to fifteen-celled; the cells contain, besides the seeds, a large quantity of an exuding tenacious, transparent gluten, which on drying becomes very hard, but continues transparent; when fresh it may be drawn out into thread of one or two yards in length, and so fine as to be scarcely perceptible to the naked eye, before it breaks. *Seeds* four or six to ten in each cell, oblong, a little compressed, woolly, attached to the inner angle of their cell.

This is the *Bilya* or *Mabua* of the *Asiat. Res.* vol. 2. page 349, from whence the following is an extract: "This fruit is not toxic, warm, cooling; in the editions, in frugant, exphite; its apurific, and laxative quality, and its efficacy in removing habitual costiveness, have been proved by constant experience. The oil of the seed is for some purposes a very good emollient." Note: This fruit is called *Shreephala*, because it soaks, say the Telugu poets from the milk of Shree, the goddess of abundance, who bestowed it on mankind at the request of Jowira, who had composed a chaplet of Bilya flowers, to him only the Hindus offer them; and when they see any of them fallen on the ground, they take them up with reverence, and carry them to their temples."

The root, bark, leaves, and flowers are reckoned refrigerants by the Malabar physicians. The ripe fruit is eaten in Malabar.

In Bengal there is a small variety, which the natives call *Shreephala* and is I presume that just mentioned by Sir. W. Jones.

BILYA, *Schreb. gen.* n. 887.

Calyx five-toothed. *Corol* five-petalled. *Capsule* superior, bispid, two-valved.

B. ovata. *Willd.* 2. 1834.

C. latifolia. *Willd.*

H. and B. 1. 446.

P. and B. 1. 446.

The mature fruit is said to be a kind of Bala. The flowers are however white, and the immature ones green. In parts called Fissu Wala, the flowers are rose-coloured, and the immature ones vesal red, nor do the seeds of our plant furnish so much, nor so good a colour.

CORCHORUS, *Schreb. gen.* n. 917.

Calyx five-leaved. *Corol* five-petalled. *Nectary* cap-shaped, between the corol and stamina. *Capsules* superior, from three to five-celled three to five-valved.

1. *C. callosus*. *Willd.* 2. 1214.

Annual. *Capsules* cylindrical, five-celled, with transverse partitions between the seeds.

Sax. Pers.

Beng. Pat.

A native of various parts of India. It is much cultivated in Bengal during the rains, for the fibres of its bark, which the Bengalees call jute, and employ for a variety of purposes. Of this there is a reddish variety which the natives call *Baba*, or wild *Pat*.

2. *C. capulatus*. *Willd.* 2. 1216.

Annual. *Capsules* globular, five-celled, without transverse partitions.

G. and B. 1. 446. *Arch.* 5. t. 78. f. 2.

Beng. Chindita.

Cultivated in Bengal and China during the rains for the fibres of its bark, of which gunny, or rice bag, &c. are made in Bengal.

3. *C. fuscus*, *B.*

Annual. *Leaves* ovate-oblong. *Stem* from ten to fifteen. (*Stems* single.) *Capsules* subglobular, rounded, three-pointed, three-celled, with one row of seeds in each.

Beng. Tachya.

A native of various parts of India. It flowers during the rainy and cold season. This species is never cultivated. It differs from *latifolia* in having only one row of seed in each cell.

4. *C. fasciculatus*. *Willd.* 2. 1216.

Annual, erect, caules. *Leaves* linear-lanceolate, serrate. *Flowers* in trifolius, subsessile fascicles, sub-pentandrous. *Capsules* cylindrical, three-celled.

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A native of Bengal, appearing and flowering during the rains; the seed ripens in the cool season.

5. *C. trilocularis*. Willd. 2. 1215.

Annual, erect. *Leaves* lanceolate, serrate, the lower serratures with or without a bristle. *Stipules* ensiform. *Flowers* paired, peduncled, and pedicelled. *Capsules* filiform, three-celled, hispid; *apex* entire and obtuse.

A native of Bengal. It flowers about the end of the rains; the seed ripens in the cold season.

6. *C. decemangularis*. R.

Annual, erect. *Leaves* elliptically oblong, obtusely serrate, lower serratures with or without a bristle.

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Stipules ensiform. *Flowers* paired, subsessile. *Capsules* cylindric, ten-ribbed, five-celled; *seeds* imperfectly separated.

A native of Bengal. Flowering time the end of the rains; the seed ripens in the cold season.

GREWIA. Schreb. gen. n. 896.

Calyx five-leaved. *Corol* five-petalled. *Nectary* a scale, or fringed gland on the inside of the base of each petal. *Stamina* and *germ* elevated on a receptacle. *Germ* superior, generally two-celled; *cells* few-seeded; *attachment* interior. *Drupe* with from one to four, one or more-seeded nuts. *Embryo* inferior, centripetal, and furnished with a perisperm.

8. *G. oppositifolia*. Buch.

Arboreous. *Leaves* rhomb ovate; gland-serrate, scabrous. *Peduncles* leaf opposed, from three to five-flowered. *Petals* lanceolate. *Drupe* from one to four-lobed; *nuts* one-celled.

A native of Nepal, from thence Dr. Buchanan sent seeds to the Botanic garden at Calcutta in 1802, and in March April, May, and June 1808, the young trees were in flower, and ripened their seed in October and November.

Trunk distinct, erect, stout as a man's arm. *Bark* pretty smooth, light ash colour. *Branches* spreading much, and covered with bark like the trunk. *Branchlets* or *young shoots* bifarious, round, harsh with stellate pubescence, and very short hairs. *Leaves* bifarious, alternate, short-petioled, from ovate, to rhomb-shaped, three-nerved, serrate, with the serratures obtuse and glandular, of an obscure green, and rather harsh on both sides, from two to three inches long, and one and a half broad. *Stipules* ensiform, hairy. *Peduncles* opposite to the leaves, solitary, much longer than the petioles, round, harsh, from three to five-flowered. *Pedicels* clavate, shorter than the peduncles. *Flowers* pretty large, yellowish. *Bracts*, or involucres several, round the insertion of the pedicels, ensiform, caducous. *Calyx*, the five leaflets linear, three-ribbed on the back. *Petals* lanceolate, with apices acute, but often somewhat serrate-dentate. *Nectarial* glands round, and ciliate. *Germ* ovate, hairy, two-celled, with two ovula in each, attached to the partitions. *Style* the length of the numerous stamina. *Stigma* of two, spreading green lobes with ragged edges. *Drupe* from one to four-lobed, one is most common, and the abortive ones appear attached to its base on one side, smooth, of an olive colour, fleshy; *flesh* a dull purple. *Nuts* one in each lobe of the drupe, obovate, thick, and very hard, one-celled. *Perisperm* conform to the nut. *Embryo* straight, nearly as long as the perisperm, green. *Cotyledons* cordate. *Radicule* ovate, inferior.

It is allied to *G. orientalis*, but the difference is sufficiently marked by the shape of the leaves, and their glandular serratures in this, independent of its being a tree, and the other always a shrub, and scandent when protected and supported; add also the smooth drupe with one-celled nuts.

2. *G. scabrophylla*. R.

Shrubby. *Leaves* round-cordate, serrate, rugose, above scabrous, underneath downy. *Peduncles* axillary, two or three-flowered. *Drupe* round; *nuts* four, one-celled, one-seeded.

A native of the upper parts of India, and reared in the Botanic garden at Calcutta from seed received from Captain Hardwicke, in 1803. Flowering time the hot season in April, the seed ripens in October.

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Stem or primary branches several, erect, round. *Bark* of a dark brownish green, and somewhat scabrous. *Branchlets* few, and erect. *Young shoots* hirsute. The whole plant about three, or four feet high. *Leaves* alternate, short-petioled, of a round, or roundish-ovate form, and somewhat oblique, having the anterior margins often slightly lobed, serrate, from three to five-nerved, rugose, tomentose underneath, scabrous above, and of a very hard texture, about six inches long, and four or five broad. *Stipules* subulate, hairy, caducous. *Peduncles* axillary, generally from one to four together, of various length, two or three-flowered. *Bracts* small, subulate, caducous. *Calyx*, leaflets linear-lanceolate, expanding nearly three times the length of the petals. *Petals* obovate, with the apices a little notched, having the nectarial scales small, transversely oval, and ciliate round the anterior margin. *Filaments* numerous, inserted on a slightly elevated receptacle. *Germ* ovate, very hairy, two-celled, with four or six ovula in each, vertically attached to the partitions. *Style* longer than the stamina. *Stigma* of two spreading, lacinate divisions. *Drupe* the size of a large gooseberry, nearly round, being only a little vertically compressed, when ripe of a brownish-grey, and a little hairy. *Pulp* glutinous, and of a very pale yellow colour. *Nuts* four, obovate, rugose, thick and hard, one-celled, one-seeded, attached to the base of a slender fibrous axis. *Seed* conform to the nut, covered with a double integument. *Perisperm* two-lobed, united at the base round the radicle. *Embryo* erect. *Cotyledons* oval, as large as the perisperm, which they divide in two. *Radicule* oval, lodged in

the base of the perisperm, close to the umbilicus of the nut.

3. *G. pedicellata*, R.

Leaves oblong, pointed, three-nerved, serrate, smooth. *Stipules* ensiform. *Peduncles* axillary and terminal, many times longer than the petioles, from three to six-flowered. *Germ* and finally the drupe long pedicelled; *nuts* four, one-seeded.

A native of Andoyana.

4. *G. lanceifolia*, R.

Shrubby. *Leaves* exactly lanceolate, acuminate, serrate, smooth. *Peduncles* in axillary pairs, three-flowered. *Stipules* subulate.

A native of Chittagong, where it flowers in November.

5. *G. exsola*, Vahl, *synb.* 1. p. 35. Willd. 2. p. 1166.

Shrubby, all the tender parts hoary, except the upper surface of the short-petioled, unequally-oblong, three-nerved, serrate leaves. *Stipules* ensiform. *Peduncles* from one to four, axillary, three-flowered.

A native of Chittagong, where it blossoms in April.

6. *G. orientalis*, Willd. 2. 1165.

Shrubby. *Leaves* ovate-cordate, serrate, lucid above. *Peduncles* lateral, or axillary, solitary, three-flowered; *drupes* with four, two or three-celled nuts.

Pai-paroe. Rheed. Mat. 5. t. 46.

Teling. Peyar.

A large, somewhat scandent, or leaning shrub, common in forests over India. Flowering time the rainy season.

7. *G. asiatica*, Willd. 2. 1166.

Arboreous. *Leaves* round-cordate, serrate, downy. *Peduncles* axillary, collected, longer than the petioles, three-flowered; *drupes* round, with one or two, one-celled nuts.

Beng. Phulsa.

A native of various parts of India, and often cultivated in gardens. It flowers about the end of the cold season, the fruit ripens in April, and May, and is palatable to most people.

8. *G. salvifolia*, R.

Shrubby. *Leaves* lanceolate, serrate, three-nerved, hoary underneath. *Stipules* lanceolate. *Peduncles* axillary, long, and slender, one, two, or three-flowered. *Drupes* round, with two one-celled nuts.

Teling. Pootikee.

A native of Coromandel. It blossoms during the rainy season.

9. *G. hirsuta*, Vahl, *synb.* 1. 34. Willd. 2. 1166.

Shrubby. *Leaves* lanceolate, serrate, very downy. *Stipules* and *bractes* subulate. *Peduncles* one, two, or three, axillary, three or four-flowered; *drupe* four-sided, with four, one-celled nuts.

Teling. Jovellikee.

A large shrub, a native of Coromandel; it blossoms during the hot and rainy season, and the fruit, which is very generally eaten by the natives, ripens in three or four months.

10. *G. filicefolia*, Vahl, *synb.* 1. 35. Willd. 2. 1167.

Arboreous. *Leaves* round-cordate, serrate, smooth. *Stipules* transverse, semi-cordate, falcate. *Peduncles* axillary, numerous, three or four-flowered. *Drupes* two-lobed; *nuts* from three to six-celled.

A native of the Circar mountains. It flowers during the hot season. The fruit of this is also eaten by the natives.

11. *G. carpinifolia*, Juss.

Shrubby. *Leaves* subsessile, cordate-oblong, serrate, scabrous. *Peduncles* one, two, or three, axillary, short, three-flowered. *Petals* linear, with apices bipartite. *Drupes* one, two, three, or four-lobed. *Nuts* from one to four, from one to three-celled.

Teling. Suiler.

A native of the Circars. It flowers during the rainy season.

12. *G. pilosa*, R.

Shrubby. *Leaves* lanceolate, serrate, hairy. *Peduncles* axillary, solitary, length of the petioles, three-flowered. *Drupe* twice two-lobed, hairy; *nuts* two-celled, with one seed in each.

A native of the interior parts of Bengal. It flowers during the rains.

Shrubby, erect, soon dividing into many, slender, expanding branches; young shoots covered with much hair. *Leaves* alternate, bifarious, short-petioled, lanceolate, with the bases obliquely cordate, three-nerved, serrate, hairy on both sides, from three to six inches long, and about one broad. *Stipules* subulate, hairy. *Peduncles* axillary, solitary, rarely two in the same axill, about the length of the petioles, three-flowered. *Flowers* small, white when they first expand, afterwards becoming yellow. *Pedicels* shorter than the peduncles. *Bractes* linear-lanceolate, hairy. *Calyx*; *leaflets* lanceolate, expanding, hairy. *Petals* scarce half the length of the calyx, lower half enlarged and fringed with a gland on the centre. *Filaments* many, shorter than the style. *Germ* elevated on a fleshy receptacle, very hairy. *Style* cylindric. *Stigma* two or three-cleft; *segments* pencil-formed. *Drupe* twice two-lobed, hairy, of the size of a marrowfat pea. *Nuts* four, each two-celled, with a single seed in each cell.

It differs specifically from my *hirsuta*, the only species known to me for which it can be mistaken, in having solitary peduncles, two or three cleft stigma, and nuts with two cells. The leaves are also much longer and more hairy, so is the whole plant.

13. *G. polygama*, R.

Polygamous. Shrubby. *Leaves* lanceolate, serrate, hairy. *Peduncles* axillary, longer than

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the petioles, from two to six-flowered. *Drupe* thin; each two-lobed, with a solitary one-celled, one-seeded nut in each.

A native of the interior parts of Bengal. Flowering time the rainy season; the seed ripens during the cool months of November and December.

Trunk trailing. *Branches* bifurious, spreading; *young shoots* downy and scabrous. *Leaves* alternate, bifurious, short-petioled, lanceolate, serrate, three-nerved, both sides downy, particularly the under one, and hairy; about four inches long and about one broad. *Stipules* subulate. *Peduncles* axillary. In the male two, three, or four together, two or three times longer than the petioles, round, hairy, each supporting from two to six pedicelled, small white flowers. *Bracts* or *involucres* subulate, villous, generally one to each pedicel. *Calyx*; *lobes* linear, expanding, villous, twice the length of the petals. *Petals* oblong, with apices entire, and the usual hairy aetarial mark on one inside of the lower half. *Filaments* numerous. In the male flowers inserted on an elevated receptacle; in the hermaphrodite ones round the base of the germen, and mixed with much white hair. *Pistil*; in the flowers of the male plant there is nothing like one. In the female it is roundish, and very hairy. *Style* longer than the stamens. *Stigma* very large, stellate. *Drupe* four-lobed, hairy. *Lobes* about the size of a small pea, each containing a single, one-seeded nut.

It differs from *G. pilosa*, in being polygamous, and the nuts being one-celled. It is also nearly allied to my *G. tomentosa*, the best distinguishing mark is the male flowers in this species.

11. *G. sepiaria*. R.

Shrubby. *Leaves* obovate, serrate. *Peduncles* axillary, solitary, three-flowered. *Berries* twin, singly two-lobed, with one seed in each.

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Hind. and *Beng.* Pan-aura.

It is found all over Bengal, where it is often employed with *Trophis aspera* (Sour) to make hedges, and a remarkably close, evergreen one they make. Flowering time the rainy season.

Stems scarcely to be distinguished from the numerous, bifurious, spreading branches, and branchlets, with which it is enveloped; *young shoots* scabrous. *Leaves* bifurious, alternate, short-petioled, obovate, serrate, three-nerved, of a deep, lively green colour, at the same time scabrous to the feel; size exceedingly various, but in general small. *Stipules* entire. *Peduncles* axillary, solitary, scabrous, about half the length of the leaves, three-flowered; *pedicel* thickening, shorter than the peduncles. *Bracts* a few, small, round the apex the peduncles like an involucre. *Calyx*, &c. as in the genus. *Berries* twin, each two-lobed with one seed in each lobe.

15. *G. sapida*. R.

Succuticose. *Leaves* oblong, sublobate, small, five-nerved, scabrous. *Peduncles* axillary, four times longer than the petioles, several together, three-flowered. *Petals* two-toothed. *Drupe* round, with from one to three one-seeded nuts.

A native of Bengal. It flowers during the hot season; the fruit is small, but palatable.

16. *G. obliqua*. R.

Arboreous. *Leaves* short-petioled, obliquely cordate, repand, minutely dentate, scabrous above, downy underneath. *Peduncles* axillary, three-flowered. *Drupe* with four, two-celled nuts.

A native of Hindoostan. This has by far the largest fruit of any *Grewia* I have yet met with.

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17. *G. heteroclita*. R.

Leaves alternate, short-petioled, linear-oblong, cuspidate, entire. *Stamina* in five pairs, each united at the base with a sterile filament. *Stigma* simple.

A native of the Molucca Islands.

18. *G. didyma*. R.

Sub-arboreous. *Leaves* lanceolar, serrate, smooth, fine-pointed. *Peduncles* axillary, much longer than the petioles. *Drupe* twin, with two one or two-celled nuts in each.

Teling. All-peyar.

A native of the Circar mountains; it flowers during the rainy season.

19. *G. aspera*. R.

Arboreous. *Leaves* round-cordate, serrate, sometimes lobed, scabrous. *Peduncles* short, axillary, several together, three or four-flowered. *Drupe* four-sided, with four one or two-celled nuts.

A native of the Circar mountains.

20. *G. umbellata*. R.

Shrubby, scandent. *Leaves* cuneate-oblong, serrate. *Umbelllets* terminal. *Petals* linear, entire. *Receptacle* cylindric, with pentagonal base.

A native of Sumatra. It flowers in the Botanic garden at Calcutta in April and May.

21. *G. paniculata*. R.

Leaves short-petioled, cuneate-oblong, towards the apex serrate, downy, with soft, stellate pubescence, underneath, three-nerved. *Stipules* two-cleft. *Panicles* terminal, mealy. *Petals* entire.

A native of Pulo Pinang, where it was found by Dr. Hunter.

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22. *G. ulmifolia*. R.

Shrubby, erect. *Leaves* bifurious, broad-lanceolate, having the whole margins serrate, acuminate. *Stipules* simple. *Panicles* terminal. *Petals* retuse. *Drupe* with a single bearded, three-celled nut.

A native of China and of the country about Silhet. It flowers in the rains; the seed ripens during the cool season. In Silhet it grows to be a tree, the fruit is the size of a gooseberry, and very generally eaten.

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23. *Cr. laqueus* G. & R.

Leaves oblong, with the base obliquely cordate, entire, three-nerved, harsh, with stellate hairs beneath. *Stipules* and primary branches harsh and *Pinnules* terminal, downy.

Found by Mr. Smith at Antiochia in flower in August. From the appearance of his specimens, I imagine it is a tree.

ELAEODIOPSIS, Schreb., *gen. n.* 898.

Calyx five-parted, or five-lobed. *Petal*, five, linear. *Stamens* with the top two-valved, and hard l. exserted. *Germen* from two to five-celled; *cells* two, or many-seeded. *Drupe* superior, with a three-celled, from two to five-celled nut; *cells* one-seeded. *Embryo* inverse, and furnished with a perisperm.

1. 1. *g. nitens*. R.

Leaves alternate, invaginate, serrulate. *Flowers* racemed. *Stamens* forty, bearded. *Drupe* spherical; 1/2 in. diam., five-celled.

Günther, Cat. Fish. Brit. Mus., vol. 2, p. 271, f. 133.

Go. r. 1. *Revue* 1841, 3, p. 162, t. 10.

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17. R. A. 10. 10.

A fish, a native of various parts of India, as well as of the Malay Archipelago. The following description of the new variety is from a specimen in the vicinity of Dacca, which we brought to that place by a native hunter, and the specimen killed there, and is now on hand in the Indian Museum. It is a small fish, about 1½ inches in size, of a greenish grey. It has a blackish belly and a black spot on the front of the head in November.

Leaves alternate, ovate, dark green, 4 to 6 in. long, 1 1/2 to 2 in. wide, smooth on both sides, but with very young ones very slightly above six lines long, and about one and a half in. wide. *Stems* minutely canaliculate. *Branches* from the former years branchlets below the leaves, and rather stouter than the simple, decaying, one-year-old. *Flowers* on a single stem, drooping, white. *Receptacle* a hypobolchium, one-flowered; of the calyx tube a pair of long, villous, hairy lobes, an inner margin as deep as and all drooping off at apical point; *lobes* five, small, lobes six, lobes five, the fourth of the petals, slightly villous and all broad; on the inner margin a small, villous rib runs down the middle. *Petal* two, sessile, oblong, the lower of the two lobes of the rib divided into mucronous, subacute segments, cuneate villous. *Stamens* five, the rest of the germ and staminal tube enclosed, it probably into five obscure lobes between the insertions of the petals. *Filament* about forty, four, inserted on a long, convex, papillose, on which the germ sits. *Style* exserted, rounded, sitting at the apex, where there are sometimes a few distant hairs. *Germ* superior, very villous, thickened, five-celled, with about four cells in each, attached to the inner end of the axis. *Style* longer than the staminal tube, grooved, *ovary* simple, small, ovate. *Pericarp* probably most, much, of the size of a large cherry, and of a deep purple color; *portion*, rather dry and of a dull grayish yellow colour. *Vul* scarcely thick, very hard, having the surface elegantly tubercled, and marked with five equidistant deep grooves running from the apex to the base, five-celled. *Seeds* generally solitary, though sometimes two, when single, oblong, tapering most at the apex. *Internu-* cleus very weak, or none, or one brown hard, rather thin, and brittle; the other one gray, and membranaceous. *Perisperm* confined to the seed only. *Embryo* inverse, mostly as long and broad as the perisperm. *Cotyledons* oblong, thin, free, nervous. *Plumule* two-lobed. *Radicle* oblong, apical. *Gaster* but in doing it mistake in the apex of the drupe of this plant, for the lower end if not proper for spiracles, but the end of *E. concipis scirtois* also, where the *embryo* is inverted, though the number is seven more than in *scirtois*, that it bring the number of cells in the germ, and also any *E. hirsuta*, where the *perisperm* and *embryo* are the same, and the rest of the color. I am a very inferior judge of natural colors, but certainly think this cannot belong to the same tree with *trachyloba*, in which I include *G. tabogita*, and two species of *Xanthoxanthus*. If it does, I must despair of ever making any progress in this branch of the science.

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Leaves—petiole, obovate, serrate, more lyrrulate.

Flowers arranged in a raceme, five, terminal by a thread. *Drupe* oval, *nuts* ovate, much flattened, thick margined two-celled.

Three Rules, or Goals each.

A tree, a native of the forests of Travancore, where it blossoms about the beginning of the harvest. Dr. Barry of Madras, who has prepared from Mr. George Young specimens and seeds of this sacred tree, says the nuts are sold by the Sanyasies, or holy men, to the Hindoos, set in gold, and by them worn as a religious ornament.

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Leaves crowded about the ends of the branches, alternate, petioled, long, ovate-cuneate, remotely serrulate, obtuse, smooth on the upper side, somewhat hairy, particularly the rib and vein underneath, from six to twelve inches long, by three or four broad. *Petioles* one-sixth of the length of the leaves, round, a little hairy. *Stipules* cuneate, hairy. *Racemes* from the axils of the former year's fallen leaves, single; twice the length of the petioles. *Bracteoles* al-

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termite, drooping, one-flowered. *Bractes* lanceolate, villous, caducous, one under the insertion of each pedicel. *Flowers* larger than in any of the other species I have yet met with. *Calyx* five-leaved. *Leaflets* lanceolate, downy on both sides, more than half of the length of the petals. *Petals* five, unieform, very hairy on both sides; exterior margins deeply divided into numerous capillary segments. *Filaments* numerous, viz. from seventy to eighty, short, inserted into the receptacle, round the base of the germ, very hairy. *Anthers* linear, much longer than the filaments, and terminated by a single, long, capillary point. *Germ* superior, ovate, a little compressed, very hairy, two-celled, with about eight seeds in each, disposed in two vertical rows, and attached to the partitions. *Style* rather longer than the stamens. *Stigma* acute, simple. *Drupe* oval, smooth, of the size of a small apple; in the dry state, in which only I have seen it, covered with a considerable portion of a friable substance under the thin, tender, smooth cortex. *Nut* ovate, or oval, compressed, much indurated on each of the flat sides, having an elevated sulcate ridge from the apex to the base, which marks where the two valves separate, of a tough, hard, ligneous texture, two-celled, though one is very often abortive, two-valved; *partitions* contrary. *Seed* generally solitary, rather thin, long-ovate. *Integuments* uncertain. *Perisperm* conform to the seed, horny. *Embryo* very nearly as long and broad as the perisperm, inverse. *Cotyledons* thin, three-nerved. *Radicle* sub-cylindric, superior.

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3. *E. serratus*. Willd. 2. 1169.

Leaves alternate, broad-lanceolar, serrate. *Stamina* thirty, bearded. *Drupe* oblong. *Nut* porous, with three-cells.

Perin Kar. *Rheed. Mal.* 4. t. 24.

Beng. Julpai, the name it is known by in the gardens at Calcutta.

This small tree is now common in the Company's Botanic garden. It is a native of the interior provinces, towards the mountains. It flowers during the hot season.

Leaves spreading about the extremities of the branchlets, alternate, petioled, oblong, serrate, smooth, of a shining green on both sides, from four to five inches long. *Petioles* nearly round, smooth, an inch and a half long. *Stipules* minute. *Racemes* solitary, simple, just below the leaves of the present year's shoots, or from the axills of the fallen leaves. *Flowers* very numerous, small, white, surrounding every part of the raceme, all pointing to the earth. *Bractes* most minute. *Calyx* five-leaved. *Petals* five, wedge-formed, beautifully fringed. *Nectary*, five large fleshy glands surrounding the base of the germ. *Filaments* thirty, inserted into the upper and inner sides of the nectarial glands. *Anthers* linear, with the apex bearded. *Germ* superior, round. *Style* single, pointed, as long as the corol and stamens. *Drupe* size of a large olive, and very much like one, even in colour when ripe. *Nut* very hard, pointed, oblong, smooth, with three equi-distant spurious sutures, that do not open, smooth except for small pits like those of the almond, but smaller, three-celled. *Seeds* oblong, smooth.

Without success I have tried to extract oil from the fruit. They are dried and used in curries by the natives, and also pickled.

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4. *E. rugosus*. R.

Leaves subsessile, obovate-oblong, serrate, smooth. *Racemes* below the leaves, single. *Stamina* thirty, terminated by a single thread. *Drupe* oval; *nut* rugose, thin-edged, from one to two-celled.

Ben Julpai, the vernacular name in Chittagong, where it is indigenous, and grows to a great size, with a scanty crown. Flowering time March; the seed ripens in June and July.

Leaves about the ends of the branches, alternate, subsessile, obovate-oblong, serrate, of a firm texture, smooth on both sides, except when very young, thin, and clothed with a little ferruginous down: from six to twelve inches long, and from four to six broad. *Racemes* numerous, under the leaves, and shorter than them, spreading nearly horizontally. *Flowers* large, long-pedicelled, drooping. *Peduncles* and *pedicels* clothed with dark ferruginous down. *Bractes* small, caducous. *Calyx* five-leaved; *leaflets* lanceolate, on the outside downy. *Petals* five, subuneiform, villous, with the apex irregular, and deeply cut into numerous filiform segments. *Filaments* thirty, short, inserted round the base of the germ, into a villous receptacle. *Anthers* linear, crowned with a single thread. *Germ* superior, villous, grooved, two-celled, with about eight ovula in each, attached in an imbricated order, in two vertical rows from their apices to the middle of the partitions. *Style* longer than the stamens. *Stigma* simple. *Drupe* obovate, of the size of a small pullet's egg, smooth, of an olive yellow. *Nut* oblong, a little pointed, rugose, having the edges sharp, thick, hard, and tough, one, rarely two-celled. *Seed* solitary, oblong. *Integument* single, thick and brown. *Perisperm* conform to the seed, horny. *Embryo* inverse. *Cotyledons* very thin, oblong, three-nerved, nearly as broad and long as the perisperm. *Plumula* two-lobed. *Radicle* ovate, superior.

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5. *E. robustus*. R.

Leaves ovate-oblong, serrate, neminate, smooth. *Stamina* fifty, bearded. *Julpai* probably *Julpai*, is the vernacular name in Silhet, where it is indigenous, and grows to be a very large tree. Flowering time the beginning of the rains in June.

Young shoots slightly villous. *Leaves* alternate, petioled, ovate-oblong, serrate, neminate, smooth, thick, and of a hard texture, about six inches long, and three broad. *Petioles* about an inch long. *Racemes* axillary, and from those of the last year, solitary, simple, diverging with a curve, villous, scarcely so long as the leaves. *Flowers* numerous, large, white, fragrant, pedicelled, drooping. *Calyx* of five lanceolate, hairy leaflets. *Petals* five, broad-uneiform, with the exterior margin multilid. *Nectarial glands* five, large, villous. *Filaments* fifty, nine between each pair of glands, and one from the inside of the apex of each short. *Anthers* linear, gaping at the top, and somewhat bearded. *Germ* oval, three-celled, with two ovula in each attached to the axis. *Style* shorter than the petals. *Stigma* small, tri-dentate. *Drupe*

oval, of the size of a pigeon's egg, smooth, of a yellow olive colour, and pulpy; when ripe one-celled. *Nut* oblong, rugose, very hard, three-celled, and in time having three valves. *Seed* solitary, linear, oblong. *Perisperm* conform to the seed, soft and oily. *Embryo* inverse, &c. as in the other species.

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6. *E. bracteifolia*, R.

Leaves alternate, lanceolar, serrate, smooth. *Stamina* fifteen, bearded. *Drupe* long, turbinate, with a one-celled nut of nearly the same shape.

Safel-nai, is the vernacular name in Silhet, where it grows to be a middling sized tree. Flowering time the beginning of the rains; the fruit ripens in September and October.

Young shoots round and perfectly smooth. *Leaves* about the ends of the twigs, alternate, short-petioled, broad-lanceolar, serrate, rather obtuse, pointed, smooth on both sides, from four to six inches long, and scarcely two broad. *Stipules* none. *Recesses* axillary, and from those of the first year, solitary, diverging with a curve, rather shorter than the leaves. *Flowers* alternate, pretty long-petioled, recurvate, small, white. *Calyx* five-lobed; *leaflets* lanceolate. *Petals* five, cuneiform; exterior margin deeply laciniate. *Nectarial* glands five, large, embracing the lower part of the germ. *Filaments* fifteen, short, two between the nectarial glands and one from the inside of the apex of each of them. *Anthers* linear, gaping at top, and there somewhat bearded. *Germ* ovate, three-celled, with two *ovula* in each, attached to the axis. *Style* the length of the cord. *Stigma* small, three-toothed. *Drupe* long, turbinate, of the size and appearance of a nut, smooth, when ripe of a greenish yellow, one-celled. *Nut* sub-hyate, turbinate, tapering most towards the base, and having there a superficial perforation, one-celled, three-valved. *Perisperm* conform to the seed. *Embryo* inverse. *Cotyledons* cordate, unequal. *Radicle* superior.

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7. *E. arbutifolia*, R.

Leaves parallel, dark serrate, dense, and obtusely serrulate. *Recesses* axillary. *Stamina* from forty to sixty, small. *Pistil* small; nut generally one-celled.

Randol is the vernacular name in Silhet, where it is called *randol*, and grows to be a tree of very considerable magnitude. Flowering time in April, and the fruit ripens in August.

Young shoots thick, and rather rough, with a few hairs, which soon disappear by the which, friction, &c. *Leaves* alternately crowded about the ends of the branches, petioled, cuneate-obovate, obtuse, and obtusely serrulate, smooth on both sides, and firm in texture; from four to six inches long and from two to three broad. *Petioles* about an inch long, with a very few short hairs scattered over them. *Stipules* subulate, hairy, caducous. *Recesses* axillary, drooping, and spreading, of the length of the leaves, a little hairy. *Flowers* few, long-petioled, generally drooping, large, yellow, and fragrant. *Calyx* of five, lanceolate, hairy, villous lobes. *Petals* five, much more, having the exterior margin deeply laciniate, very hairy, particularly on the outside; the hairs white, depressed, and pointing forward. *Filaments* regularly from five to six to fifty, short, smooth, and bearded, inserted in five, scarcely distinct bundles, on the top of the hairy receptacle. *Anthers* linear, gaping at the top, the exterior lip of this mouth sometimes lined with a pretty fine, cup-shaped caruncle. *Germ* ovate, very hairy, and elevated in the middle, reaching, which is here very hairy, one-celled with from ten to twelve *ovula* in each, attached in two vertical rows, to the middle of the partition. *Style* subulate. *Stigma* none. *Drupe* the size, shape, and colour of a nut, smooth. *Nut* oblong, both ends pointed, having a pretty large rib on each of the lateral sides, running from the base of the apex, one rarely two-celled, surface a little rugose, texture both hard and tough. *Seed* solitary, oblong, flat. *Testis* of seed, thick, hard, and of a dark brown. *Perisperm* conform to the seed, not beginning. *Embryo* inverse. *Cotyledons* as much extended as the perisperm, oblong, very thin, three-lobed. *Radicle* oval, superior.

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8. *E. laetifolia*, R.

Leaves long petioled, broad lanceolar, minutely serrate, hard, two minute glands at the base.

A tree, a native of Chittagong.

9. *E. frutescens*, R.

Shrubby. *Leaves* opposite, broad-lanceolate, serrulate. *Corumbæ* axillary. *Petals* much lacinated, united by woolly margins. *Stamens* and *pistil* inserted on a large receptacle. *Anthers* bearded.

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A native of the Moluccas, dried specimens have only been seen, the genus is therefore doubtful, and the more so as the leaves are opposite.

VATERIA. *Sclerob.* gen. n. 906.

GEN. CHAR. *Calyx* five-lobed, permanent. *Corolla* five-petalled. *Germ* superior, three-celled; cells two-celled; *attestation* superior. *Capsule* one-celled, three-valved. *Seed* solitary. *Embryo* inverse, no perisperm.

1. *V. lanceolata*, R.

Leaves alternate, lanceolate, entire. *Panicles* axillary. *Stamina* fifteen.

Most the vernacular name in Silhet.

A middling sized, spreading tree, a native of the hills in the vicinity of Silhet, and Chittagong, where it flowers in May, and the seed ripens in July, and August.

From wounds, &c. in the bark, a clear liquid exudes, which soon becomes into a very pure pale amber coloured resin, from which the natives obtain by distillation a dark coloured, thick, strong smelling balsam, called *chara* or *shava*, by the people who prepare and sell it; and *Gou* by the brahmins, who use it in their religious ceremonies and temples.

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Branches numerous, and generally reclinate. *Bark* of the old ligneous parts pretty smooth and ash-coloured; of the *young shoots* quite smooth. Wood white, and very close in the grain. *Leaves* alternate, short-petioled, lanceolate, some of the largest may be called oblong; all are entire, some obtuse, some acuminate; all are smooth-pale; coloured underneath, from four to eight inches long and from one to three broad, with simple veins extending to the margin. *Panicles* axillary, shorter than the leaves, composed of several, alternate, compound, smooth branches. *Flowers* numerous, pretty large, white, and fragrant; in the bud imbricated. *Calyx* five-parted, outside hoary, permanent, and much increased in size by the time the seeds are ripe; *segments* ovate, and acute. *Petals* five, linear falcate, obtuse, spreading, with a concave base, forming a gibbous tube round the stamium and pistilium, and hiding all except the stigma; in the bud imbricated. *Filaments* fifteen, very short and thick, inserted into the receptacle, round the base of the germ, one opposite to each petal, and two between. *Anthers* short, ovate, two-lobed; crowned with a single subovate gland. *Germ* superior, ovate, ribbed, villous, three-celled, with two *ovula* in each, attached to the top of the axis in a way perfectly distinct from Jussieu's *Guttiferae*. *Style* short. *Stigma* clavate, three-toothed. *Capsule* ovate, of the size of a pigeon's egg, rather thick, and of a pretty firm texture, when dry one-celled, three-valved, opening from the apex. *Seeds* generally one, sometimes two, scarcely ever more, when single, conformed in shape to the capsule. *Integuments* single, smooth, dark brown and thin. *Perisperm* none. *Embryo* inverse. *Cotyledons* two, conform to the seed, nearly equal, thick, and of a firm fleshy texture; one or both bitid from the apex to the attachment of the circle, which is a little below the middle, two-toothed. *Radicule* lanceolate, superior. The whole being very exactly the perfect *embryo* of the other *Shoraceae*, only the cotyledons are here more equal than in the genus *Shorea* itself.

2 *V. indica*, *sp. pl.* 734. *Gart. sem.* 3. 52. *t.* 189.

Leaves alternate, oblong. *Panicles* terminal. *Stamina* from forty to fifty.

Eleocarpus copaliferus, *Retz. Obs.* 1. n. 85. *Willd.* 2. 1170. *Vahl, symb.* 3. 6. 7.

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Paenoe. Rheed. Mal. 4. *t.* 15.

Peini marum. Buch. Journey in Mysore, Canara, &c. 2. 476.

A very large and hand-some tree, a native of Malabar. In the Bednore country, it is called the Dammar tree by the English, and blossoms during the hot season; the seed ripens in August.

Note. In all the flowers examined by me the stamina had uniformly short broad filaments, and linear anthers, terminating in a single, tapering, acute thread, or soft bristle. Can König's Ceylon tree with two bristles be the same? The superior calyx of Retz, I must consider a mistake. However the genus is perfectly distinct from *Eleocarpus*, and every other known to me.

Young shoots and all tender parts, except the leaves, covered with fine stellate pubescence. *Leaves* alternate, petioled, oblong, entire, from emarginate to obtuse, pointed, smooth, coriaceous, from four to eight inches long, and from two to four broad. *Petioles* round, about an inch long. *Stipules* oblong. *Panicles* terminal, ramifications rather remote. *Flowers* rather remote, pedicelled, pretty large. *Bractes* oblong, one-flowered. *Calyx* five-cleft to the base; *divisions* oblong, obtuse, villous on the outside. *Corol* five-petalled. *Petals* oval, emarginate, broader but very little longer than the divisions of the calyx. *Filaments* from forty to fifty, short, broad, inserted between the petals and the base of the germ. *Anthers* linear, with a single filiform beak. *Germ* superior, conic, downy, three-celled; *cells* containing three *ovula*, each attached to the top of the axis. *Style* longer than the stamens. *Stigma* acute. *Pericarpium* a coriaceous, fleshy, oblong, obtuse, one-celled, three-valved *capsule*; general size about two and a half inches long, and one and a half in diameter. *Seed* solitary, shape of the capsule.

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Abundance of the resin called *copal* exudes from this tree, in its native soil. When recent it is found from pale green, to a deep amber colour, with all the intermediate shades. In some parts of India beads are made of such pieces as most resemble amber beads, so much like that substance as it is even to being electrical when excited by rubbing.

The resin or substance as it flows from the tree, applied while in its fluid state, makes a good varnish, called Piny Varnish on the Malabar Coast, and there the tree is commonly called the Piny Varnish tree, or Piny Marum. It is mentioned by Dr. Buchanan in his *Journey through Mysore, Canara, and Malabar*, vol. 2. p. 476; but as that book may not be in the hands of every one, I will transcribe what he says, viz. "Some men of the Paunchala tribe, which here is called Peningelan, paint and varnish by the following process. They take butter-milk and boil it with a small quantity of quick lime, until strings form in the decoction, and separate from the watery parts, which they decant. The stringy matter is then mixed with the paint, which has been well-powdered; with these the wooden work is first painted, it is then allowed to dry for one day, and afterwards receives a coat of Pandum, which is the fresh juice of a tree called Peini Marum. The Pandum must be used while it is fresh, and will not keep for more than two or three days. After the first coat of Pandum has dried, another coat of paint is given, and that is followed by another of varnish. In the same manner leather may be painted and varnished. The varnish effectually resists the action of water. All my attempts however to find out the varnish tree were vain."

MESUA. *Schreb. gen. n.* 1146.

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GEN. CHAR. *Calyx* four-lobed. *Corol* five-petalled. *Germ* superior, two-celled; *cells* two-seeded; *attachment* sub-inferior. *Capsule* one-celled, two-valved. *Seeds* from one to four. *Embryo* erect, without perisperm.

M. ferrug. Willd. 3. 813. *Leaves* lanceolate.
Nagkesara, Nagkesara. Sanscrit names. See *Asiat. Res.* 4. 295.
Beng. Nagkesara or Nagkesara.

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This most elegant tree is only, so far as I can learn, found in gardens in Bengal. I never saw it on the Coromandel coast. Flowering time the beginning of the warm season.

Trunk straight, and beautifully slender in proportion to its height; bark smooth, dark ash-colored. *Leaves* opposite, short-petioled, lanceolate, entire, veinless, above smooth, and shining; underneath whitish, with a sublepidote, which may be rubbed off, from three to six inches long and one or a little more broad. *Flowers* terminal, rarely axillary, solitary, or in pairs, short peduncled, large, delightfully fragrant, petals pure white, with a large globe of bright gold coloured anthers in the center. *Bracts* none. *Calyx* four-leaved; *lobes* adnate, connate, the inner pairs somewhat longer, and with an imbricate margin. *Petals* four, equal, large, nearly obcordate, corded; *stamens* of numerous, and finally bent inward from their situation in the young calyx before opening. *Fructs* numerous, several bearded, about one-fourth part of the length of the petals, adnate, slightly twisted at the base, with a fleshy ring. *Albumen* four, *ovules* spirally, *valves* two-celled, with two ovules in each attached to the lower and inner angle of the cell, where the thickened base of the partition forms the receptacle. *Stigmas* four. *Corolla* divided into six parts, nearly round, with an acute point, embeled, the partition being nearly divided into two valves. *Valves* thick, firm, somewhat fibrous, such as on the outside, green, white within. *Seeds* from one to four, shape conform to the number in the ovary, attached as in the germ. *Endosperm* simple, and much like that of the common chestnut. *Pericarpium* thin. *Parturition* *Colletum* two, conform to the seed, fleshy, pale yellow. *Raceme* inflexed, pateriform, inferior.

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CALOPHYLLUM *Scheuch.* *gen. n.* 1587.

GEN. CHAR. *Calyx* none. *Corolla* five-petalled, unequal. *Stamens* fascicled (*polyadelphous*). *Germ* superior, one-celled, one-seeded; *attaches* inferior. *Dripe* superior, dry, globular, one-seeded. *Endosperm*, without perisperm.

1. *C. Buchanani.* Willd. 2. 1157.

Leaves oval, with the base round, unshed. *Flowers* polyadelphous.

Pinna maritima. *Reich.* *M.D.* 4. 638.

T. Ind. *Pinna*.

Ind. *Sultana* *champa*.

This most elegant tree is to be found in a cultivated state over most parts of India, and is indigenous near the shores of the southern parts. It is in flower and fruit most part of the year, but is particularly beautiful.

Trunk straight, often as thick as a man's body. *Branches* numerous. *Bark* tolerably smooth, greenish grey. *Leaves* opposite, short-petioled, oval, emarginate, remarkably smooth, and opening on both sides, with numerous parallel veins; *terminal* long and from two to three inch. *Stigmas* none. *Raceme* axillary, drooping, five flowered. *Flowers* pretty large, pure white, fragrant. *Bracts* minute, four-celled. *Calyx* and *corolla* so much alike in colour, as not to be distinguished. *Leaves* about two inches long, generally creased into four beads at the base. *Germ* round, one-celled, with one ovule attached to the bottom of the cell. *Seeds* much longer than the *corolla*. *Stigmas* large, imbricately lobed, peltate. *Dripe* smooth, swollen in its diameter, smooth, with a tip somewhat yellow, and covered with a small number of yellowish spots, which have the feel of a cornel. *Valves* conform to the drupe, &c. as described and described by *Guerc.* *M.D.* 4. 638. 13. *Pericarpium* none. *Endosperm* wet. *Colletum* seen to be glandular and resinous in the centre, turning white. *Pinna* two-celled. *Raceme* inferior, when vegetation begins it pushes through the bottom of the nut where it was attached to the ovary, leaving the cotyledons in the nut under the ground.

2. *C. Buchanani.* *R.*

Trunk cylindrical. *Leaves* oblong, entire, smooth; *bracts* superior, corded, finely veined.

From the Mauritius plants have been received into the Botanic garden at Calcutta, where they grow freely, and though they have not yet blossomed, the leaves evidently point out a specific difference between this and the first species.

Pinna *maritima*, *Reich.* *M.D.* 2. 6. 71, is but a bad figure of this beautiful tree, the fruit is longer than the size of those produced by the only species I have yet found on the coast of Coromandel, which I consider to be *Leophyllum*. *Loureiro's* *Balanisaria* may be either, for what I can say.

Seeds received from Ouhelte were about the size of Runghia's; they have produced plants with leaves only a little more breadthed in proportion to their breadth than those of the Mauritius tree. In other respects they are alike.

3. *C. angustifolia.* *R.*

Pinna cylindrical. *Leaves* short-petioled, lanceolate, with lengthened, somewhat obtuse point, lepid. firm, veined. *Flowers* in axillary bunches; *corolla* with a lyathiform apex.

A native of Pinna of Wadwa Island, &c. to the eastward of the Bay of Bengal, where it

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* The flowers of this plant are not a true monogynous, but a true polyandrous, as they formed round the base of the ovary, and the stamens are numerous, and the fruit is a true polyandrous.

† The fruit of this plant is not a true monogynous, but a true polyandrous, as they formed round the base of the ovary, and the stamens are numerous, and the fruit is a true polyandrous.

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grows to be a tree of great size, and I am told yields the straight spurs, commonly called *Peon*, in these countries are used for the masts of ships.

4. *C. tetrapetalum*, R.

Leaves short-petioled, ovate, lanceolate, very finely serrulate. *Umbels* axillary. *Corol* four-petalled.

A native of the Moluccas.

5. *C. Suriga*, Buch.

Leaves linear-oblong, polished. *Flowers* verticelled below the leaves. *Calophyllum* Sonlati, *Burm. Fl. ind.* 121. The tree is a native of the mountains of that Coast. The flowers are large, beautiful and fragrant.

6. *C. lanceolarium*, R.

Twigs square. *Leaves* lanceolar, obtuse, lucid, finely veined.

From the Mauritius this very beautiful species has been introduced into the Botanic garden at Calcutta, but as it has not yet blossomed, the genus is not certain, though the habit and foliage are pretty strong proofs of its belonging to this genus.

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HOPEA. R.

GEN. CHAR. *Calyx* five-leaved, two of them increasing with the capsule into wings. *Corol* one-petalled, contorted. *Filaments* ten, inserted on the tube of the corol, alternately two-cleft. *Anthers* fifteen. *Germ* superior, three-celled; *cells* two-seeded; *attachment* superior. *Capsule* one-celled, one-valved. *Seed* solitary. *Embryo* invers, without perisperm.

The great affinity of this genus to *Shorea* and *Dipterocarpus* induced me to place it here, rather than in *Dodecandria*, where it formerly stood. It is so named in memory of the late Dr. John Hope, professor of Botany in Edinburgh. The genus formerly so called is now referred to *Symplocos*, and *Vahl's Hopea*, *En. pl.* 1. 3. is my *Plodera pusilla*. *Exam. sessile Willd.* 1. 636.

1. *H. odorata*, R.

Leaves ovate-oblong, a hollow gland in the axills of the large veins.

A single tree, and the only I have seen, grows in the garden of Mr. Dowdeswell near Calcutta. Its native place, the mountains to the eastward of Bengal. Flowering time the month of March. The seed ripens in May and June.

Trunk of the above-mentioned single tree straight, four feet in circumference, and high in proportion. *Branches* numerous, spreading in every direction, and adorned with many long, slender, drooping, expanding, bifarious branchlets, covered with dark brown, smooth bark. *Leaves* alternate, short-petioled, bifarious, drooping, ovate-oblong, entire, waved, smooth, shining, of a deep green on both sides, having often on the under side a pretty large single gland in the axills of the large veins. *Stipules* subulate, falling off at a very early period. *Panicles* terminal, and from the exterior axills, drooping, composed of alternate, bifarious, secund, recurved, villous ramifications of numerous small, pale yellow, delightfully fragrant flowers. *Bractes* cordate, acute, villous, caducous. *Calyx* five-leaved; *leaflets* unequal, ovate, villous, perennant, the two largest increasing into two large oblong, obtuse, membranaceous wings, by the time the pericarpium is full grown. *Corol* one-petalled, contorted. *Tube* short, campanulate. *Border* of five oblique, sublinear, oblong, spreading divisions, with their margins revolute, curled, and somewhat villous. *Filaments* ten, about as long as the tube of the corol, and inserted by broad, conical, fleshy bases, into its bottom, alternately larger and bifid. *Anthers* fifteen, two-lobed, with a subulate point from the apex of each, or as in *Asarum* the anthers may be said to adhere to the filaments below their apices. *Germ* superior, ovate, three-celled; *cells* three-seeded, attached to the top of the axis. *Style* straight, the length of the stamens. *Stigma* simple. *Capsule* ovate, pointed, one-celled, evolvular, of a tender texture, closely enveloping a single seed of the same shape and size, outwardly covered with the permanent calyx, two of the leaflets of which are now enlarged into two linear oblong, obtuse, tough, membranaceous, nervous wings, many times longer than the seeds.

The above described tree is nearly allied to my *Shorea*, as well as to the wood oil tree, *Dipterocarpus* of the Malay Islands Pegue and Chittagong. It differs from the first in having only two of the five leaflets of the calyx increasing into wings, in having a more petalous corol, and from *Shorea* in the stamina.

I am inclined to think *Dampiera selavica*, *Rumph. Herbar. Amb. vol.* 2. p. 168. t. 56, is of the same natural order, particularly as in some parts of India, very large quantities of a resinous substance are also collected from the *Shoreas*, and used in the Marine yards, as a substitute for pitch.

2. *H. glandulosa*, R.

Leaves ovate, oblong, obtusely acuminate, no glands in the axills of the veins.

A very beautiful large tree, a native of the hills of Tipperah, from whence plants have been introduced into the Botanic garden twelve years, and are not more than ten or twelve feet high though perfectly healthy. *Trunk* perfectly straight, as are the branches, which are scattered equally all round, spreading and dividing much, but never drooping; the bark in this species is of a greyish colour whereas in *odorata* it is dark brown, which mark alone is sufficient to distinguish them.

3. *H. scaphula*, R.

Leaves elliptic, entire, smooth. *Panicles* terminal. *Stamina* inserted on the margin of an expanded receptacle in which the germ is inserted.

Boil shora is the vernacular name in Mascari Island where the tree is indigenous and its

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trunk so immensely large, as to be made into canoes by the Muz inhabitants. Flowering time January.

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DIPTEROCARPUS, Gert.

GEN. CHAR. *Calyx* one leaved, permanent, two of the five divisions of its border large, and growing with the pericarp into two very long, scarioso wings. *Corol* five-petalled. *Germ* superior, three celled; *cells* two-seeded; *attachment* interior. *Nut* ovate, one-celled, one-seeded. *Embryo* inversa, no perisperm.

This genus is so nearly related to *Shorea* and *Hopsea*, as to induce a belief that they might all be referred to one, but a nearer inspection of the calyx and corol of each will I think justify their being considered three very well defined genera, provided we admit that the *Monophyllus* and *polyphyllus*, calyx and corol ought to constitute genera, even though they agree in the rest of the character and habit.

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1. *D. turbanatus*, Gert. Sen 3. t. 188.

Spikes axillary, branching. *Leaves* ovate-oblong, glossy and ribbed. *Belly* of the calyx without wings, or angles. *Anthos* thirty, bristly-pointed.

Baq. Filicey-gurjun about Tipperah and Chittagong.

A native of Chittagong, Tipperah, Pegu, &c. to the eastward of Bengal, where it grows to be an immense tree. Flowering time the beginning of the hot season; the seed ripens in June.

Trunk straight throughout, to the very top of the tree, and growing to an immense size, even so large as to be made into canoes that will carry an hundred men. *Bark* deeply crackled. *Buds*, the inferior ones are single, the superior ones ascending. *Buds* of the inferior ones are hairy, and marked with scars of the fallen scales. *Leaves* alternate, short-petalled, bifurcated, ovate-oblong, some entire, some waved, and some are even serrate or dentate, smooth on both sides, of a deep shining glossy green. *Twigs* many, straight, simple and parallel, nearly as in *D. turbanatus*, from four to twelve inches long. *Stipules* within the leaves, very large, sword-shaped, divaricate, sessile. *Stipules* axillary, drooping, solitary, shorter than the leaves, smooth. *Flowers* solitary, sessile, alternate, large, white, with a very slight tinge of red. *Corol* one-leaved, tubular, five-lobed. *Belly* five-petalled, irregular; two of the divisions being much larger than the other three, and continuing to increase till the seed is ripe. *Petal* five, narrow, deeply wedge-shaped, smooth on both sides, and entire, except that sometimes they are minutely toothed. *Embryo* about thirty, short, inserted round the base of the germ. *Testis* sessile, with a long, tapering acutepoint approaching, to the habit of *Laurea Shorea* and *Hopsea*. *Germ* sessile, ovate, three-celled, with the ovula in each cell attached to the upper end of the cell. *Style* erect, as long as the stamens. *Stigma* three-celled. *Corol* once petalled, crested, crested of a tender consistence, covered with a little short, soft hairy down, enveloped in the enlarged base of the even calyx, the two larger divisions of its border become two very large, linear, oblong, scarioso wings, beautifully reticulated with veins and nerves. *Seed* solitary, of the shape of the capsule, the redicle turns from its apex leaving the two large divisions of the ground.

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This tree is found all over the eastern parts of India and the Malay Islands, on a count of its yielding a thin liquid balsam, commonly called wood oil, which is much used for painting ships, houses, &c.

To procure the balsam, a large notch is cut into the trunk of the tree, near the earth (say about thirty inches from the ground,) where a fire is kept up until the wound is charred, soon after which the liquid begins to come out. A small gutter is cut in the wood to conduct the liquid into a vessel placed to receive it. The average produce of the best trees during the season, is said to be sometimes forty gallons. It is found necessary, every three or four weeks, to cut off the old charred surface, and burn it fresh; in large healthy trees abounding in balsam, they even cut a several notches in some other part of the tree, and char it as the first. These operations are performed during the months of November, December, January and February. Should any of the trees appear sickly the following season, one or more years' respite is given them.

2. *D. collettii*, Gert. Sen 3. 50. t. 187.

Tender parts hairy. *Leaves* linear, oblong; *base* rounded, crenulate, hairy underneath. *Stipules* small and hairy. *Belly* of the calyx five-ribbed and a little hairy.

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A native of the coast south of Chittagong, where it is called Filicey-gurjun: like the other species it grows to be a tree of the first magnitude, and also furnishes the balsam called wood-oil, and is next in proportion to *incense*. It blossoms in the cold season, and the seed ripens in April and May.

3. *D. incanus*, R.

All the tender parts hairy. *Leaves* ovate, with the *base* somewhat tapering, obtuse, soft, and villous; *spikes*, axillary, half the length of the leaves; *belly* of the calyx simply five-winged.

Gurjun is the vernacular name at Chittagong, where the tree grows to a great size, and is said to furnish the largest proportion of the best sort of *wood oil* or balsam mentioned in my description of *D. turbanatus*. Flowering time November and December, and the seed ripens in April.

4. *D. alatus*, R.

Tender parts hairy. *Leaves* from ovate-oblong, to ovate-cordate, renninate, smooth, and opaque above, harsh underneath, margins ciliate. *Belly* of the calyx five-winged.

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An immensely large tree, a native of Mascall Island, and the neighbouring coast, Pegue, &c. It is the wood oil tree of the latter country.

5. *D. tuberculatus*. R.

Body of the calyx spherical, with five knobs under its five fissures on the outside.

A native of Chittagong where it flowers about the beginning of the hot season, and the seed ripens in June.

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6. *D. pilosus*. R.

Tender shoots very hairy. *Leaves* petioled, oblong, acuminate; *base* rounded, hairy underneath; *stipules* remarkably long, and very hairy.

A large tree, a native of Mascall Island.

SHOREA. R.

GEN. CHAR. *Calyx*, five-leaved, permanent, enlarging into five long wings. *Corol* five-petalled. *Germ* superior, three-celled; *cells* two-seeded; *attachment* superior. *Nut* one-seeded. *Embryo* inverse, without perisperm.

In honour of the Right Honourable Lord Teignmouth, late Governor General of Bengal.

1. *S. robusta*. Gaert. Sem. 3. t. 186. Cor. pl. 3. N. 212.

Leaves short petioled, cordate-oblong; *stipules* falcate. *Panicles* terminal and axillary.

Stamina from twenty-five to thirty.

Sala *Uswakornika*, the *Sanscrit* names.

Beng. and *Hind.* *Sal*.

An immense timber tree, a native of Moring. Flowers during the hot season. Seeds ripen in June.

In April 1810, a young tree flowered in the Botanic garden at Calcutta, and is the first that has blossomed, though there are young trees in the garden of from twelve to thirteen years growth. The original description of this tree is very correct, all I can add is that the *stipules* are large and falcate. The *stamina* about fifty. *Stigma* three-toothed. *Germ* three-celled, with two ovula in each attached to the top of the axis. The seed constantly single. The *Embryo* inverse, and without perisperm. *Caryalobis* Gaert Sem. 1. 215. t. 45. must at least belong to the same natural order of *Hopsea* *Dipterocarpus*, *Shorea* and *Valeria*.

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2. *S. camphorifera*. R.

Leaves ovate, acuminate, parallel, veined, smooth. *Flowers* axillary.

Camphor-tree of Sumatra, or that from which both the native camphor, and camphor-oil are obtained on that island.

To John Prince, Esq. of Tapanoody, we are obliged for the following memorandum.

"This tree grows spontaneously in the forests, and is to be found in abundance from the back of Ayers Bungry, as far north as Bacongum, a distance of twenty-five miles. It may be classed among the largest trees that grow on this coast, several within daily view, measuring six or seven feet diameter. Before it acquires such dimensions it is conjectured to be many years old, but it will produce camphor at a much earlier period. A few of the trees do not exceed two or two and a half feet in diameter. The same tree which yields the oil, would have produced camphor if unmolested, the former being supposed to be the first stage of the latter's forming, and is consequently found in younger trees. The natives have no certain means of ascertaining the tree which produces either the one or the other, although there are some men styled *Toongoo Nir Kapoor*, who pretend to that knowledge, but they cannot give any reasons for their judgment beyond favourable dreams, which superstition has rendered infallible; and it must be admitted that the success of this description of people, in discovering and procuring, is greater than that of the commonality of those who go in search of the camphor; the distinction may have arisen from the peculiar favour of fortune to some individuals over others, as in most other circumstances of life, from whence they have acquired a celebrity, otherwise they could give some rational reason for their superior success. Both oil and camphor are found in the heart of the tree, occupying a vacuum, which in others is frequently filled with pith; but it does not extend to the whole length; on the contrary, they are found in small portions of a foot or a foot and half long at certain distances. The method of extracting the oil is merely by making a deep incision with a Malay axe in the tree, about fourteen or eighteen feet from the ground, till near the heart, when a deeper incision is made with a small aperture, and the oil if any in the tree immediately gushes out, and is received in bamboos or any other utensil better approved of. In this manner a party proceeds through the woods, wounding the camphor trees till they attain their object. The camphor is procured in pretty nearly the same way. The trees are cut to the heart about the same height from the ground as in the former instance, till the camphor is seen; hundreds may be mutilated before the sought for tree is discovered; when attained it is felled, and cut into junks of a fathom long, which are again split, and the camphor is found in the heart occupying a space, in circumference of the thickness of a man's arm. The produce of a middling sized tree is about eight China catties or nearly eleven pounds and of a large one, double that quantity. The camphor thus found is called the *Tentay*. It is often the case that the trees which have been cut and left standing in that state, will produce camphor in seven or eighty years after, which is distinguished by the name of *Oogar*, but is inferior in appearance though of the same quality. The sorts of camphor called belly and foot are the scraping of the wood which surrounds it."

2. *S. Tumbagaia*. R.

Leaves ovate cordate, long-petioled. *Panicles* terminal. *Stamina* about one hundred, with bearded anthers.

Tan. Tumbuzai.

A large timber tree, a native of the Balaghat mountains; it blossoms in the beginning of the hot season, and the seed ripens in June. Both these species yield a large quantity of the resin commonly called Dammar, in India, and very generally used as a substitute for pitch in the Marine yards. The best species are also frequently used instead of the common incense, Benzoin, in the temples of the natives. *Rumphus's Dammara Solanica. Herb. Amb.* 2. 173. t. 56. seems a species of this genus.

3. *S. Talura R.*

Leaves oblong, obtuse. *Stipules* linear, falcate. *Panicles* axillary and lateral. *Stamina* fifteen.

Tan. Tahura.

This is also a timber tree, a native of the Balaghat mountains, where it blossoms during the dry winds and ripens its seed in June. In *S. robusta* the germ is triangular, with two ovula in each, attached to the top of the axis. Compare with *Vatica Chiuensis, Smith. ic. incol.* 36. 36 t.

4. *S. longicaulis R.*

Nut sub-cylindric.

A native of Prince of Wales' island.

GARCINIA Schreb. gen. n. 814.

GEN. CHAR. *Polygonium*, or *Dioscorea*. *Calyx* four-lobed. *Coral* four-petalled. *Germ* superior, from four to twelve-celled, with one ovule in each cell, attached to the axis. *Berry* one-celled, from four to twelve-celled, crowned with the perianth stigma. *Seeds* enveloped in a pulpy aril. *Filaments* simple, erect, furnished with an acule perisperm.

1. *G. Mangostana* Willd. 2. 838.

Polyandrous. *Leaves* petioled, from oblong to broad-lanceolate; *flowers* terminal, peduncled, female hermaphrodite solitary, and unisexual. *Berries* spherical with the surface even, and containing as far as eight seeds.

Monopetalous *Garcinia*. *Gart. spec.* 2. 105 t. 105.

Monopetalous *Rumph.* *Tab.* 1 t. 13 is a bad representation of the female hermaphrodite, or fertile tree.

A native of the Malay Peninsula, and of the Islands to the eastward of the Bay of Bengal, where they often grow to the size of a large tree, with a straight trunk, and numerous spreading opposite branches, and terminal panicles; an elegant, conical head. It is in flower and fruit great part of the year. *Leaves* opposite, petioled, oblong, and broad lanceolar, entire, rather obtuse, having the heads polished, of a fine texture, from six to eight inches long, and from two to four broad. *Petioles* erect, marked with ridges and having a fleshy protuberance on the inside. *Stipules* none.

Male. *Flowers* terminal, pretty long-peduncled, generally three, five, or nine together, large, of a colour which is a mixture of red, green, and yellow. *Bracts* several about the insertion of the peduncles, and bearing the stamens; these are themselves rounded, concave, carinate. *Calyx* of two unequal pairs, of round, concave, spreading lobes. *Petals* four, oval, fleshy, of a yellowish red on the inside and a greenish red on the outside. *Stamens* numerous, collected on the four lobes of a large fleshy receptacle, round the abortive column. *Filaments* short. *Anthers* ovate, oblong, retracted. *Germ* none, but in the centre an inverted, truncated, conical, fleshy body, scarcely rising above the elevated anthers.

Female. *Hermaphrodite*. *Flowers* sometimes on the same tree with the male, but I believe more generally on a separate one; solitary, rarely tern, peduncled, larger than the male, and of a deeper colour. *Calyx* and *coral* as in the male, the former permanent. *Filaments* many, slender, half the length of the germ, and inserted round its base. *Anthers* irregular, small, and seemingly abortive. *Germ* superior, round, from six to eight-celled, with one ovula in each, attached to the middle of the axis, the part which now forms the lining of the cells and their partitions, in the ripe state, separating readily from the inside of the cortex becomes attached to the seed forming the edible aril; this is exactly the case in all the other species examined by me, hence, when ripe, I consider it a one-celled fruit. *Style* none. *Stipules* petate, from six to eight-lobed, permanent. *Berry* spherical, of the size of a pretty large apple, crowned with the stigma, having the surface even, (in the other species it is more or less torose as in the common melon) one-celled. *Cortex* thick, firm, though somewhat spongy, of a dull crimson colour, or between that and a brick colour; taste powerfully astringent. *Seeds* as far as eight, in shape and size like those of the other species, but the fleshy envelope, or aril, is more abundant than in any other, delicately white, and delicious to the taste. *Integument* proper, single and veined. *Perisperm* conform to the seed, firm, entire. *Embryo* simple, erect, filiform, extending through the centre of the perisperm its whole length, and not readily detached until vegetation begins, when a slender perishable root proceeds from the base and the scaly plumula from the apex which lengthens fast, and throws out the chief root from its base, as in the *Pelous*; soon after this provision is established, the original slender radicle perishes; it is the same with all the other species of this genus, as well as of *Barringtonia* and *Xanthochyrea*.

From the earliest accounts we have of this charming tree and its delicious fruit; we learn that all the innumerable attempts hitherto made to familiarize it to other countries, ha-

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sides those in which it is placed by nature, have uniformly proved unsuccessful. For these thirty-five years past I have laboured in vain to make it grow and be fruitful on the continent of India. The plant has uniformly become sickly when removed to the north or west of the Bay of Bengal, and rarely rises beyond the height of two or three feet before it perishes.

2. *G. Cambogia*, Willd. 2, 818.

Leaves lanceolar. *Flowers* terminal, sub-sessile, solitary. *Stigma* from eight to ten-lobed. *Berry* torulose, from eight to ten-seeded.

Mangostana Cambogi, Gaert. sem. 2, 106, t. 103.

Coddam-Pulli, Rheed. Mal. 1, t. 24, is no doubt this very tree, for Van Rheed says the fruit is on a peduncle an inch long, yet his figure places the leaves close to the (terminal) fruit; so that it is evident the extremity of the branchlet must have been considered the peduncle. In my *G. Zeylanica* the flowers are axillary.

This grows to be a tree of considerable size in the forests of Travancore, where it is known to the natives by the name *Ghorka Pelli*, consequently we may conclude it to be *Carea-pulli* of Baubin, Acosta, &c. It flowers in February and March, and its fruit ripens in June and July.

3. *G. Zeylanica*, R.

Dioecous. *Leaves* broad-lanceolar. *Flowers* axillary; male subtern and peduncled; female sub-sessile and solitary. *Stigma* varicose. *Berry* with as far as eight seeds.

Ghorka or korka of the Cingalese, which is rather an indefinite name, as with the help of an adjective it would apply to various trees and their fruits.

This species is a native of Ceylon, and from thence was introduced into the Missionaries garden at Tranquebar, where the trees grow freely and acquire a middling size, and like most of the other individuals of this whole natural order, yield an inferior sort of Garboge. *Leaves* opposite, short-petioled, from broad-lanceolar to oblong-ventricose, smooth, of a deep lucid green on both sides from four to six inches long, and about two broad. *Petioles* about half an inch long, channelled, smooth.

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MALE. *Peduncles* axillary and terminal, several together, one-flowered, smooth, from half an inch to an inch in length. *Bracte* an ovate, concave one embraces the base of each peduncle. *Calyx* four-leaved. *Leaflets* round and concave, the exterior pair smaller. *Petals* four, oblong, concave, expanding, double the length of the calyx. *Filaments* about thirty, short, inserted in a fleshy receptacle, which also elevates a small headed column or body in the centre. *Anthers* twin.

FEMALE. *Flowers* axillary and terminal, solitary, sub-sessile, rather larger than the male.

Calyx and *corol* as in the male. *Filaments* six, seven, or eight, about one for each cell of the germ, slender, short, each headed with something like a small abortive anther. *Germ* round, with from six to eight sulcate, from six to eight-celled, with an ovula in each attached to the middle of the axis. The part which becomes the aril in the ripe fruit, now forms the wall of the cells. *Style* none. *Stigma* the aril of each seed, now pelate, verrucose, no evident division into lobes. *Berry* the size of a small orange, smooth, when ripe yellow, somewhat torose, having an elevation over each seed, one-celled, crowned with the wouted stigma. *Seeds* as far as eight, each enveloped in its proper succulent aril, but not otherwise separated in the berry, semi-ovate. *Inlegument* seemingly single, though with care it may be divided into two, tough, veined coats. *Perisperm* and *embryo* exactly as in the species already described.

3. *G. Cowa*, R.

Dioecous. *Leaves* broad-lanceolar. *Flowers* terminal, male sub-umbelled; the female has one, three, or five flowers, with four, five or ten-cleft sets of abortive stamina. *Stigma* from six to eight-lobed. *Berry* torulose, from four to eight-seeded.

Hind. Cowa.

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The tree is of a middle size and handsome; it yields an inferior sort of Gamboge, and the fruit edible, though not the most palatable. It is a native of Chittagong, and flowers in February; the fruit ripens in June.

4. *G. lanceolata*, R.

Leaves narrow, lanceolar, acute. *Flowers* terminal, solitary. *Stigma*, from six to eight-lobed. *Berry* turbinate, with as far as eight seeds.

A small tree, a native of Silhet, where it is known to the natives by the name Kirindur, and by them cultivated for the fruit, which they are fond of. Flowering time in February; its fruit ripens in July.

5. *G. Kydia*, R.

Dioecous. *Leaves* broad-lanceolar.

Male flowers in terminal and lateral umbellets; female also terminal and lateral, but solitary, and sessile, with four sets of unequal, abortive stamina, alternate with the petals. *Berry* from four to eight-seeded, apex depressed with an elevated nipple-like centre, crowned with the stigma.

A native of the Andaman Islands, where it was discovered by Col. Alexander Kyd, and by him introduced into the Botanic garden at Calcutta in 1794, where, when about ten years old, it began to blossom in February, and the fruit to ripen in July. *Trunk* straight, to the top of the tree, as in the common fir, &c. and in trees sixteen years old twenty-seven inches in circumference at four feet from the ground. *Branches* numerous, spreading far and regularly. *Bark* pretty smooth, of grayish brown; if it be wounded, a yellow exudation frequently takes place, which hardens into an inferior kind of gamboge; the extreme height of young trees about thirty feet. *Leaves* opposite, short-petioled, broad-lanceolar, acute, entire, firm and polished, from four to six inches long, and from one to one and a half broad. *Stipules* no

other than a little black or brown gland on each side of the petioles.

6. (i.) μ pour τ R.

7. (a) $\mu = 1$, $\sigma^2 = R$

88. 47. *periculatus*. R.

Berry unguicled, four-seeded.

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nal, short, rigid, supporting a few, generally five or seven rigidly sessile, decussate, small, pure white flowers. *Calyx* and *corolla* as in the genus; no nectary. *Stamens*, rarely the rudiments of one or two may be present. *Germ* oval. *Style* none. *Stigma* large, convex, entire, dotted with glands. *Berry* round, of the size of a large cherry, when ripe yellow, succulent, and containing generally four reniform seeds, each immersed in a pulpy aril. This pulpy aril is palatable; its taste more like that of the mangosteen than any thing else I can compare it to.

9. *G. pictaria*, R.

Leaves oblong, ventricose. *Flowers* axillary, solitary, sessile. *Stigma* four-lobed. *Berry* with as far as four seeds.

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This tree is a native of the highest parts of Wynaad, where the soil is a stiff whitish clay; where there is constant moisture from fogs during the dry season, and abundant rains during the wet. Flowering time, on their native soil, February; the fruit ripens in May and June. Mr. Dyer, the Surgeon at Tellicherry writes me, that many attempts have been made to rear this tree on low lands, near the coasts, but that they uniformly perish in a short time, being transported from their native soil to their gardens. The same gentleman sent several small plants to the Botanic garden in Bengal, and others have been reared from seed received from the same gentleman; but both sorts soon died. I have therefore much reason to think the *Arbor Zeylanica* of Burm. *Flor. Zeyl.* p. 27, is different, for though the fruit of both is small, and contains four seeds, yet that of Ceylon has round leaves which is by no means the case in our Wynaad tree; and I am further inclined to think that this very tree of Burman is now in this garden, at least I have several plants of one which was reared from seed, sent from Ceylon by General Macdowall, about nine years ago, under the Cingalese name *Ambul ghooorka*, they are now beautiful small trees, with polished, thick, obtuse, oval leaves; two of them have produced male flowers abundantly, and from their situation and structure I think will be a new species of *Nanthoecymus*.

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Tree tall say sixty feet high, of a conical shape, and very full of branches. *Bark* pretty thick, scabrous and ramous on the outside of a dark ferruginous colour, intermixed with many yellow specks, and through its substance, particularly on the inside, considerable masses of gamboge are found. *Young shoots* somewhat angular, smooth, polished, of a deep green. *Leaves* opposite, short-petioled, oblong-ventricose, rather acute, entire, smooth on both sides, and of a firm texture, from three to four inches long by one and a half or two broad. *Hermaprodite* flowers, axillary, over the axils of the former year, solitary, sessile, of a middling size, and yellow colour. *Bractes* some very short, obscure scales, round the insertion of the flowers. *Calyx* of two unequal pairs of concave, obtuse leaflets, permanent. *Petals* four, oval, longer than the calyx. *Filaments* united into four bodies, which are again united at the base into a narrow ring, round the bottom of the young germ, above each body is divided into from two to six single unequal, short filaments. *Anthers* from ten to fifteen, oblong, two-lobed, and seemingly fertile. *Germ* superior, round, four-celled, with one ovulum in each attached to the axis, a little above its middle. *Style* none. *Stigma* four-lobed, permanent. *Berry* size of a large cherry, oval, smooth, very slightly marked with four lobes, crowned with the sessile, four-lobed, verrucose, permanent stigma. *Bark* leathery, pretty thick, and rather spongy, one-celled. *Seeds* four when all ripen, oblong-reniform. *Perisperm* and *embryo* as in the genus. *Male* flowers. *Calyx* and *corolla* as in the female. *Nectarium* none. *Filaments* numerous, inserted on the crown of a square fleshy receptacle, in the centre of the flower, clavate, angular. *Anthers* peltate. *Pistillum* no vestige of one.

I have received frequent samples of the *Gamboge* the produce of this tree, from my good correspondent Mr. Samuel Dyer, the Surgeon at Tellicherry, and have uniformly found it even in its crude, unrefined state, superior in colour, while recent, to every other kind I have yet tried, but not so permanent as that from China.

10. *G. cornea*, Willd. 2. 819.

Diocous. *Leaves* opposite, oblong. *Flowers* terminal; male many-fold; female solitary. *Stigma* four-lobed. *Berry* four-seeded.

Lignum corneum, Rumph. *Amb.* 3. p. 55. t. 30.

Two small, beautiful trees, one male, the other female, of about twenty years growth are found in the garden of the late Colonel Robt. Kyd, near Calcutta, said to have been originally, from one of the Malay Islands. They blossom in January and February; and the female ripens its fruit in May and June. *Trunk* straight. *Branches* opposite, many of them drooping; height of the whole trees about twenty feet. *Leaves* opposite, petioled, drooping, oblong, entire, smooth, of a deep shining green on both sides; from four to six inches long and about two broad. *Petioles* about three quarters of an inch long, round, smooth.

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MALE FLOWERS terminal, peduncled, from three to nine-fold, pretty large, of a pale yellow colour and without smell. *Bractes* lanceolate, caducous. *Calyx* of four roundish expanding, concave, withering leaflets. *Petals* four, nearly oval, concave, expanding, twice the size of the calyx, of a pale-yellow colour. *Stamens* very numerous, inserted on a fleshy four-lobed receptacle. *Filaments* very short, indeed scarcely any. *Anthers* sub-ovate, small, recurved. *Germ* none. *Style* four-seeded, clavate. *Stigma* a large glutinous, abortive yellow gland.

FEMALE FLOWERS on a separate tree, terminal, sessile, and always solitary on our single tree. *Calyx* and *corolla* as in the male. *Stamens* entirely wanting. *Germ* above, ovate, four-celled, with one ovulum in each attached to the axis. *Style* short and thick. *Stigma* large, four-lobed and covered with glutinous glands. *Berry* nearly round, of the size of a medlar, covered with a dark purple, juiceless bark, and crowned with a rugose, rather elevated stigma. *Seeds* as far as four each, enveloped in a small portion of a pleasant sub-acid, white pulp, like that of the real *Mangosteen*. *Perisperm*, &c. as in the other species already described.

From wounds made in the tree; or unripe fruit, there flows a yellow juice, which soon hardens into a gum resin of a tolerably good yellow colour. In this country the plant is an exotic, of course there is no information to be procured from the natives regarding the quantity procurable, nor the uses to which it is applied in its native soil; we must therefore depend on what Rumphius says, if this be his tree.

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XANTHOCHYMUS. R.

GEN. CHAR. *Calyx* five-leaved. *Corol* five-petalled. *Nectaries* five, alternate with the five polyadelphous filaments. *Gera* from three to five-lobed, one ovulum in each attached in the middle of the axis. *Berry* superior, capsule-like, with from one to five seeds, each enveloped in a pulpy veil. *Embryo* simple, erect, in single perisperm.

1. *X. celebis*. R.

Polygamous. *Leaves* opposite oblong. *Flowers* fascicled, lateral. *Corols* globular. *Fruit* oval, obtuse, from one to five-seeded.

A native of the Molucca Islands; from thence introduced into the Botanic garden at Calcutta as a species of *May-tree*. Flowering time in Bengal June and July. The fruit ripens about the beginning of the cool season.

The trees in the Botanic garden are but small, being only eight years old; but very hard-wooded, and the fruit palatable. *Trunk* quite straight to the top of the tree. *Bark* smooth, olive-coloured. *Berries* and *hermaphrodites* opposite, exserting, the latter grooved and keeled; the height of trees eight years old about ten feet. *Leaves* opposite, short-petioled, oblong, entire, often pointed; texture hard, both surfaces polished, about six inches long, and from two to three broad. *Petioles* short, thick, deeply wrinkled at the base; on the inside a fleshy ligule, or protuberance, which is I have observed to the whole of this order (Guttiferæ.) *Stipules* none. *Flowers* in small fascicles, from the axilla of one or two-year old branchlets, peduncled, of a middle size, or nearly globular, greenish white, inodorous. *Calyx* of from four to five or six unequal, round-ovate leaves, as long as the stamina, contracted into a globe, with a small opening at the apex when most expanded. *Nectary* in the male, a truncated porous, yellow body, with five lobes projecting between the insertion of the five filaments. In the female, *hermaphrodite*, five yellow porous glands, alternate with the filaments round the base of the germ. *Filaments* in both, are five inurved, broad, flat lobes divided at the apex into six, seven, or eight part portions, each of which supports a twin anther. *Gera* in the hermaphrodite ovate, rough, five-lobed, with one ovulum in each, attached to the middle of the axis. *Style* simple, hairy. *Stigma* five-lobed. *Berry* the size of an apple, from round to oval, with a small thick, fleshy yellow when ripe, fleshy, the flesh or pulp in quantity, yellow, and rather sweet, or acid. *Seeds* from one to five, oblong, rather pointed at the base on the inside, where a large, oblong, lighter coloured space marks the attachment. *Perisperm* single, reticulated with lighter coloured veins, on a dark cinnamon-coloured ground. At a large portion of the pulp, of rather a bitter and astringent, somewhat darker colour, and pleasant taste, appears in each seed, which separates spontaneously with its seed from each other, and from the exterior thick, fleshy covering when the fruit is perfectly ripe. This is the only edible part not only in this but also in all the species of *Garcinia*. *Perisperm* conform to the seed, of a hard fleshy texture and pale yellowish colour. *Embryo* simple, slender, the length of the perisperm, and scarcely to be distinguished from it till vegetation begins, when the radicle issues from the lower extremities of the seed, and the plumula from its apex. At this stage, a vertical section will distinctly shew the form of this body passing through the centre of the seed as represented by Gmelin in his *Metopostua Cambogia*, t. 10, into the ligneous part of the plumula and radicle, while the two extremities of the perisperm may be as easily traced to the exterior part. When vegetation is a little more advanced a more substantial root issues from the base of plumula, as in some of perennous plants, which increases rapidly while the other from the plumula is well established, and finally perishes.

2. *X. celebica*. R.

Polygamous. *Leaves* oval, polished. *Flowers* in lateral fascicles, male and female hermaphrodite mixed. *Gera* three-lobed. *Berry* oval (size of a small apple) from one to three-seeded. From Ceylon the seeds of this very elegant, straight, uncommonly ramous tree, were sent by General Hay Macdowell to the Botanic garden at Calcutta, under the Cingalese name *Ambul Gharika*, where in from seven to ten years the trees began to blossom abundantly during the whole of the hot season, but did not produce perfectly ripe fruit until the month of July 1812, when they were fully ten years old.

3. *X. celebica*. R. *Corom.* pl. 2. N. 136.

Leaves opposite, linear-lanceolate. *Flowers* in lateral fascicles. *Berry* ovate-pointed.

Berg. and *Hort. Dampier*.

Trunk twinn branched.

Cing. Rata ghorka.

A native of the mountainous districts in India. Flowers during the hot season. Fruit ripens in November and December.

This remarkable tree yields a green fruit, and a large quantity of indifferent gamboge. It is truly gortiflorous, and but little removed in its natural habit, from the *Garcinus*.

BARRINGTONIA. Schreb. gen. n. 1150.

GEN. CHAR. *Calyx* simple, from two to four-cleft, permanent. *Corol* one or four-petalled.

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11. inserted on the short tube of the stamina. *Germ* inferior, two-celled, (4. Gaert.) *cells* many
634 seeded; *attachment* interior. * *Berry* dry, one-celled, one-seeded. *Embryo* simple, inverse,
length of the ample perisperm.

1. *B. racemosa*. R.

Leaves broad-lanceolar, serrulate. *Racemes* pendulous. *Calyces* from two to three-parted.
Fruit ovate, four-sided, with rounded angles.

Eugenia racemosa. Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. 2. 966.

Sam-stravadi. Rhed. Mal. 4. t. 6.

Butonica sylvestris alba. Rumph. Amb. 3. t. 116.

A stout timber tree, a native of the Molucca Islands, the Delta of the Ganges, Malabar, &c. In the Botanic garden it blossoms during the cool season, and the seed takes above half a year to ripen. *Trunk* pretty straight. *Branches*, numerous and spreading much. *Bark* on the younger part, a dark ash-colour; on the older scabrous, and darker coloured. *Leaves* alternate, short-petioled, broad-lanceolar, acuminate, serrulate or crenulate; smooth on both sides; from three to twelve inches long, and from one to four broad. *Racemes* sometimes terminal, sometimes from the large branches, pendulous, coloured and smooth. *Flowers* remote, short-pedicelled, large, pale pink. *Bractes* minute, caducous. *Calyx* superior, two or three-parted, smooth, permanent. *Petals* four, inserted on the base of the short tube which is formed by the base of the filaments united, and dropping off with them in one body, oblong, smooth, margins revolute. *Filaments* numerous, longer than the petals. *Germ* inferior, turbinate, two-celled, with several ovula in each attached to the middle of the partition, as in *Eugenia*. *Style* longer than the stamini. *Stigma* simple. *Fruit* drupaceous, of the size of a large pullet's egg, and not unlike one in shape, only somewhat four-sided, pretty smooth on the outside, olive green within, the flesh rather spongy and brown, one-celled. *Seed* solitary, ovate-oblong. *Integuments* scarcely any other than the smooth, dark brown surface of the cell of the pericarpium.

11. *Perisperm* conform to the seed, firm, fleshy and white. *Embryo* simple, (as in the *Guttiferous*
635 seeds) lanceolate, length of the perisperm, inverse; when vegetation begins, the *plumula* issues from the base of the fruit, and this part (the simple embryo) forms the ligneous centre of the shoots, while the perisperm furnishes the cortical part and the leaves. *Radicle* superior, (that is, from the apex of the perisperm and embryo, as the *plumula* is from the base) no appearance of any other cotyledon or cotyledons than the perisperm and embryo. The seeds of *Barringtonia acutangula* have exactly the same conformation. In neither have I observed anything that can be called a cotyledon except the copious perisperm which performs the same office. For by the elongation of its two extremities, it furnishes the bark and foliage of the young plant, while the opposite end of the *embryo* or central part supplies the wood and pith; it is exactly the same in the several species of *Garcinia* and *Xanthochrysum* examined by me, only there the central portion, which I call the embryo, is very slender, and the permanent root proceeds from the base of the *plumula* as in the plants usually called *monocotyledonous* while that from the opposite end of the embryo soon perishes, or remains slender compared to the other.

2. *B. acutangula*. R.

Leaves emarginate-obovate, serrulate. *Racemes* pendulous. *Calyx* four-parted. *Fruit* oblong, four-sided, with the angles sharp.

Tsjeria samstravadi. Rhed. Mal. 4. t. 7.

Eugenia acutangula. Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. 2. 966.

Stravidium. Juss. gen. pl. 361.

Ijal, the Sanscrit name.

Beng. Hñjal.

11. *Mezocornis coccineus*. Lourier Cochin Ch. 499.

- 636 *Butonica terrestris rubra*. Rumph. Amb. 3. t. 115.

Teling. Cadamie.

This species is common in most parts of India; it grows to be a large handsome tree, in appearance it is more like a regular, well-shaped, middle-sized Oak, than any other tree I have ever met with. It flowers about the beginning of the wet season. Its long pendulous racemes, of scarlet-coloured flowers, give it at that time a most elegant appearance. *Bark* dark-coloured, scabrous, tough and thick.

3. *B. speciosa*. Willd. 3. 845.

Leaves entire. *Flowers* on a terminal thyse. *Fruit* pyramidally four-sided.

Butonica. Rumph. Amb. 3. t. 114

Commersonia sonnerat. Guin. 11. t. 8. 9.

A large, and beautiful tree, a native of the Malay Archipelago and the South-Sea Islands.

CAREYA. R.

GEN. CHAR. *Calyx* four-parted. *Corol* four-parted. *Stamina* icosandrous, exterior and interior filaments abortive. *Germ* inferior, semiquadrilobular; *ovula* numerous; *attachment* sub-inferior, *Style* single. *Berry* many-seeded. *Seeds* nidulant. *Embryo* simple, length of the ample perisperm.

1. *C. sphorica*. R.

* Or it may be called one petalled, and the stamina inserted on the short tube of the corol, as in *Eugenia* the germ has two cells, with many ovula in each, and exactly as in the real *Guttiferae*, the embryo is perfectly simple (monocotyledonous) and furnished with an ample perisperm.

Arboreous. *Leaves* obovate, obtuse, glossy. *Berries* globular and crowned with the inflorescent segments of the calyx.

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A large tree, a native of the mountains of Chittagong. Flowering in April; the fruit ripens in July. The leaves are deciduous just before the flowers expand, and appear with or immediately after them. *Trunk* straight, in young trees, thirteen years old, about twelve feet to the branches and twenty-four inches in circumference, four feet from the ground. *Branches* scattered, and dividing without order. *Bark* pretty smooth, ash-coloured, and abounding with very strong fibres, fit for cordage; whole height of the young trees about thirty feet. *Leaves* alternate, approximate about the ends of the branches, short-petioled, obovate-oblong, firm and glossy, obtuse-pointed, lightly-crenulate, from eight to twelve inches long, and from four to seven broad. *Stipules* none. *Stems or heads* terminal, sub-globular. *Flowers* large, sessile, crowded, from six to twelve together from the spike or head, expanding in succession at night, and dropping soon after sun-rise, inedrous. *Bracts* tern, encircling the base of the germ on the outside, ovate, smooth. *Calyx* superior, four, rarely five-parted, smooth, permanent; segments semilunar, firm, and fleshy. *Petals* four, rarely five, of long, of true, expanding, of a pale greenish-yellow; soon after expansion the margins become so much rolled back, as to make them appear sharp-pointed, inserted into a hollow rim round the crown of the germ, within the base of the calyx. *Filaments* numerous, all united into one thick, fleshy ring near the base, and inserted within the petals into the same ring, naturally dividing into three sorts, the first or *innermost*, short and converging round the lower part of the style, these are abortive; the second nearly as long as the petals, and fertile; the third as long as the petals, of a pretty deep red colour and abortive also. *Anteres* small, and attached to the second, or middle range of filaments only. *Germ* inferior, semilunar, bifid. *Receptacle* four, parted two-lobed, meeting below in the centre, the body of the receptacle being three exactly regular, though receding in the upper part; hence four-lobed below, and one-lobed above. *Ovules* numerous and arranged in six vertical rows in each cell. In the other arboreal species (*C. a. bornea*) there are only two rows in each cell. *Style* the length of the stamens. *Stigma* oblong, y-fimbriated. *Berry* spherical, smooth, of the size of a cherry, the whole substance of the seeds excepted, of a firm, yellowish fleshy consistency, interspersed with a few fibres. *Seed* fleshy, scattered through the pulp of the berry, the shape various, but generally oblong, and about the size of a full bean. *Intestine* single, tough, smooth, firm, and white. *Perisperm* contrary to the seed, hard, amygdaline. *Endosperm* single, as in the *Gadiphaea* seeds) lining the exterior along the whole length of the seed. When vegetable remains the radicle issues from the small end of the seed, close to the umbilicus; and the scaly perisperm from the opposite end, the embryo furnishing the centre, or higher part, and the perisperm the external part of the young plant.

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2. *C. arborea*. R. Ind. pl. 3. N. 218.

Arboreous. *Flowers* sessile. *Leaves* oval, serrated, dentate. *Berries* ovate and crowned with the erect segments of the calyx.

Plum. R. Ind. pl. 3. t. 16.

Telug. Kuntli.

Tim. Po. thastani marum.

A tree of immense size, growing on the mountains of Ceylon, &c. where it blossoms during the hot season, and the seed ripens about three or four months after.

3. *C. hibernica*. R. Ind. pl. 3. N. 217.

Herbaceous. *Flowers* pedicelled. *Leaves* obovate-ovate, serrulate.

Bh. Ind. pl. 3. the Sanscrit name.

Beng. Bh. Ind. pl.

A small herbaceous plant, with a ligneous, permanent root, which shoot from short, perishable stems, or branches of only a few inches in length; a native of the interior parts of Bengal, where it was found by Dr. William Carey, whose name the genus bears. Its numerous, very large beautiful pink flowers appear in February and March and the seed ripens in June and July.

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BERRIA R.

GER. CHAR. *Calyx* five-parted. *Coral* five-petalled. *Germ* superior, three-lobed; *cells* many-seeded; *attaches* at anterior. *Capitate* three-seeded, three-valved, six-winged. *Seeds* a few in each cell. *Embryo* inverse and furnished with a perisperm.

B. *Amnawilla*. R.*

Cing. Amnawilla.

Eng. Trincomalee wood tree.

A native of Ceylon and one of their largest and most useful timber trees. Much of the wood is annually exported from Trincomalee. *Trunk* in young trees in the Botanic garden at Calcutta, straight with smooth, light brown bark, and an extremely very dense, shaggy head. *Leaves* alternate, petioled, cordate, sometimes slightly serrated, from five to seven-nerved, acute, smooth on both sides, from four to eight inches long. *Petioles* rather shorter than the leaves, slender, round, smooth, and often colored. *Stems* ensiform. *Panicles* terminal, and axillary, large, ramose, bearing numerous, elegant, middle-sized white flowers. *Calyx* ovate-ovoid, downy, on the outside splitting irregularly into three, four, or five segments, permanent.

The Dr. R. Ind. pl. 3. N. 217. is a perfectly distinct, and different tree, from the one here described, and is not the same. Dr. A. Brown says in Med. Journ. of P. S. in a Lib. Hist. to whose authority and I am indebted. But one garden at Calcutta is recorded to have it. It appears to belong to the same natural order, *Melastomaceae*.

11. *Petals* five-spreading, linear-oblong, double the length of the calyx or more. *Filaments* numerous, half the length of the petals. *Anthers* incumbent, two-lobed, of a bright yellow. *Germ* superior, hairy, ovate, three-lobed, three-celled, with about six or eight ovula in each, attached in two vertical rows to the axis. *Style* short. *Stigma* three-cleft.

640 *Capsules* six-winged, round, three-celled, three-valved each valve ornamented with two large oblong, membranaceous, reticulated, expanding villous wings. *Seeds* from one to four in each cell, irregularly ovate, clothed with much stiff, light-brown, short hair, adixed to the central receptacle near its apex. The hair very readily enters the skin and produces as much painful itching as that of *Carpopogon pruriens* (*Dolichos pruriens* Linn.) *Integuments* three, the exterior one friable, light-brown; the second tough, smooth and darker coloured; the inner one a membrane adhering to the perisperm. *Perisperm* conform to the seed, amygdaline. *Embryo* inverse, of a pale yellow. *Cotyledons* roundish, from five to seven-nerved. *Plumula* two-lobed. *Radicle* oblong, superior, with its point immediately within the umbilicus.

HUMEA. R.

GEN. CHAR. *Calyx* simple, five-parted. *Corol* five-petalled. *Nectary* five-leaved between the germ and numerous stamina. *Germ* superior, five-celled; *cells* two-seeded. *Style* and *stigma* simple. *Capsules* as far as five, one-celled, two-valved. *Seeds* one or two. *Embryo* erect, without a perisperm.

1. H. elata. R.

Mas-jot the vernacular name at Chittagong, where the tree is indigenous and grows to a very great size particularly in the back part of that province. Flowering time the month of May; the seed ripens in October, November and December.

11. *Note.* This truly majestic tree, appears to constitute a new genus in the class *Polyandria*, and order *Monogynia* of *Linnaeus*, and many stand between *Pterospermum* and *Stereulia* in *Jussieu's* natural order *Malvaceae*, and as the plant named by Dr. Edward Smith, in honour of the late Lady Amelia Hume, had somewhat earlier been described and published in France, under the name *Colomeria*,* consequently if that name was prior to Dr. Smith's, it must have the preference on that account. Dr. R. takes the liberty of consecrating this genus to the memory of that most amiable lady, by whose death Botany has lost one of its greatest admirers and best benefactors.

Trunk straight and of a great size; that of full grown trees in their native soil about fifteen feet in circumference four feet above the root. *Branches* numerous, spreading, forming a very large, ovate, shady head. *Bark* of the trunk and large branches ash-coloured and smooth, that of the young parts, clothed with a little hoary pubescence. *Leaves* alternate, petioled, from three to seven-nerved, cordate, margins entire, one of the lobes into which the base is divided, generally larger than the other, upper surface smooth, hoary underneath, from four to twelve inches long, and from three to eight broad. *Petioles* swelled at each end, the rest round, and a little hoary about one-third or one-fourth the length of the leaves. *Panicles* terminal, large, ovate, very ramous; with the ramifications rather hoary. *Flowers* numerous, pedicelled, collected in little fascicles, colour bright yellow, not fragrant, but pretty large and showy. *Calyx* inferior, one-leaved, campanulate; border four or five-toothed, hoary on the outside, smooth within. *Corol. Petals* five, in the bud contorted, when expanded obliquely oblong; yellow, spreading. *Nectary* or abortive filaments five, linear, shorter than the stamina, standing between them and the germ, opposite to its five grooves. *Filaments* numerous, slender, shorter than the petals, very slightly, or rather, scarcely united at the base, and inserted round the apex of a short turbinate receptacle. *Germ* superior, and elevated on the turbinate receptacle considerably above the insertion of the calyx and corol, and very hairy, conspicuously and deeply five-lobed, five-celled, each containing two ovula attached from their middle to the inner angle of the cell. *Style* single, five-furrowed, the length of the filaments. *Stigma* simple. *Capsules* from one to five, two or three most frequent, round-oval, about an inch and a half in diameter, and one inch thick, of a firm, fibrous, woody texture, surface grey or ash-coloured, and somewhat downy, one-celled, two-valved. *Seed* one, rarely two; conform to the capsule. *Integuments* two, the exterior one light-brown and friable; the interior one membranaceous. *Perisperm* none. *Embryo* conform to the seed, erect. *Cotyledons* two, nearly equal, amygdaline. *Plumula* small, villous, two-lobed. *Radicle* oblong, inferior.

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OBSERVATIONS.

An incomplete drawing and description of this very stately tree, were sent to England (with my other drawings,) in 1801, numbered 1432, under the name *Pterospermum paniculatum*; they were taken from excellent specimens in flower received from Chittagong, but unfortunately, the seed vessel of a *Pterospermum*, was no doubt brought, tied to the specimens for that of *Maus-jot*, and as such given in the above-mentioned drawing and description. This error has only been discovered during the last year (1810.) by procuring not only plants for the Botanic garden but abundance of specimens with flowers and seed vessels in all stages, from Chittagong and Silhet.

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OCINA. Schreb. gen. n. 891.

GEN. CHAR. *Calyx* inferior, five-leaved. *Corol* from five to twelve-petalled. *Germ* from

* Smith's Introduction to Physiological and Systematical Botany, p. 376.

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Panicles terminal, large and ramous. *Flowers* trigynous. *Calyx* and *corol* of about seven leaflets and petals. *Germ*s very hairy.

A native of the Moluccas.

POLYANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

NIGELLA, Schreb. *gen. n.* 935.

GEN. CHAR. *Calyx* none. *Corol* five-petalled. *Nectaries* within the corol. *Capsules* five, connected.

N. indica, R.

Annual. *Petals* entire. *Germ*s five, length of the stamina. *Leaves* decomposed. *Exterior* lip of the nectaries ovate, and deeply two-cleft, interior entire and acute.

Beng. and *Hind.* Kalla-jera.

A native of Hindoostan. It appears, flowers and ripens its seed during the dry season. Compare with *N. arvensis*.

POLYANDRIA POLYGYNIA.

NELUMBIUM,* Juss.

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GEN. CHAR. *Calyx* none. *Corol* inferior, many-petalled. *Germ*s many, distinctly immersed in the turbinate, truncate receptacle; one-celled, onesceded; attachment (of the ovula) superior. *Seeds* many, lodged as in the germ. *Embryo* inverse, without perisperm or vitellus. *N. speciosum*, Willd. 2. 1258.

Root creeping. *Leaves* suborbicular, peltate, entire. *Peduncles* and *petioles* prickly. *Flowers* many-petalled.

Tamara. Rheed. Mal. 11. t. 30.

Podma. Asiatic Res. 4. 286.

Sung. Podma. Mahotpala.

The red variety, Raktotpala, Kokanada.

Beng. Rakta podma.

Sung. The white sort, Poondareeka, Sifambuja.

Beng. Shwet podma.

Pers. Nilufa.

I have met with only two sorts on the coast of Coromandel, one with rose-coloured flowers, the other with flowers perfectly white, and since that time a third variety has been brought from China with smaller rosy flowers. They grow in such sweet water lakes, &c. as do not dry up during the driest season, and on the coast, flower all the year round. In Bengal they flower during the hot season, April, May and June, and ripen their seed about the close of the rains. *Root* creeping in mud, jointed at various distances, in general, fully as thick as the fore-finger, of uncertain length, but it must be very great; smooth, generally tinged with red, perforated internally with many pores. The joints in old plants are often swelled into tubulosities of various sizes; sometimes as large as a man's fist; from them issue many fungous fibres, and from the upper and the interior part of these tubulosities issue one, two, or more leaves and flowers; their insertions being surrounded with spathe-like sheaths. *Leaves* radical, from the joints, petioled, peltate, floating on the water, transversely broad-oval, entire, except at that part which was the upper point before the leaf expanded, where it is emarginate with a point; the nerve that terminates in this point is simple and straight, all the other nerves, fifteen or thirty in number, are twice or thrice two-cleft; above, the leaf is of a beautiful pea-green colour and of a very soft velvet-like texture; underneath is a cuticle which is frequently of a turgid red, covering innumerable small vesicles, these render the leaves specifically lighter than water; the breadth of the leaves from twelve to twenty-four inches, and the length, from the emarginated point to the opposite margin, from nine to eighteen inches. *Petioles* of various length, according to the depth of the water, being always sufficiently long to admit of the leaf floating; round, rigid, as thick as a rattan, or thicker, armed with many small inoffensive prickles, and perforated with four larger and many smaller pores. *Peduncles* radical, one-flowered, of various length, round, thicker than the petioles, rigid, frequently tinged red, armed with small inoffensive prickles, and perforated with from six to seven large and many small holes. In the rose-coloured China variety, the prickles are sharper and more numerous. *Flowers* large and beautiful beyond description, particularly in the rose-coloured varieties, nearly inodorous, about nine or ten inches in diameter when expanded, they are then elevated a few inches above the surface of the water. *Calyx* none. *Corol* many-petalled (from fifteen to sixty,) the exterior ones small, and coloured, green on the outside, the middle series large, the interior lessening in size, all concave, oblong, with a minute point, lower part pale rose-coloured, deepening toward the apex. *Filaments* numerous (from two to three hundred) inserted in several series within the petals, round the base of the receptacle and about one half its length. *Anthers* linear, as long as the filaments, which elevate their apices a little above the surface of the receptacle, each crowned with a most beautiful,

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* Dr. Carey considers this name to be derived from two Sanskrit words, viz. *Nel*, blue; and *Umboja*, generated in water. Although we have not yet found a blue *Nelumbium* in these parts of Asia, yet it is said to be a native of both Kashmeer and Persia.

white, slightly incurved, pearl-coloured club. *Receptacle* sub-conical, from the apex from ten to thirty cells. *Germ* one in each cell of the receptacle, attached at the base, oblong, one-celled; *ovula* single, attached to a swelling at the top of the cell. *Style* scarcely any. *Stigma* fleshy, subinfundibuliform. *Seeds* generally as many as there were germes, oval, reniform. *Integuments* two; the exterior one spongy and spreading into lamina. *Perisperm* none. *Embryo* inverse. *Cotyledons* (*vitellus*) of Gertner two, equal, white, united at the apex to the corol, and in some degree to each other round that organ. *Plumula* of two unequal sub-opposite, long petioled, orbicular, peltate leaves; between them and the apex or point of union with the cotyledons is a short column, which as in *Ardisia*, I will call the peduncle. When vegetation begins, this, as well as the leaves of the plumula, and their folded petioles swell and lengthen and soon force a passage through the base of the seed, &c. as very accurately represented by Gertner, l. p. 73. t. 12. By the time the two leaves of the plumula are expanded the proper roots begin to appear, issuing from the base of their petioles, where they unite with the peduncle.

In China there is a still more beautiful bright crimson variety, which they call Hung lin, I have hitherto only seen a drawing of it.

The white *Nelumbium* differs in few respects from the red one, and may be considered as only a variety of it. The difference is as follows. 1st. In the white one the flowers are milk-white, in the red rose-coloured. 2d. In the white one the number of germes (consequently seeds) is from eight to twenty, in the red one from ten to thirty. The seeds of both come equally well to maturity and are equally fertile.

The tender roots of the roots between the joints of both sorts are eaten by the natives, either simply boiled or in their curries. The seeds are eaten raw, roasted or boiled. The leaves are used to eat off instead of rice. These hot and beautiful plants are often met with in the religious ceremonies of the Hindus under their Sanscrit name *Padma*.

DILLEZIA, Schr. b. gen. n. 939.

GEN. CHAR. *Calyx* five-lobed. *Corol* five-petalled. *Germ* superior, few or many, one-celled, many-seeded; *attaching* at the base. *Capsules* conjunct round a central receptacle. *Seeds* few or many immersed in a gelatinous pulp. *Embryo* centripetal, and furnished with a perisperm.

1. *D. spicata*, Thunb. pl. Ind. 1. p. 100. Willd. 2. 1251.

Leaves peltate, oblong, undulating, serrate. *Flowers* solitary. *Capsules* about twenty.

Dillenia indica, Linn. sp. pl. 745.

Savita, Rheed. Mal. 3. t. 38. 39.

Pong Chitta.

Pong, Uva-chitta, the name of the tree, and Uva-kay, the fruit.

This when in flower is one of the most beautiful trees I have ever seen; it is a native of the vallis, far up among the Cular mountains, is also found cultivated in some gardens on account of its elegant appearance. It flowers during the hot season, and the beginning of the rains, and the seed ripens in February. The bark very stout, but of a greenish-brown. *Branches* numerous, spreading, then ascending, as in former most regular round, deeply, hardly bent, particularly when the tree is young. *Leaves* large, the extremities of the branchlets approximated, short petioled, oblong, most regularly sharp-serrate, very firm, with many large, elevated, parallel veins, corresponding in number with the serratures, smooth, about nine inches long by four broad. *Petioles* about an inch long, channelled, embracing half the circumference of the branchlets, leaving a permanent mark after they fall. *Peculiar* generally one at the base of the leaves that surround the extremity of each branchlet undivided, ovate, rounded, smooth, one flowered. *Flowers* looking down the earth finally, delightfully fragrant, very large, about nine inches in diameter. *Calyx* five-lobed, roundish, concave, thick and fleshy, enlarging with the capsule, which it permanently encloses. *Petals* five, oblong, waved, spreading, white. *Filaments* short, very numerous. *Anthers* numerous; in the inner series longer and larger, bending out under the stigmas and forming a large yellow globe in the centre, which is elegantly crowned with the white laminate, spreading stigma opening by two pores at the top. *Style* scarcely any. *Stigmas* linear, lanceolate, recurved. *Capsules* about twenty, surrounding the large, elastic receptacle, subcylindrical, soft, fleshy, pale green, one-celled, exsiccated, containing a pulpy glutinous liquid which surrounds the seeds. *Germ*, about twenty, surrounding a thick, firm, elastic receptacle; singly linear, one-celled, containing numerous ovula in several rows attached to a twisted receptacle in the inner angle of each cell. *Seeds* numerous, reniform or obliquely oval, attached as in the germ, very laxy. *Integuments* two, the exterior one rather thick and hard, the inner one membranaceous, and adhering to the perisperm. *Perisperm* conform to the seed. *Embryo* small, lodged immediately within the umbilicus. *Cotyledons* two, small. *Radicle* old and centripetal.

This fleshy leaflet of the only when the fruit is full grown have a disagreeably acid taste, and are much used by the natives where the trees grow, in their curries. They make a tolerably pleasant jelly. The wood is both hard and tough; and used to make gun-sticks.

2. *D. patigyna*, R. Cavan. pl. 1. p. 21. t. 20.

Leaves petioled, broad lanceolate, acutely serrate. *Peduncles* one flowered, lateral, fascicled. *Capsules* five.

Pong, Rowadim.

This is a large timber tree, a native of the Northern Circars; it flowers in March and April.

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3. *D. repanda*. R.

Leaves oval, retuse, repand, smooth; *racemes* leaf-opposed, from five to seven-flowered. *Calyx* villous on the outside.

A native of Hindoostan.

4. *D. arguta*. R.

Leaves stem-clasping, broad-lanceolar, parallel-veined, acutely serrate towards the base, the rest repand, dentate.

An immense tree, a native of the mountainous countries on the eastern frontier of Bengal. The leaves on the young trees in the Botanic garden at Calcutta, are from two to four feet long, and from nine to eighteen inches broad; white young beautifully coloured, and then somewhat villous, they taper most toward their insertion, and there embrace the branchlet with a ruffle-like wavy continuation of the leaf.

5. *D. pilosa*. R.

Leaves sessile, lanceolarly emiciform, hairy, serratures subulate, and hairy.

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A majestic timber tree, a native of the mountainous countries in the vicinity of Goalpara, on the banks of the river Megna. From thence plants have been introduced into the Botanic garden at Calcutta, where they grow freely, but have not yet blossomed; the *leaves* in our young trees are from twelve to fifteen inches long, and from four to nine broad: in the larger leaves the serratures become more remote scallop-dentate, they are finely pointed and hairy on both surfaces, as well as round the margin.

6. *D. scabrilla*. R.

Leaves petioled, cuneate, lanceolar, acutely serrate, ribbed, both sides harsh with short hairs.

A stately timber tree, a native of the mountains on the eastern frontier of Bengal.

LIRIODENDRON. Schreb. *gen. n.* 942.

GEN. CHAR. *Calyx* three-leaved. *Petals* nine. *Germes* numerous, one-celled, two-seeded; attachment interior, many imbricated so as to form a strobile, winged, one-celled, from one to two-seeded. *Embryo* centripetal, with ample perisperm.

1. *L. grandiflora*. R.

Leaves oblong, with a tapering base, entire. *Flowers* terminal, solitary; *calyx* of several deciduous spathes. *Corol* nine-petalled, the exterior ones green on the outside.

Doolce champa, the vernacular name in Silhet.

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A middling sized, very rancous tree, a native of the hilly countries in the vicinity of Silhet and Chittagong, where it blossoms in April and May, and permeates the air to a considerable distance with the fragrance of its fine large flowers: the seed ripens in October and November. *Young shoots* strongly marked with the annular marks left by the stipules, otherwise smooth. *Leaves* alternate, oblong, tapering most to the base, entire, hard, and void of pubescence, but glaucous, particularly underneath, obtuse, ribbed with large, simple, expanding veins, between which the small ones are beautifully reticulated, from six to eight inches long, and from three to nine broad. *Stipules* solitary, sheathing attached to one side of the edges of the petioles of the next inferior leaf. *Flowers* terminal, solitary, large, as in Miller's figure of *Magnolia grandiflora*, and like them white and fragrant. *Calyx* what I consider to be it, or an involucre on the many spathes which cover the flower bud, and drop off in succession, as it swells, leaving strong annular marks behind. *Petals* nine, oval, thick, firm, and fleshy, with thin wavy edges, the exterior three or four green, on the outside, all the rest white. *Stamina* numerous, imbricated upwards, linear, incurved, having on each side a polliniferous groove to within a very little of the base. *Germes* numerous, imbricated upward into a cone, swelled at the base, one-celled, and containing two ovules attached to the inner angle or side of the cell; upper part (style) free, ensiform, and villous. *Stigma* simple.

Fructification as described by Gartner *de fruct.* 2. p. 175. an oblong strobiliform cone, of about sixteen inches in length, and from seven to eight in circumference, upwardly imbricated, with numerous long-tailed, foliolar samara, which open on the outside near the base, and expose to view the large beautiful orange-coloured seeds, often hanging by a slender, soft, sericeous filament. *Seeds* one or two, sub-triangular; angles rounded. *Intuments* three, the exterior one fleshy, and while fresh of a fine glossy orange colour, the second of a reniform texture, dividing into two valves, when vegetation begins, the inner one a fine membrane. *Perisperm* conform to the seed, soft and oily. *Embryo* small, lodged in that angle of the perisperm next the umbilicus. *Cotyledons* cordate. *Radicle* oval, centripetal.

2. *L. Lilifera*. Willd. 2. 1255.

Leaves broad-lanceolate, entire, smooth.

Beng. Anoa-chumpa.

A pretty large tree, a native of the hilly countries in the vicinity of Silhet.

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MAGNOLIA. Schreb. *gen. n.* 942.

GEN. CHAR. *Calyx* three-leaved. *Corol* nine petalled. *Germes* numerous, one-celled, two-seeded, attachment interior. *Capsules* two-valved. *Seed* berried, pendulous.

1. *M. pumila*. Bot. Repos. N. 226.

Shrubby, erect, smooth. *Leaves* broad-lanceolar, entire. *Peduncles* terminal, solitary, one-flowered. *Petals* six, concave and fleshy.

A native of China. *Flower* pure white, and exquisitely fragrant. Compare with Louriero's

Liriodendron. Conn. p. 424. In the Roubidoux and the Calumet it is in blossom all the year, Pago
Carey
Ed.
but has never produced a seedling in fruit. The genus is the more doubtful.

Pago
Carey
Ed.

2. *M. oboruta*. H. & A. 2: 1207.

$$B = \{A, f, \dots, B, C, h, \dots, N, 22\}$$

МЮ МЛЛА. 8 l. b. v. 1. 343.

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1. 1. () r. b. 2. 1230.

6. 11. 1944. R. 1. Ad. 3. f. 191

Some of the h_{α} ($\alpha = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5$) are

It is a challenge to the world.

$$S = \{ \chi \in \mathcal{O}_K : \chi \equiv 1 \pmod{\mathfrak{p}}, \chi \equiv 1 \pmod{\mathfrak{q}} \}.$$
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ANNALS, 1876, 74, 945.

1. A. *syriacus*, Willd. 2. 1265.

Internal surface, oblong, obtuse, smooth. *External surface*, lanceolate and obtuse; the lower scarcely convex.

I , *N* . d .

Armenian. *R* 1. *M* 11. 3 *l.* 29

J. H. C. A. 1871.

2. *A. reticulata*. Bull. 2. 1265.

Annali

I would like to see the same go for the mountains.

11.
Cass

IVARIA. Schreb. *gen. ex. 9*

IVARIA, Schreb. n. 911

GEN. CHAR. *Calyx* three-leaved. *Corolla* five-lobed. *Germ.* many, one-celled, seeds one or many; *attached* not interior. *Berries* many, pericarp divided into a receptacle, one or more seeds. *Embryo* centripetal, and furnished with ample perisperm.

1. *V. centrosea*, R.

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Arboreous, with a straight trunk and diverging branches. *Leaves* ovate, lanceolate, entire, shining. *Fascicles* leaf-opposed, many-flowered. *Calyx* minute. *Petals* equal, the inner three pitcher-shaped. *Berries* oval, from six to seven-seeded.

This elegant tree is a native of the eastern hilly and mountainous provinces of Bengal, from Tippera it was introduced by Mr. Stephen Harris into the Botanic garden, where it blossoms in March and ripens its seed in July. *Trunk*, in trees of eight or ten years' growth, thick as a man's thigh, perfectly erect, and straight, covered with smooth, ash-coloured bark. *Branches* numerous, diverging, with apices somewhat curved up. Height of the young trees twenty-five or thirty feet. *Leaves* alternate, bifarious, short-petioled, broad, ovate-lanceolate, entire, taper, obtuse-pointed, recurvate, or drooping, of a very firm texture, and shining, from four to eight inches long, and from one to three broad. *Peduncles*, or rather, fascicles solitary, nearly leaf-opposed, very short, generally bearing from ten to fifteen, long-pedicelled, somewhat drooping, pitcher-shaped, greenish white, fragrant flowers, which expand in succession. *Bractes* ovate, solitary at the base of each pedicel, with a smaller one near the middle. *Calyx* of three small, triangular, brownish leaflets. *Petals* equal, ovate, cordate, acute, the exterior three revolute, the inner three converging, and forming a conic dome over the gemmalia, with the only apices recurvate, villous on the outside. *Germis* ten or twelve, nearly linear, incurvate, one-celled, containing two vertical rows of ovula vertically attached to the inner angle of the cell. *Style* short. *Stigma* somewhat capitate. *Berries* from four to eight, short-pedicelled, ovate, smooth, of the size of a pullet's egg, yellow. *Seeds* six or seven, placed in a double order, and separated from each other by a considerable portion of pulp. *Shape* various, but always more or less oval, or oblong, much flattened on both sides. *Integuments* single, brown and pretty smooth, sub-ligneous, and thick, particularly round the margins. *Perisperm* conform to the seed, of a pale colour and horny texture, deeply intersected with numerous brown, hard fibres, which project from the hard integuments of the seed. *Embryo* small, straight. *Cotyledons* ovate-oblong. *Radicle* oblong, immediately within the umbilicus and pointing to it.

2. *U. dioeca*, R.

Shrubby. *Leaves* from lanceolate to oblong, acuminate, smooth. *Peduncles* lateral, two-flowered. *Calyx* six-leaved. *Corol* three-petalled. *Berries* fusiform, one-seeded.

Tushee, is the vernacular name in Silhet, where the shrub is indigenous. It flowers in April and May, and the seed ripens in September. *Trunk* short, soon dividing into many branches and bifarious villous branchlets. *Leaves* short-petioled, bifarious, from lanceolate to oblong, entire, smooth, except while very young, taper-pointed, from three to six inches long, and from one to two broad. *Peduncles* lateral, and generally below the leaves, two together, or bifid, villous, about an inch long. *Bractes* lanceolate, villous. *Flowers* of a middling size, drooping. On some shrubs I could discover only male, and on others only female, but in size and colour the same. *Male calyx* in this species must be described to consist of three, ovate, equal, lanceolate leaflets. *Petals* six, nearly adhering to each other from the middle downwards, resembling a monopetalous corol, hairy, much longer than the calyx, red. *Stamina* numerous, covering the whole sub-globular receptacle. *Filaments* scarcely any. *Antthers* turbinate, with a polleniferous groove on each side. *Germis* none. *Female calyx* and *corol* as in the male. *Stamina* none. *Germis* numerous, covering the whole of the receptacle, hairy, one-celled; and containing one ovula, attached to the bottom of the cell. *Style* short. *Stigma* recurved, large and obtuse. *Berries* numerous, long-pedicelled, of the size of a pea, smooth, one celled; *seed* solitary. *Perisperm* round, conform to the seed, deeply penetrated with brown fissures, with the small, straight embryo, lodged in its base, close to the umbilicus.

3. *U. bracteata*, R.

Scandent, twigs villous. *Leaves* from lanceolate to oblong, villous. *Peduncles* between the leaves two-flowered, amply bracted. *Calyx* three-parted. *Petals* six, oval and nearly equal. *Berries* oval, of the size of a pullet's egg.

Jupa-ban Kula is the vernacular name in Silhet where it is indigenous; flowers in May, and the fruit ripens in September, and is then very inviting to the eye. *Trunk* and *branches* climbing over trees to a very considerable extent; the *young shoots* are round and very downy. *Leaves* bifarious, alternate, short-petioled, from lanceolate to oblong, entire, downy, particularly while young, from four to eight inches long, and two to three broad. *Peduncles* lateral, between the leaves, very downy, bifid, two-flowered. *Flowers* small, of a pale yellowish white, drooping. *Bractes* large and downy, one at the division of the common short peduncle and one on each pedicel. *Calyx* three-parted. *Seguents* sub-orbicular, downy. *Petals* six, much larger than the calyx, nearly equal, oval, concave. *Filaments* numerous, short. *Antthers*, a groove on each side of the filaments. *Germis* many, in the disk, surrounded with the stamina, linear, downy, one-celled; *ovula* many, in two rows; attached to the inside of the cell. *Style* scarcely any. *Stigma* bidentate. *Berries* few, pendulous, of the size of a small pullet's egg, from oval to oblong, obtuse at both ends, smooth, when ripe of a rich yellow. *Seeds* a few, oval, compressed, smooth, rather longer than those of the common *Tamarind*, and of the same colour, and appearance. *Perisperm* and *embryo* as in the gums.

4. *U. odorata*, Willd. 2. p. 1262.

Leaves ovate-lanceolate, waved. *Peduncle* three-flowered, drooping. *Petals* equal, linear, acute, very long.

Canauga. *Rumph. Anal.* 2. 195. t. 65.

A native of the Malay Islands, and east of the Bay of Bengal. From Sumatra it was introduced into the Botanic garden at Calcutta in 1797, the largest of them, now 1809, has a trunk thirty-six inches in circumference, four feet above ground, and rather tall in proportion,

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it flowers and ripens its seed at various times of the year. *Trunk* straight throughout. *Bark* smooth, ash-coloured. *Branches* from pendent to diverging. *Young shoots* round and smooth. *Leaves* alternate, bifarious, short-petioled, drooping, ovate-lanceolate, acuminate, with the margins entire but wavyed, smooth on both sides, from four to eight inches long, and from two to four broad. *Stipules* none. *Flowers* in small fascicles of generally three, on very short peduncles from the buds of the shoots of the former year's growth, large, drooping, of a pale yellow, odorate. *Pedicels* pretty long, reniform, villous. *Bracts* a few, small, recurvate on the short peduncles and base of the pedicels. *Calyx* of three triangular, obtuse divisions united at the base, yellow. *Filaments* shorter than the germs, each headed with a large, roundish, subulate, pointed gland. *Anthos* a groove on each side below the heads. *Germ* many, sessile, linear, enclosed, with two vertical rows of ovules therein attached to the inner angle. *Style* scarcely any. The *stigma* are so firmly united into a solid, hemispheric, glandular body that they cannot be separated. *Berries* about a dozen, pretty large pedicels, from a hemispheric umbel, singly oblong, about the size of a small olive, smooth, when ripe black. *Seeds* from six to twelve, situated by the suture round the half of the berry, flattened, ovate, or nearly so, pitted. *Perisperm* and *embryo* as in the genus. See *Gratt. Sem.* 2. 155. t. 114.

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5. *V. frumentia*. R.
Scandent. *Leaves* emarginate at the apex. *Peduncles* between the leaves, one-flowered; the exterior three pedicels large and lanceolate, the inner three small, and enclosed into a cone over the stamens.

Boeg. L. 10. 11.
A large scandent shrub, a native of Sikkim, where it flowers in May and June.

6. *V. hirsuta*. R.
Scandent. *Leaves* linear, elongate, acuminate, parallel veined, a little hairy underneath. *Peduncles* one or two between and coming to the leaves. *Pedicels* six, nearly equal; the exterior three, brown and hirsute, the inner three, smaller and red. *Berries* pinnate, very villous, from four to eight-sided.

A large, stout, scandent shrub, a native of Sikkim; it flowers in April, and the fruit ripens during the rain.

7. *V. cordifolia*. R.
Shrubby. *Leaves* cordate, or lobed, serrate. *Peduncles* between the leaves, one-flowered; *petals* six, linear-lanceolate, very long and narrow.

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A native of the Indian valley of the Ganges, where it grows to be a ramous shrub of about six feet in height, it blossoms in June, and the seed ripens in November.

8. *V. macrophylla*. R.
Shrubby, spreading; leaves oblong, obscurely acuminate, base cordate. *Peduncles* (knobs) leaf-opposed, short, few-flowered, flowers red. *Pedicels* equal, clavate.

Boeg. Rigel-rumet.
A large stout spreading shrub or small tree with long, weak, sub-scandent branchlets, which are clothed with much short, ferrugineous down, the *leaves* are considerably large, often a foot long, and six inches broad, pinnate veined, with the upper surface somewhat hoarse, underneath villous. The *flowers* are of a dull reddish colour, and expand to inch and a half.

9. *V. heterophylla*. R.
Shrubby, scandent. *Leaves* ovate, oblong, serrate. *Peduncles* axillary, one-flowered, male and female on the same or different plants. *Berries* many, sessile.

Boeg. Falsch-karia.

A large scandent shrub, a native of the Ganges hill and other mountainous districts in the vicinity of Sikkim, where it blossoms about the beginning of the rains and the seed ripens in October and November. *Young branchlets* much hairy, green, with grey. *Leaves* alternate, petioled, oblong, and ovate-oblong, entire, except in young trees and shrubby, mostly serrated-dentate, acuminate, smooth on both sides, from four to six inches long, and from one and a half to three broad. *Peduncles* short, branched and leaf-opposed. *Stipules* none. *Female flowers* axillary, sessile, long-peduncled. *Bracts* none. *Pedicels* round the base of the peduncles, one or two towards their middle. *Calyx* inferior, about eight or ten-leaved; *lobes* imbricate, roundish, entire, imbricated, smooth, entire. *Corolla* none. *Stamens* none. *Germ* numerous, in an imbricated, globular head, single, sessile, containing two ovules, one attached to the inner side of the cell. *Style* none. *Stigma* none. *Stipules* short, small, and, like the lobes, where the keel ends in the upper edge of the lobes of the germ. *Berries* numerous, sessile, on a globular, peduncled receptacle, distinct, imbricate, of the size of a red currant, and of nearly the same colour, succulent, one-celled. *Seeds* two, round, reniform, convex, one end somewhat longer than the other. *Embryo* seeds single, thick, and firm, of a brownish ash-colour. *Perisperm* coniform to the seed, swelling slightly when cut. *Embryo* small, lodged in the seed end of the perisperm. *Cotyledons* two small projections only. *Radicula* oval pointed, pointing to the end of the seed where it is lodged. *Male flowers* axillary, sessile in the fruit; sometimes on a different tree. *Calyx* as in the female. *Corolla* none. *Stamens* a single globular fleshy body in the centre formed by many imbricated, fleshy, sessile filaments, or bases for as many gaping, two-lobed, one-celled anthers.

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10. *V. trifida*. Willd. 2. 1263.
Leaves narrow-lanceolate, wavyed, smooth, thinning. *Flowers* fascicled, long-pedicelled; *petals* equal, narrow, lanceolate, wavyed. *Berries* oval, one-seeded.

Deccan. *Asiat. Res.* 4. p. 288.

Hord. and *Boeg.* Deccan., a Deccan.

Its native place uncertain. In Bengal it blossoms in February and the seed ripens during

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the rains; the tree is large and elegant, but of slow growth, yet the wood is soft and white, and deemed of little use.

11. *U. villosa*. R.

Leaves oval, entire, villous. *Peduncles* few-flowered. Inner three petals larger and orbicular. *Berries* oval, two-seeded.

A tree of considerable size, a native of Bengul. Flowering time March and April, and the berries ripen in June and July. They are very much like black cherries.

12. *U. pilosa*. R.

Leaves oblong, entire, hairy, as are also the young shoots, petioles, and solitary one-flowered peduncles. *Calyx* hairy. *Petals* equal, smooth, and longer than the calyx.

A native of the Moluccas.

13. *U. grandiflora*. R.

Shrubby. *Leaves* cuneate-oblong, villous underneath, peduncles one-flowered. *Petals* subequal, obovate, flat. *Berries* long-peduncled, many-seeded.

A native of Sumatra, from thence introduced into the Botanic garden in 1804, and in June 1809 they blossomed for the first time. *Stem* in our young plants short, and as thick as a man's leg. *Branches* many, sub-bifarious, nearly erect, with their villous, round, extremities spreading; the height of the plants about six feet. *Leaves* alternate, bifarious, short-petioled, cuneate-oblong, narrowing most towards the base and there rounded, with entire margins and the apex rather acute, downy underneath, simple and parallel-veined, six inches long, and three broad. *Peduncles* leaf-opposed, solitary, drooping, one-flowered, villous, from one to two jointed near the middle, and in the axil of the lower bracte a flower bud and its bracte. *Flowers* very large, flat, about three inches in diameter, of a crimson colour, gradually changing to very dark red, inodorous. *Calyx* three- parted; *divisions* ovate, veined, villous.

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Petals six, nearly equal, the three exterior ones oval, the three inner ones obovate-oblong, all are obtuse, spread out flat; their texture is soft, thick, and slightly villous. *Stamens* numerous, forming with the pistils, a firm globe in the centre. *Filaments* cuneiform, incurved, rigid, crested.

Anthers a groove on each side of the filaments. *Germes* numerous, linear, one-seeded, with rows of from ten to fifteen seed, attached to the inner side of the cell. *Style* none. *Stigmas* a clammy gland with a notch on the inside. *Berries* few, long-pedicelled, from oblong to cylindric, smooth, yellow, from one to three inches long. *Pulp* sweet and edible. *Seeds* from six to twenty, or more, crust compressed, smooth, light brown. *Perisperm* and *embryo* as in the genus. See *Geet. sem.* 2. 155. t. 114.

14. *U. odoratissima*. R.

Shrubby, scandent. *Leaves* lanceolate, smooth. *Tendrils* bearing solitary peduncled flowers. *Petals* equal, lanceolate, gibbous at the base. *Berries* one-seeded.

15. *U. uncala*. Lour. *Cochin Ch.* 4. 26.

A native of China. In the Botanic garden at Calcutta it blossoms throughout the year. It is powerfully fragrant, the odour not unlike that of very ripe apples, when laid to ripen in a garret.

16. *U. lutea*. Willd. 2. 1262.

Leaves oblong, smooth, shining. *Flowers* fascicled. *Calyx* minute. *Petals* equal. *Berries* oval, about six-seeded.

Teling. Muoi.

A native of the Circar mountains. Flowering time the hot season.

17. *U. cerasoides*. Willd. 2. 1261.

Leaves broad-lanceolate, downy underneath. *Peduncles* lateral, solitary, one-flowered.

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Calyx and *corol* nearly equal. *Berries* one-seeded.

Teling. Doodooga.

A native of the Circar mountains; it blossoms during the hot season; the seed ripens in July.

18. *U. suberosa*. Willd. 2. 1251. R. *Corom. pl.* p. 31.

Leaves oblong, waved, smooth on both sides. *Peduncles* solitary, one-flowered. *Exterior* three petals and calyx small. *Berries* one-seeded.

Teling. Chilka doodooga.

Beng. Bura-chalse.

A native of various parts of India, in flower and fruit the whole year round.

19. *U. tomentosa*. Willd. 2. 1232. R. *Corom. pl.* 1. p. 31. N. 35.

Leaves oblong, downy on both sides. *Peduncles* solitary, one-flowered; *exterior petals* minute as the calyx, and narrow-lanceolate. *Berries* oval, about four-seeded.

A native of the Circar mountains, where it blossoms during the hot season.

20. *U. tripetala*. R.

Leaves broad-lanceolate, smooth. *Flowers* three-petalled; petals lanceolate, fleshy.

A native of the Molucca Islands. In the Botanic garden at Calcutta it blossoms in April and September.

21. *U. axillaris*. R.

Leaves narrow-oblong; base rounded, entire. *Peduncles* axillary, many-flowered. All the six petals linear and equal. A native of the Isle of France, where it was found by Col. Hardwicke in flower in June and July.

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22. *U. nitida*. R.

Leaves broad-lanceolate, entire, polished. *Peduncles* axillary, many-flowered. *Calyx* minute. *Petals* unequal, the inner three cuneiform. *Berries* sub-sessile, one-seeded.

A native of the Moluccas.

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UXONA. Schreb. gen. n. 947.

GEN. CHAR. *Calyx* three-leaved. *Corol* three, four, or six-petalled. *Germs* many, one-celled, few-seeded; *attach-e-d* interior. *Berries* many, necklace-shaped. *Embryo* erect, and amply furnished with a perisperm.

1. *U. longiflora.* R.

Leaves linear-oblong. *Flowers* from two to three-petalled, of great length and pendulous. *Joints* of the berries few and linear-oblong.

Kaili-kara the vernacular name in S. Ilet, where it is indigenous; grows to the size of a large shrub or small bushy tree, flowers in April and May, and the seed ripens about the close of the rains. *Young shoots* juicy and smooth, round, and flexuous. *Leaves* alternate, bifarious, short-petioled, linear-oblong, entire, smooth on both sides, and particularly glaucous underneath, from six to twelve inches long, and from two to four broad. *Peduncles* axillary, solitary, from three to ten inches long, filiform, smooth, one-flowered. *Flowers* uncommonly long, pendulous; yellow on the outside, bright orange on the inside. *Calyx* three-leaved; *leaflets* reniform, cartilag. and fleshy, very small and hairy. *Petals* two, rarely three, ensiform, thick and fleshy, from six to eight inches long, with the sides smooth, yellow on the inside, orange without. *Stamens* numerous, glandular-headed, forming a hemispheric ball round the germ. *Germs* from ten to twenty, sessile, clavate, very hairy, one-celled, ovula a few, imbricated upwards, and vertically attached to the inner margin of the styles, short. *Stigmas* long, revolved. *Berries* several, long-petioled. *Frapping*, from two to four, joints linear-oblong and sessile, smooth. *Seed* one in each joint and of the same form, smooth. *Integument* polished, of the consistence of parchment. *Embryo* in the base of the perisperm, two-valved, from its inside innumerable fibres project exactly as in *Ucuvia*. See Gart. sem. 2. 155. t. 114.

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2. *U. densiflora.* Vahl. z. 2. p. 63. t. 33. H. B. K. 2. 127.

Arborescent. *Leaves* bifarious, ovate-lanceolate, acute, smooth. *Peduncles* one-flowered. *Berries* from two to four, jointed, *pericarp* globular.

Ucuvia mucronata. Gart. sem. 2. 156. t. 114.

Telery. Chirika double-gt.

A pretty large tree, a native of the mountainous parts of the Northern Circars and the country near Chittagong. *Stems* straight, with a thin, coriaceous, lacerating bark; bark scabrous. *Branches* tetrahedral, spreading. *Leaves* alternate, short-petioled, bifarious, from oblong to lanceolate, waxy, smooth, petioled, from three to six inches long and about two broad. *Peduncles* leaf-opposed, or between the leaves, rather more than an inch long bracted below the middle, each supporting a single large, yellowish, one-lobed, three-lobed flower. *Calyx*, three-leaved; *leaflets* oblong, cordate, acute, much shorter than the corol, cartilag. *Petals* six, lanceolate, sericeous, the two inner ones considerably smaller than the others. *Stamens* numerous, wedge-shaped, crowned with a large truncate brownish gland. *Stylis* a line on each side from the gland to the base. *Germs* about twenty, linear, densely clothed with ferruginous down. *Style* scarcely any. *Stigmas* greenish, glandular, naked. *Berries* several, short-petioled, composed of from two to four roundish-oval, pretty smooth joints, attached to a firm globular receptacle. *Seed* solitary, roundish-oval. *Testis* single, brown, thin, hard, and polished. *Perisperm* conform to the seed, hard petioled, &c. as described by Gartner.

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The wood is employed for various economical purposes, but chiefly for rafters.

Note.—An imperfect description and drawing, No. 956, have been sent to the Honourable the Court of Directors, at which time the flowers had not been seen.

3. *U. densa.* R.

Scandent. *Leaves* linear, oblong, base cordate, parallel-veined, downy underneath. *Petals* six, oblong and very large. *Berries* composed of two or three oval joints.

Portia elena, the vernacular name in Sillhet, where it grows to be a very bushy climber. *Flowers* very large and pendulous, they appear during the hot season, and the seed ripens in October.

ATTAGENT. Schreb. gen. n. 949.

GEN. CHAR. *Calyx* inferior, four-leaved. *Petals* about twelve, seeds tailed.

1. *Zeylanica.* Walp. 2. 1287. R. Circum. 155. pl. 2. N. 158.

Tendrils two-leaved.

Berg. Chirulalata.

Found in hedges in most parts of India. The root is tuberous, the stems and branches perennial, climbing. Flowering time the rains; the seed ripens in the cool season.

CLEMATIS. Schreb. gen. n. 950.

GEN. CHAR. *Calyx* none. *Corol* four, rarely five-petalled. *Seeds* with a long tail.

1. *Gouriva.* R.

Shrubby, climbing. *Leaves* compound; *leaflets* ovate, lanceolate, entire. *Peduncles* axillary and terminal, trichotomous, many-flowered. *Petals* four, lanceolate, revolute. A native of the interior of Bengal, flowers about the close of the rains; in the environs of the ancient city of Gour, it forms with *Portia pricula* extensive, lovely festoons.

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THALICTRUM. Schreb. gen. n. 951.

GEN. CHAR. *Calyx* none. *Corol* of four or five petals; *styles*, persistent. *Seeds* without a tail.

1. *T. bracteatum*. R.

Perennial, scandent. Leaves opposite and three-fold, bi- and tri-ternate; leaflets long, cordate, ovate, entire; peduncles axillary, solitary, one-flowered, with two opposite cordate bractes above the base.

I received this very elegant, small, scandent, plant from Dr. Carey, who found it indigenous in the northern parts of Bengal. Flowering time the end of the cold season. *Root* perennial. *Stems* herbaceous, scandent, round, smooth, scarcely so thick as a pack thread and from two to four feet long. *Leaves* opposite or three-fold between bi- and tri-ternate; leaflets of an oblique, ovate, oblong, cordate shape, entire and smooth on both sides, size various, the largest seldom more than an inch long. *Peduncles* axillary, solitary, erect, one-flowered, with two opposite cordate bractes above the base. *Petals* four or six lanceolate, expanding, very pale blue. *Stamens*, one-fourth or one-fifth the length of the petals. *Germ*s from fifteen to twenty. *Styles* scarcely any. *Seeds* with a sharp stiff back.

RANUNCULUS. Schreb. gen. n. 953.

GEN. CHAR. *Calyx* five-leaved. *Petals* five, with a honey-bearing pore within the claw. *Seeds* naked.

II.
672 R. indicus. R.

Erect, annual; calyces spreading; flowers many, terminal, lower leaves petioled, three-parted, and ternate, with segments divided above, they are sessile, ternate and simple; stamens twenty; seeds smooth.

A native of Bengal, where it appears in shady places during the cold season. *Root* fibrous, annual. *Stem* erect, above very ramous, smooth, piped, about one and a half or two feet high. *Leaves* below petioled, three-parted and ternate, with leaflets divided above, sessile, ternate and simple, with leaflets linear-lanceolate; all are smooth on both sides. *Stipules* membranaceous. *Flowers* terminal, and from the divisions of the branchlets forming nearly an umbel, small and yellow. *Calyx* spreading, a little woolly outwardly. *Nectaries*, about twenty. *Seeds* sessile on a cylindric receptacle, oval, laterally compressed, with a pointed top.

CALYCANTHUS. Schreb. gen. n. 870.

GEN. CHAR. *Calyx* imbricated, squamous; corol many-petalled. *Germ*s several, one-celled, one-seeded; attachments inferior.

C. praeox. Willd. 2. 1120. Bot. Mag. 466.

Leaves opposite, from lanceolate to ovate, oblong; flowers axillary, solitary, sub-sessile; inner petals smaller.

Obai. Kämpf. amoen. 878. t. 899.

From China this sweet smelling, rigid shrub has been received into the Botanic garden at Calcutta, where it blossoms during the months of December, January and February, at which time it is nearly destitute of leaves, for they are deciduous in Bengal during the cold season.

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CLASS XIV.

DIDYNAMIA GYMNOSPERMIA.

AJUGA. Schreb. gen. N. 959.

Calyx five-toothed. *Upper lip* of the corol small, bidentate, and shorter than the stamina.

1. *A. fruticosa*. Roxb.

Shrubby, erect, ramous, downy. *Leaves* broad-lanceolate, serrate; the superior pair of anthers simple, the lower pair twin.

Nepeta malabarica. Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. 357.

Tam. Rettî pemeretti.

A native of the coast of Coromandel, where it is esteemed a medicine of considerable virtue by the inhabitants.

Stem erect, shrubby. *Bark* ash-coloured. *Branches* with four rounded angles, and furrowed sides, all the young tender parts covered with much, very soft, white down; height of the shrubs from four to six feet. *Leaves* opposite, short-petioled, drooping, cordate-lanceolate, or broad-lanceolate, serrate, and clothed like the young branches with much soft, white down, from one to six inches long, and about one-fourth of that in breadth. *Flowers* numerous, large, purple, sessile, alternate, on opposite, decussate, dichotomous, downy, ramous spikelets, which terminate the branches. *Bractes* filiform, and like every other part of the plant, downy. *Calyx* somewhat gibbous, mouth five-cleft, downy; corol, upper lip erect, entire, shorter than the stamina; the lower one three-lobed, with the middle lobe cordate, emarginate, of a lively purple colour, and much larger than the paler coloured, posterior, or

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lateral lobes. *Filaments* nearly equal, and adhering to each other. *Anthems* on the short, or exterior pair of filaments, twin, on the long or inner pair, single.

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2. *A. disticha*. Roxb.

Annual, ramous. *Leaves* cordate, serrate, downy. *Spikes* axillary, two-cleft, recurvate, secund. *Bractes* subulate. *Lower anthems* twin.

Ballota disticha. *Lin. sp. pl. ed. Willd.* iii. 108. and probably *Nepeta indica* of the same, iii. 57.

Beng. Gobura.

Tsjadaen. *Rheed. Mal.* x. t. 88.

This is one of our largest annuals; it grows in hedges, &c. where the soil is good and dry. Flowers during the wet and cold seasons.

Stems erect, four-sided, with a few pairs of opposite branches, downy, from three to six feet high. *Leaves* opposite, petioled, cordate, obtusely serrate, very soft, downy, three inches long, and two broad. *Flowers* seemingly verticillate, but are arranged alternately; *corolla* recurved; *spikes* sessile in the opposite axills; there is always a single flower stands between the pair of spikes. *Bractes* subulate, hairy, two to each flower. *Calyx* gibbous, five-toothed, (never ten-ribbed). *Corol*; *tube* length of the calyx; *upper lip* green, short, entire, projecting; *under lip* many times larger, recurved, about the middle it is enlarged with two wings, beyond which it expands into two large, deep purple, orbicular, crenulate, depending segments. *Stamina* the short pair twin. *Anthems*, the larger single.

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Obs. The family character does not well accord with that of *Ballota*, nor of *Nepeta*; I have therefore removed it to *Ajuga*.

3. *A. repens*. R.

Biennial, procumbent, hairy. *Leaves* from oblong to lanceolar, tapering down the petioles, grossly and unequally serrate; *spikes* terminal, cylindric. *Bractes* oblong, ventricose, five-flowered, or ten to the verticill.

A native of Chittagong. Flowers in December and January, and the seed ripens in February and March.

Is rather a robust species, spreading over a space of about two feet in diameter; the lower branches generally emit root from the joints, which rest on the ground.

TEUCRIUM. Schreb. gen. N. 960.

Calyx five-parted. *Corol* with the *upper lip* two-parted beyond the base, where the *stamina* are

T. stenophyllum. Roxb.

Root perennial, stoloniferous. *Stems* straight, four-sided. *Leaves* cordate, serrate, rugose. *Panicles* terminal.

A native of the eastern parts of Bengal. Flowering time the rainy season.

Root perennial, producing numerous runners, which spread wide, and propagate fast. *Stems* annual, erect, four-sided, villous, simple till near the top of the plant, where there are a few pairs of opposite branchlets; the whole plant about two feet high. *Leaves* opposite, petioled, drooping, cordate, serrate, a little wrinkled, soft, and a little villous. *Petioles* shorter than the leaves, channelled. *Panicles* terminal, which includes the whole of the top of the plant. *Bractes* opposite, elliptic, villous, one-flowered. *Flowers* numerous, small, of a lively pink.

ELSHOTZIA. Willd.

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Calyx tubular, five-toothed. *Corol* bilabiate; the *upper lip* three- (four- Willd.) parted the *under lip* undivided. *Stamina* distant.

E. villosa. R.

Shrubby, downy. *Leaves* ovate, lanceolate, serrate; *spikes* panicled, sub-scand.

Rajat the vernacular name in Sikkim, where it is indigenous, and is used in complaints of the bowels by the natives. Flowering time the rainy season.

MENTHA. Schreb. gen. N. 967.

Calyx five-toothed. *Corol* nearly equal, four-cleft. *Stamina* erect, distant.

1. *M. paniculata*. R.

Annual, erect; *branches* brachiate. *Leaves* long-petioled, triangularly cordate, grossly serrate. *Spikes* cylindric, panicled.

A native of the hills of Chittagong, where it blossoms during the cool season. The natives use the leaves in their curries on account of their grateful smell and taste.

2. *M. acicularia*, Willd. iii. 74.

Spikes terminal, cylindric, mixed with ciliate bractes. *Leaves* sub-sessile, oblong, serrate, hairy. *Stamina* longer than the corol.

Majma fortidia. *Rench. Aub.* vi. t. 16. f. 2. bad.

A native of the Moluccas, and rather a weak acid, ramous, four-sided, hairy plant.

3. *M. quadrifolia*. Roxb.

Perennial, erect, stem round. *Leaves* four-fold, nearly linear, serrate; *spikes* terminal, cylindric. *Filaments* hairy, and longer than the corol.

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Peking. Konda-jajam.

This seems an undescribed species, it is perennial, a native of the tops of hills, and the

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middle region of the Circar mountains, growing amongst the rocks. It flowers during the rainy season.

Stems many, erect, with a few branches, woody, round, from two to four feet high. *Leaves* four-fold, rarely three-fold, spreading, short-petioled, linear-lanceolate, serrate, rugose, downy, from two to three inches long, and about half an inch broad. *Spikes* terminal, solitary, cylindric, crowded with innumerable, small, rose-coloured flowers. *Corol*; tube twice the length of the calyx, segments reflexed. *Filaments* much longer than the corol, sub-equal, very hairy.

This plant is very fragrant, not less so than our garden mint in Europe; common garden soil is too moist and too rich for it, for there it has always soon perished with me.

4. *M. verticellata*. R.

Annual, erect. *Leaves* verticelled, sessile, linear-lanceolate, serrate. *Spikes* terminal, cylindric.

Beng. Panee-kula.

Found in wet places near Calcutta, appears and flowers during the rains.

Stems annual, erect. *Branches* a few near the top, and verticelled. *Leaves* verticelled, sessile, linear, serrate. *Spikes* solitary, terminal, cylindrical. *Filaments* woolly, twice the length of the corol.

The plant has a considerable share of aromatic smell, and taste.

5. *M. stellata*. Buch.

111. *Spikes* terminal, cylindric. *Leaves* filiform, minute, verticelled.

6. *M. fruticosa*. Roeb.

Shrubby. *Leaves* ovate-lanceolate, serrate, downy. *Panicles* brachiate, terminal. *Filaments* and *style* much longer than the corol, and variously bent.

A native of the Circar mountains.

Shrubby. *Leaves* from cordate to oval, serrate. *Spikes* terminal, securd, flowers fascicled. *Stamens* hairy, double the length of the corol.

Beng. Dul-leva.

Elsholtzia. *Banksian herbarium*.

This plant is common, and indigenous all over Bengal; flowering time the end of the cold season.

Stems many, shrubby, erect, ramous, round, smooth, coloured. *Leaves* opposite, petioled, oval and cordate, grossly serrate, when young downy, with the veins and nerves coloured, from four to six inches long. *Petioles* roundish, slightly channelled, much shorter than the leaves. *Spikelets* terminal, and from the exterior axills, secund, very numerous, the whole of each branch forming a long panicle. *Bractes* numerous, hairy, and ciliate, the exterior one of every other pair is generally abortive; in the axill of each of the other three fertile ones is a fascicle or two, of from four to twelve smaller falcate bractes, embracing like an involucre, about as many flowers. *Calyx* sub-cylindric. *Corol*; upper lip broad, three-parted, erect; under lip entire, ovate, pointed. *Filaments* double the length of the corol, hairy. *Style* the length of the stamina. *Stigma* two-cleft, segments tapering and expanding.

The plant possesses a strong, heavy, aromatic smell and bitterish taste.

7. *M. sativa*. Willd. iii. 79.

Flowers verticelled. *Leaves* elliptic, serrate. *Stamina* longer than the corol.

Beng. Pood-na, Puhm, &c.

111. Found common in gardens throughout India.

8. *M. perilloides*. Lian. sp. pl. ed. Willd. iii. 83.

Annual, hairy. *Leaves* cordate, grossly serrate. *Racemes* terminal, and axillary, sessile, four-sided. *Flowers* in opposite approximate pairs, sub-secund. *Bractes* as long as the flowers. *Stamens* shorter than the corol.

Perilla ocymoides. Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. iii. 83.

A native of Nepal, from thence Dr. Buchanan sent the seeds to this garden, where, in one year from the time the seed was sown the plant blossomed abundantly.

Stem erect, with four rounded angles, and excavated sides, hairy. *Branches* opposite, expanding, and, like the stem of the most luxuriant plants, about three feet high. *Leaves* opposite, long-petioled, broad, cordate, grossly serrate, hairy on both sides, from three to five inches long, and from two to four broad. *Petioles* hairy, channelled. *Racemes* axillary and terminal, sessile, four-sided, particularly before the flowers expand. *Bractes* lanceolate, acute, one-flowered. *Flowers* in opposite, decussate, approximate pairs, tending to point to one side only. *Calyx* hairy; divisions five, nearly equal. *Corol*, the upper segment emarginate; the under one much broader and longer, sub-reniform. *Stamens* rather shorter than the corol. *Anthers* of two distinct lobes.

GLECHOMA. Schreb. gen. N. 970.

Calyx five-cleft, each pair of anthers converging in form of a cross.

1. *erecta*. Buch.

Annual, erect. *Leaves* cordate. *Peduncles* axillary, bearing several flowers in a head.

A native of the skirts of the mountains of Nepal where it is called *Nasho* by the natives, and used internally as a remedy in Gonorrhoea. From thence the seeds were sent by Dr. Buchanan, under the above name, to the Botanic garden where the plants thrive well, blossom and ripen their seed all the year round.

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Root annual. *Stems* nearly erect, four-sided, villous, branchy near the base, from one to

two feet high. *Leaves* opposite, petioled, cordate, serrate, downy. *Peduncles* axillary, solitary, round, longer than the petioles, supporting a dichotomous head of many small purple flowers, at and near the apex they become more and more approximate, and the leaves smaller and smaller, and may then be called exterior bracts. *Bractes* numerous, lanceolate, ciliate. *Calyx* ventricose, ten-ribbed, five-toothed, villous. *Anthems* twin. *Stems* very small.

The plant possesses a pleasant smell, not unlike that of bala, and has a pungent bitterish taste.

LEONURUS, Schreb. gen. N. 977.

Anthems sprinkled with glossy dots.

1. *P. caracas*, Willd. iii. 116.

Annual, erect, four-sided. *Leaves* from bifurcated to simple. *Calyces* with divisions jagged. *Leaves* very bristly, upper lip of the corol vaulted.

Carduus foliis tenuis, &c. *M.H. fl.* 4. 80.

Its native place uncertain, though common in gardens all over India. It is a plant of short duration, not more than three or four months, but there is a constant succession of them all the year round.

PHILOMIS, Schreb. gen. N. 978.

Calyx angular, toothed; upper lip of the ringent corol vaulted, incumbent, villous.

1. *P. repens* Pers., Willd. iii. 126.

Annual, elongate. *Leaves* elongate, petioled, cordate, serrate, downy. *Calyx* eight-spinous-toothed, the upper and lower larger.

Hid. Hap. 180.

Is a native of India, old mud walls, &c. It is a very specious-looking plant; flowering in the cold season.

Stem annual, straight, four-sided, simple, from four to six feet high. *Leaves* opposite, spreading, petioled, cordate, serrate, petioled, downy, from four to eight inches long, and two or three broad. *Flowers* terminal, branched, and subterminal, lanceolate, depending. *Petals* channelled, winged with the downy lobes; *anthers* golden, two, three or four, towards the apex of the plant, about five inches apart. *Leaves* very many, subulate. *Flowers* numerous, of a deep rich orange colour. *Calyx* ten-toothed, eight-toothed, of which the six lateral ones are somewhat subvery sharp. *Corolla* very short, three-toothed, at all times of a dirty white colour. *Corolla* not at all fit for use, but I put to try it, that I knew of.

2. *P. zeylanica*, Willd. iii. 123.

Annual, elongate. *Leaves* linear-lanceolate, somewhat serrate. *Calyx* obliquely and slightly eight-toothed. *Flowers* axillary.

Herbariographia, Koenig. *Ind.* vi. t. 63 f. 1.

Tamil, *Rand.* *Hid.* x. 94.

Hid. and *Berg.* *Hid.* 180.

Telug. *Bera-hul-kusa.*

This species is the most common plant, very cool seems to suit it; but it delights most in rubbish.

Stem annual, when old, woody, four-sided, from one to two feet high; *branches* twining. *Leaves* opposite, lanceolate, somewhat serrate, from one to two inches long, and slightly serrate, a little downy, from two to three inches long, and one to two inches broad. *Verticels* two or three towards the apex, small, globose. *Leaves* very slender. *Calyx* least-toothed, curved, with eight; *anthers* golden, slightly upturned. *Flowers* white; upper lip short, projecting, lobely, vaulted; the lower lip large, three-parted; middle divisions broad, truncated. *Anthems* crowded, one over the other.

This plant has a pleasant faint aromatic smell, its flowers are used by the brahmins to decorate their houses. In the Banksian herbarium, two other specific names are attached to it, viz. *calica* and *malabarica*.

3. *P. caracas*, Willd. iii. 116.

Annual, erect, ramous. *Leaves* lanceolate, serrate, downy; *heads* generally terminal or with one globose verticel to the next pair of the leaves. *Calyx* obliquely ten-toothed.

Hid. and *Berg.* *Carduus foliis*.

Telug. *Manuhy* tani, or tani-kara.

This species is annual, it grows common on dry cultivated lands. Flowers during the wet season.

Stem annual, erect, ramous, four-angled, four-grooved, downy, from one to two feet high. *Leaves* opposite, short petioled, broad lanceolate, serrate, downy, about two inches long and three quarters of an inch broad. *Verticels* one or two, many flowered. *Leaves* very numerous, subulate, ciliate. *Calyx* obliquely ten-toothed.

The plant possesses a considerable degree of a peculiar fragrance; its leaves are used as a potherb by the natives.

4. *P. caracas*, Willd. iii. 116.

Annual, erect, ramous. *Leaves* ovate-lanceolate, acute, serrate, downy. *Heads* terminal. *Leaves* lanceolate, ciliate. *Calyx* with the mouth even, and cut into ten equal divisions.

Hid. and *Berg.* *Bera-hul-kusa.*

Telug. *Gurusa-tumi.*

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Like the former (*P. esculenta*.) but in other respects they are dissimilar. *Leaves* opposite, short-petioled, oblong, pointed, serrate, soft, downy, about two inches long, and less than one broad. *Verticels* generally solitary, terminal, globular, many-flowered. *Flowers* numerous, white. *Involucres* numerous, imbricate, lanceolate, incurved, ciliate. *Calyx* erect, gibbous, ten-striated; *mouth* horizontal, ten-toothed. *Corol* upper lip erect, vaulted, very hairy; *under lip* as in the rest. *Anthers* oval (not two-lobed.)

It differs from *P. zeylanica*, and *esculenta*, in the form of the involucres, calyx, and anthers, as well as in the general habit of the plants. No use is made of this species.

5. *P. calycina*, Roxb.

Diffuse, villous. *Leaves* long-ovate, grossly and bluntly serrate, smooth. *Peduncles* few-flowered. *Calyx* segments five, crenate, as long as their tube.

A native of the northern parts of Hindoostan.

6. *P. verticillata*, Willd. iii. 124.

Annual, erect, four-sided, villous. *Leaves* ovate, bluntly serrate, smooth; *verticels* several, globular, many-flowered. *Involucres* pedicelled, linear-lanceolate, ciliate, mucronate. *Calyx* obliquely ten-mucronate-toothed.

A native of Coromandel, and also found wild in Hindoostan by Col. Hardwicke.

7. *P. moluccana*, Roxb.

Annual, erect, ramous, villous. *Leaves* petioled, from oval to rhomboidal, crenate. *Flowers* in axillary fascicles. *Involucre* minute. *Calyx* even, ten-ribbed, ten-toothed, alternately smaller.

A native of the Moluccas.

8. *P. montana*, Kōn. Mss.

Perennial, ramous, downy. *Leaves* short-petioled, ovate-cordate, serrate. *Verticels* few-flowered, mouth of the calyx even, and cut into ten equally sharp-toothed segments.

Compare with *P. chinensis*, Willd. iii. 125.

Is a native of hills, and dry barren spots, &c.

Stem short, perennial; *branches* ascending, four-sided, downy, from one to two feet high.

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Leaves opposite, short-petioled, ovate-cordate, crenulate, downy, about an inch long, and three quarters of an inch broad. *Verticels* numerous, from six to twelve-flowered. *Involucres* few, linear, erect, many times shorter than the calyx. *Flowers* white. *Calyx* straight, widening, ten-striated, ten-toothed. *Corol*; *upper lip* erect, vaulted, hairy; *under lip* horizontal, broad, three-lobed; middle lobe slightly four-parted.

9. *P. biflora*, Willd. iii. 121.

Creeping, four-sided. *Leaves* petioled, ovate-oblong, serrate, smooth. *Flowers* in axillary pairs; *calyx* toothed, alternately smaller.

Lencas foliis rotundis, serratis, flore albo, Burm. Zeyl. 140. t. 63. f. 1. agrees pretty well with this plant.

It is common about Calcutta; and in flower most part of the year.

Stems or *branches* perennial, numerous, creeping; when young four-sided, almost smooth.

Leaves opposite, petioled, erect, ovate-oblong, posterior sides entire, interior grossly ovate, smooth. *Flowers* generally solitary, though sometimes in pairs, axillary, peduncled, white. *Involucres* few, very small, subulate. *Calyx* funnel-shaped, ten-striated, ten-toothed, teeth alternately smaller. *Corol*, of two lips nearly equal in length; the *upper* one erect, vaulted, and very hairy; the *under* one very broad, and three-parted.

10. *P. pilosa*, Roxb.

Perennial, erect, hairy. *Leaves* cordate, serrate, soft and hairy. *Flowers* axillary, sub-solitary, sessile, naked. *Calyx* with an even, ten-toothed mouth.

A native of Bengal, where it flowers during the rains.

111.
13

Root perennial. *Stem* and *branches* erect, four-sided, soft and hairy. *Leaves* opposite, short-petioled, oblong cordate, serrate, hairy and very soft, about two inches long, by one or one and a half broad. *Flowers* axillary, generally solitary, naked; sub-sessile, white. *Calyx* ten-striated; *mouth* even, hairy; *upper lip* vaulted, and very hairy; the *under* one of three, broad, villous segments.

CLINOPODIUM. Schreb. gen. N. 980.

Involucre many-leaved under the verticel. *Calyx* bilabiate. *Corol*, with *upper lip* plain, obovate, and straight.

C. repens, R.

Root annual. *Stems* and *branches* four-sided, creeping, clothed with recurved hairs. *Leaves* short-petioled, ovate, crenate-serrate. *Verticels* numerous. *Bractes* subulate, very hairy.

A native of Nepal, from whence Dr. Buchanan sent the seeds to the Botanic garden at Calcutta in November 1802, where the plants blossom during the rains.

Root generally annual, fibrous. *Stems* and *branches*, while the plants are young, nearly erect, but with the branches soon becoming procumbent, and lastly creeping; all are four-sided, and clothed with many, white, recurved hairs. *Leaves* opposite, from one to two inches asunder, short-petioled, ovate, cordate, with the interior margins crenate, serrate, hairy, and wrinkled, about one inch long, and three quarters of an inch broad. *Verticels* numerous, from ten to fifteen-flowered. *Flowers* small, rose-coloured. *Involucres* subulate, and ciliate with numerous, long distinct hairs. *Calyx* striated, hairy.

OCYUM. Schreb. gen. N. 926.

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Calyx with the upper lip circular, lower one four-parted. *Corol* resupinate, with the superior lip four-cleft; the other undivided. *Exterior filaments* (in some of the species) crested near the base.

1. *O. villosum*. R.

Shrubby. *Branches* round, villous. *Leaves* ovate, oblong, obtuse, serrate, downy. *Bractes* petioled, reniform, cordate, acuminate.

Ujka, its Sanscrit name. See *Asiat. Res.* iv. 288. 9.

Hind. and *Beng.* Toolasi, or Toolsi.

Solahi-tirtava. *Rheed. Mal.* x. t. 87.

This charming species is common in gardens and about the temples of the Hindoos over every part of India: it is in blossom most part of the year.

Stem erect, short, woody, round. *Bark* with a thin, light-brown, scaly epidermis. *Branches* numerous, the tender shoots clothed with much soft white hair. General height of the whole plant from two to three feet. *Leaves* opposite, petioled, ovate, oblong, crenate serrate, obtuse, downy, from one to two inches long. *Petioles* half the length of leaves, downy. *Racemes* terminal, solitary or triple. *Flowers* triple, and opposite, appearing verticelled, of a pale, greenish pink. *Bractes* opposite, petioled, reniform, cordate, acute.

2. *O. sanctum*. Willd. iii. 162.

Somewhat shrubby. *Branches* round, hairy. *Leaves* oval, serrate, downy. *Bractes* petioled, broad-cordate. *Filaments* crested.

Nalla-tirtava. *Rheed. Mal.* x. t. 85.

Purnasa the Sanscrit name. See *Asiat. Res.* ix. p. 188.

Beng. and *Hind.* Kala, or Krishna Toolasi or Toolsi.

Teling. Krishna toolasi.

Is always found cultivated in the gardens belonging to the Hindoo temples, in flower all the year round.

Stem short, woody, perennial. *Branches* numerous, opposite, round, dark purple, hairy. *Leaves* opposite, petioled, oval, serrate, downy, dark-coloured, about an inch and a half long, and one inch broad. *Racemes* terminal, erect, dark purple, hairy, four-sided. *Bractes* opposite, petioled, cordate, reflexed, three-flowered, (i. e. verticels six-flowered.)

This is a very grateful smelling plant, the brahmins held it sacred to their gods Krishna and Vishnu.

3. *O. album*. Willd. iii. 160.

Annual, erect, bushy. *Leaves* short-petioled, ovate, cordate, remotely serrulate. *Racemes* terminal, sessile. *Bractes* petioled, ovate-cordate, three-flowered. *Upper lip* of the calyx round-reniform. *Filaments* crested, as long as the subampanulate corol.

4. *O. lullabum*. Lamarck. *Encycl.* i. 384.

Found in gardens only, and as the natives have no vernacular name for it, I conclude it is not a native of the continent of India. The scent is very powerful, more so, I think than any other species I have met with.

5. *O. long-downum*. Willd. iii. p. 158.

Biennial, erect, ramous, smooth, four-sided, four grooved. *Leaves* broad-lanceolate, scarcely serrulate. *Panicles* terminal. *Bractes* broad-lanceolate. *Filaments* rather longer than the corol, and crested.

To Dr. Roemer of Madras I am obliged for the seed of this species, which has been the means of introducing it into Bengal, where it was not known before. It is in flower, chiefly during the rainy and cool seasons, though more or less the whole year. Seed in perfection throughout the dry season. *Stem* erect, *branches* many, opposite, spreading, four-sided; sides deeply grooved, the whole plant about three feet high. *Leaves* petioled, opposite, broad-lanceolate, on the interior margins of the largest are two or three remote serratures, sharp-pointed. *Panicles*, a terminal, ovate, dense one to each branch, ramifications three of decussate. *Flowers* large, pale pink, forming a pretty contrast with the ferruginous calyxes and bractes. *Bractes* opposite, lanceolate, ciliate, three-flowered, of a deep ferruginous colour. *Calyx*; *upper lip* orbicular, and ciliate, and its upper surface of the same colour as the bractes; *under lip* four-cleft. *Corol*; *upper lip* broad, four-parted; the *under* one of the same length, linear-oblong, with a rounded crenate apex. *Filaments*, the superior short pair amply crested.

This is one of the most fragrant, and prettiest species of *Ocyrum* we have in India.

6. *O. coryphyllatum*. Roxb.

Shrubby; *branches* polished. *Leaves* broad-lanceolar, serrulate, smooth. *Bractes* petioled, lanceolate.

Hind. and *Beng.* Goolal-toolasi.

Is found about the temples, and in the gardens of the Hindoos. Is in blossom most part of the year, but chiefly during the latter part of the rains, and the cool season.

Stem erect, somewhat woody. *Branches* opposite, nearly round, and polished; height of the whole plant, from two to six feet. *Leaves* opposite, petioled, broad-lanceolar, pointed, slightly serrate, smooth on both sides, about three inches long, of which the petiole occupies about one-fourth part. *Racemes* terminal, erect, rachis furrowed, villous. *Bractes* petioled, lanceolate, somewhat ciliate, coloured. *Flowers* with pretty long peduncles, pretty large, and white. *Calyx*, *upper lip* nearly round, and ciliate. *Corol* limby on the outside; *upper lip* erect, four-parted; *under lip* oblong, and much longer than the upper. *Filaments* rather longer than calyx, larger pair jointed, and crested near the base.

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7. *O. pilosum* Roxb.

Shrubby; *branches* four-sided, and furrowed. *Leaves* ovate-oblong, serrate. *Bractes* petioled, sub-orbicular, hairy; *upper lip* of the calyx orbicular and hairy, with corol twice its length.

Beng. Babooi-toolai.

A native of India.

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Stem erect. *Branches* opposite, expanding, with four furrows on the sides; young parts hairy. *Leaves* opposite, petioled, ovate, and ovate-oblong, serrate, both sides smooth, with the margins slightly ciliate, about two inches long, including the petiole. *Leaflets* terminal, erect, rigid, hairy, with the six-flowered verticels approximate. *Bractes* petioled, sub-orbicular, with a sharp point. *Flower* very short-petioled, pretty large, and single. *Calyx* hairy, *upper lip* orbicular. *Corol*; *upper lip* four-parted, and yellow inside; *lower lip* oblong, emarginate, with the margins waved. *Filaments* the large pair, with a large hairy process near the base.

The seeds steeped in water swell into a pleasant jelly, which is used medicinally by the natives.

8. *O. gratissimum*. Willd. iii. 110.

Shrubby; *branches* four-sided, smooth. *Leaves* oblong-ventricose, serrate, smooth. *Bractes* short-petioled, coriaceous-lanceolate.

Hind. Ram-tulsi.

The whole plant, I think diffuses a stronger degree of fragrance, than any other of the genus. It is only found in garden, and about the temples of the natives.

Stem erect, woody, perennial. *Bark* as above. *Bractes* opposite, erect, four-sided, when young smooth, glossy and green; while height of the plant is rather short. *Leaves* opposite, long-petioled, drooping, oblong, ventricose, and very serrate, in the lower part of the sides, often six inches long, including the petiole, which is somewhat broader towards the base. *Branches* terminal, pretty long, rigidly erect, with the verticels of six flowers pretty close. *Bractes* short-petioled, reflexed, cordate-lanceolate. *Calyx*; *upper lip* marked with three nerves. *Corol* short, scarcely larger than the calyx, of a pale yellow underneath, oblong, emarginate, and hairy. *Filaments* longer than the corol, with a large tuft of dark yellow hairs on the joints of the large pair near the base.

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9. *O. Basilicum*. Willd. iii. 161.

Annual, the whole plant somewhat ferruginous. *Leaves* ovate-oblong, grossly and acutely serrate, smooth. *Bractes* lanceolate, villous. *Upper lip* of the calyx broad-cordate. *Stamens* and style longer than the corol. *Filaments* angy erect.

A native of Persia, from thence sent to the Botanical Garden at Calcutta, under the Persian names, *Deban shah*, and *Daba Moosai*. It is very nearly allied to one from *Goodrichi*, and to the *Thysiflorum*. In Bengal it flowers during the rains and the cool season.

10. *O. polytachyon*. Willd. i. 335.

Annual. *Stem* and *branches* four-sided, with sharp angles. *Leaves* sub-cordate, serrate. *Spikes* terminal. *Bractes* petioled, round-cordate. *Stamens* the length of the corol, not erect. *Filaments* wanting.

Teling. Neeru. i. e. water talasi.

Is a native of ditches, and wet places. It flowers during the rainy season.

Stem annual, erect, from three to four feet high, four-sided, with a very sharp angle, which are armed with small, sharp, scabrous excrescences. *Bractes* linear, erect, like the stem. *Leaves* opposite, spreading, petioled, cordate, pointed, serrate; about two inches long, and one and a half broad. *Petioles* four-sided. *Branches* terminal, and axillary, erect; *verticels* approximate. *Bractes* petioled, cordate, pointed, three-lobed. *Corol* twice the length of the calyx, all the divisions of the border are of the same length; and the corolla is wanting the characteristic processes of hairs. Cattle eat it. It possesses little or no fragrance.

11. *O. tuberosum*. Roxb.

Herbaceous, four-sided, smooth. *Leaves* sessile, oblong, grossly serrate, smooth. *Bractes* oval. *Filaments* crestless.

III.
19

Is a native of valleys among the Orissa mountains; the whole plant is about a foot high.

Root perennial, the fibres and in process long tubers. *Stems* several, short, annual, four-sided, smooth. *Leaves* opposite, short-petioled, oblong, very grossly serrate, running down the petioles near the base; smooth, six inches long, and about two broad. *Branches* terminal, sessile; *verticels* reniform. *Bractes* oval, three-lobed. *Flowers* rose-coloured, large. *Filaments* wanting the characteristic processes of hairs.

12. *O. cristatum*. B. H. and K. n. M. s.

Annual, four-sided. *Leaves* oval, emarginate, serrate, dotted. *Bractes* linear, inserted in glandular receptacles. *Stamens* twice the length of the corol, erect.

A native of dry, barren soils; such as old dry wall, &c. Flowering time the wet season; it is entirely destitute of smell.

Stem erect, simple or branched, short, four-sided, slightly hairy, branching, from twelve to eighteen inches high, angled, and slightly ribbed. *Branches* opposite, like the stem. *Leaves* opposite, petioled, oval, emarginate, serrate, four-sided, covered with numerous glandular points. *Branches* terminal, verticellate. *Flowers* three-lobed, less than an inch asunder. *Bractes* opposite, linear, longer than the flowers, and inserted a little within, each having a large, round, permanent receptacle, into which it was or is inserted. This is an excellent specific mark. *Flowers* of a pale rose colour, projecting horizontally. *Stamens* equal, more than twice the length of the corol, projecting apices erect; processes large and hairy. *Anthers* incumbent, oval.

Yucca. The long, linear leaves, with their concave, glandular receptacles, and the long stamens, are excellent characters.

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13. *O. ...* K. ...

Br. tripartite, four-seeded. *Leaves* cordate, crenate-serrate, rugose. *Bracts* cordate, sessile. *Stamens* the length of the corolla, caudate.

III.
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A small, bristly perennial herb, from one to two feet high: grows about old walls, and under the shade of trees, &c. where the soil is dry. Flowering time in the wet and cold seasons.

Stems very tall, erect, a little woody. *Bracts* opposite, four-sided, pretty smooth; scales removed: long petiole. *Leaves* opposite, a little rugose, crenate-serrate, from one to two inches long. *Flowers* terminal, verticillate. *Corolla* six-flowered. *Bracts* broad, cordate, long. *Stamens* very minute, scarcely appearing without the calyx. *Stamens* ...

This species is void of fragrance.

ILLUSTRATIONS. See plate N. 387.

Colony with upper divisions large. *Corolla* base, and ... 2' long, or purred at the base. *Flowers* ...

1. *P. ...* R. ...

Annual, erect, ... *Leaves* ... *Flowers* ... *Stamens* ... *Corolla* ...

A native of ... Mr. Hayne to the Botanic garden at Calcutta, where the plants thrive luxuriantly, and blossom about the close of the rainy season.

Bract ... *Leaves* ... *Stamens* ... *Corolla* ... *Bracts* ...

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The small ... but with a degree of heaviness, that renders it rather more ...

2. *P. ...* R. ...

Perennial, the ... *Leaves* ... *Flowers* ... *Stamens* ...

Colony ...

Major ...

Colony ...

Introduced ... 1798. It is ...

Stems ... *Leaves* ... *Bracts* ... *Stamens* ... *Corolla* ... *Bracts* ...

3. *P. ...* R. ...

Annual, fleshy, ... *Leaves* ... *Flowers* ... *Stamens* ...

III.
22

A native of dry barren land about Bangalore. From thence the seeds were sent by Mr. Hayne to the Botanic garden at Calcutta, where the plants grow luxuriantly, and blossom during the cool season.

Bract ... *Leaves* ... *Bracts* ... *Stamens* ... *Corolla* ... *Bracts* ...

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four-parted, the *under* one ovate, concave, entire. *Filaments* as long as the lower lip of the corol, all the four firmly united for more than half their length, forming a tube, as in the diadelphous plants, for the style; a scale embraces the two lower seeds of the pistil.

The whole plant possesses a strong, though not disagreeable smell.

4. *P. aromaticus*, Roxb.

Perennial, villous. *Leaves* short-petioled, round-cordate, crenate, fleshy, downy, rugose, crenulate. *Spikes* solitary, verticelled. *Bractes* caducous.

III. *Hind. and Beng. Pathur-choor.*

23

This most agreeably fragrant plant, is common in almost every garden in India, but very rarely found in flower; this viz. the beginning of June, is only the second time I have found it in that state in the Company's Botanic garden at Calcutta.

Stems creeping, round, succulent, perennial. *Branches* erect, round, very succulent, fragile, hairy, from one to two feet high. *Leaves* opposite, short-petioled, fleshy, fragile, broad-cordate, crenulate, a little hairy, rugose, particularly the under side; generally about two inches each way. *Spikes* terminal, erect, long, verticelled, before the flowers expand imbricated with four rows of caducous bractes. *Flowers* numerous, blue. *Perianth* hairy; *upper lip* broad, as in *Ocimum*; the *under lip* long, projecting, concave. *Filaments* conjoined, as in the diadelphous flowers, longer than the under lip, ascending, towards the apex distinct, the upper shortest.

The leaves, and indeed all parts of the plant, are delightfully fragrant, they are frequently eaten with bread and butter, also bruised and put into country beer, cool tankards, &c. being an excellent substitute for Borage.

5. *P. strobiliferus*, Roxb.

Annual, erect, four sided. *Leaves* long-petioled, cordate, serrate, hairy. *Spikes* panicled, terminal, compact, strobiliform. *Lower lip* of the calyx short, and truncated. *Nectary*, scarcely any.

Katu-Kurka. *Rheed. Mal. x. t. 90.*

Lavendula carnosus. *Willd. iii. 62.*

It is annual, a native of the most shady cliffs of the rocks, among the Circar mountains. It flowers during the wet and cold seasons.

III. *Stem* annual, erect, with few or no branches, four-sided, hairy, two feet high. *Leaves*

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opposite, spreading, petioled, broad-cordate, obtusely serrate, fleshy, rugose, hairy; about two or three inches long and two broad; there are generally tufts of small leaves in the axills of the larger. *Spikes* terminal, often panicled, peduncled, imbricated until the flowering time, with four rows of bractes. *Bractes* oval, considerably longer than the unexpanded flowers, ciliate, spotted on the outside with small reddish dots. *Flowers* pretty large, beautiful, of a bluish purple. *Calyx* two-lipped; *upper lip* ovate, shutting down over the seeds like a lid, as soon as the flower drops; the *under lip* is short and truncate. *Corol*; tube compressed; the *upper* one short, erect, slightly three-toothed, the *under lip* is long and concave, in it the stamens rest. *Nectary* a scale, or lid, covering the lower half of the germ, issuing from the under side.

SCUTELLARIA. Schreb. gen. N. 989.

Calyx with the mouth sub-entire, after inflorescence closed with a lid.

1. *S. indica*. *Willd. iii. 175.*

Annual. *Leaves* petioled, round-cordate, crenate. *Racemes* terminal, before the flowers expand imbricated with opposite, one-flowered, lanceolate, bractes of the length of the peduncles only.

Exclude *Serratula amara*. *Rumph. Amb. xv. t. 170. f. 1.* which I consider a *Gratiola*.

A native of the Moluccas, in the Botanic garden at Calcutta; it flowers during the cold season.

2. *S. peregrina*. *Willd. iii. 174.*

Herbaceous. *Stem* and *branches* four-sided. *Leaves* cordate, serrate, smooth. *Racemes* terminal, long, scemul. *Bractes* petioled, ovate, entire, as long or longer than the calyx.

A native of Nepal. In the Botanic garden at Calcutta, it blossoms during the cold and hot seasons.

III.

25

COLEBROOKIA. Smith.

Aggregate. *Common perianth* imbricated; *proper* beneath, five-cleft. *Corolllets* one-petalled, irregular. *Germ* superior, four-lobed; lobes one-seeded; *attachment* inferior. *Seeds* four, naked. *Receptacle* naked.

1. *C. ternifolia*.

Shrubby, erect. *Leaves* three-fold, lanceolate, serrulate.

A native of Mysore, from thence the seeds were sent by Dr. Buchannan to the Botanic garden at Calcutta, where the shrubs blossom in February and March.

Trunk (in seven years old plants) short, thick, and woody. *Bark* light-brown, and pretty smooth. *Branches* three-fold, ascending; *young shoots* downy; height of the whole plant from five to eight feet. *Leaves* three-lobed, petioled, drooping, lanceolate, serrate, soft, with much very fine down, from four to six inches long, and from one to two broad. *Petioles* round, very downy, about an inch long. *Panicles* terminal, erect, composed of three-fold, cylindricaments, closely covered with numerous fascicles, of most minute, aggregate, white flowers, on a naked, flat, common receptacle, surrounded by a from ten to twenty-leaved common calyx,

or inclure. *Calyx* deeply five-parted; *divisions* subulate, nearly as long as the corol, clothed with much long, soft, fine, white wool. These divisions lengthen much, and become more woolly by the time the corols are ripe, giving to the anthers, or ramifications of the panicle, a much larger and more woolly appearance than when in blossom. *Corol* monopetalous. *Tube* short. *Border* four-parted; *upper divisions* emarginate; *under* three-parted, with the middle segments longer, and broader. *Filaments* short. *Antheas* small, hid in the tube of the corol. *Germ* four-lobed, hairy. *Style* twice the length of the corol, half two-cleft, and the rest seems composed of two portions, as in *Perila*. *Stigmas* two, acute. *Pericarp* none. *Seeds* four, III. 26
obovate, hairy, adhering to each other, and to the edyx, the long, woolly segments of which readily carry them with the wind to a great distance.

2. *C. p. p. p. p. p.*

Leaves opposite, broad-linear, crenate.

A native of Nepal, from thence Dr. Buchanan sent the seeds to this garden, where the plants thrive well, and blossom in February.

Trunk short, soon dividing into many nearly erect branches, covered with ash-coloured bark, while young four-angled, with round angles and very downy. *Leaves* opposite, decussate, short-petioled, broad-linear, crenate, very soft and downy, and considerably wrinkled. *Stipules* none. *Panicles* terminal, with the *primary* branches opposite, supporting many cylindrical, numerous spikes of nearly the same length. *Calyx*: *common perianth* many- (from four to twelve) flowered, more (from eight to ten) leaved, imbricated, permanent. *Proper perianth* five-cleft; *filaments* filiform, hairy, the length of the tube of florets, their apices coloured, and the hairy. *Corol*, *upper* clefts pushed *proper* one-petalled. *Throat* gibbous, border four-parted, the middle lobe of the *lower* division large, and nearly round, the upper broader and emarginate, imbricated, remote. *Filaments* scarcely any. *Antheas* minute, hid in the mouth of the corol. *Germ* four-lobed. *Style* twice the length of the corol. *Stigmas* two cleft, acute. *Pericarp* none. *Seeds* four, lodged in the bottom of the enlarged hairy, proper perianth. *Receptacle* naked, flat.

PRASIUM *Schlecht. gen. N. 992.*

GEN. CHAR. *Berries* four, one-celled. *Filaments* erect, without perisperm.

P. papilion R.

Perennial, scandent. *Leaves* opposite, petioled, ovate, serrate. *Flowers* sessile, subverticillated.

Habitat: the vernacular name is Silhet, where it is indigenous in the forests, flowering about the beginning of the rains. The root rises in September.

It is a plant of very slow growth, and in the Botanic garden at Calcutta, between three and four years have only given us a few inches in height. Though in Silhet, they are long, weak, scrambling, or climbing, with several thin, woody stems.

Flowers crowded in the axils, large, drooping, yellow and villous. *Calyx* five-parted; *divisions* nearly equal, emarginate; and the longer division to four-fifths, it splits into two; one two-lobed, the other three-parted; *upper lip* of the corol shorter and scarcely emarginate; *under* broad, three-lobed, the middle one much longer. *Antheas* two-lobed, lateral. *Germ* four-lobed; *ovules* one-seeded; *attache* broad at the ovary. *Style* about as long as the stamina and corol. *Stigmas* four. *Berries* four, when ripe of a maturity, which is common, bright red, of the size of a small pea, convex on the outside, angular on the inner, pulp abundant, scarlet coloured. *Seeds* single, conform to the berry, covered with a sing' thin white integument. *Embryo* erect, without perisperm. *Calyx* four-lobed, the *lower* one large, with a concavity in the exterior, lower half, for the reception of the small, oval, lenticular one.

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

OROBANCHE. *Schlecht. gen. N. 1045.*

Calyx from bifid to four or five cleft. *Corol* irregular. *Stigma* two-lobed. *Cypselus* one-celled, two-valved, many-seeded.

1. *O. rubra B. & H.*

Ramous, hairy. *Bractes* tern. *Calyx* sub unilateral, five-cleft. *Upper lip* of the corol two-lobed; the *middle* one three-parted; *anthers* woolly, two-lobed; *lobes* ecdematous.

Found by Dr. Buchanan in blossom in January in tobacco fields near Calcutta, adhering to the roots of the plants.

Root fibrous, some parts thereof adhering to the roots of *Nectandra Tobacum*. *Stems* erect, with a scale at the ramifications only; from six to twelve inches high, round, hairy, scabrous, coloured, thickness varying from that of a goose-quill, to that of the finger; the lower half branched, the upper half leafless. *Twigs* numerous, round the upper half of the branches, forming dense, subclay-like spikes; they are pretty large and blue. *Bractes* three-lobed, one-flowered, hairy. *Calyx* one-leaved, five-cleft, hairy, open to near the base on the inside where the flower presses on the branch; *divisions* subulate, half the length of the corol. *Corol* tubular, villous, the *upper lip* two-lobed, the *under* five-lobed. *Filaments* smooth, except just at the base. *Antheas* two-lobed, the pairs united by woolly fibres, the lobes curling in a sharp hornlet. *Germ* ovate. *Style* rather longer than the filaments. *Stigma* of two, larger, fleshy lobes, with a perforation between them. *Cypselus* ovate oblong, two-valved, one-celled. *Seeds* very numerous, adhering to the longitudinal ridges on the inside of the capsule.

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2. *O. acaulis*, Roeb.

Stemless. *Flowers* crowded into irregular heads, immediately on the roots. *Corol* five-parted, laciniate; *anthers* single, each of the inner pair augmented with a large recurved oval-gland. *Stigma* peltate.

Found growing on the root of the China sugar-cane, in the Botanic garden at Calcutta, and in full blossom in September.

Root, I suspect annual; of many thick, firm fibres, adhering to the root of the China sugar-cane. *Stem* none. *Flowers* numerous, short peduncled, collected into a large, dense, fascicle, even with the surface of the earth, very large; colour, a beautiful lively purple. *Peduncles* short, round, smooth, one-flowered; *bracts* a triangular, fleshy one, embracing the base of one or more peduncles, uniting them into a crown close to the root. *Calyx* one-leaved, length of the tube of the corol, fleshy, simple, opening on one side, or dividing into two unequal portions, on the outside tinged with red, on the inside white. *Corol* with the tube obliquely clavate-campanulate, smooth in every part; inside yellow; *filament* contracted and triangular; *border* five-parted, the capsule I have not seen yet, the divisions are nearly equal and about as long as the tube, margins lacinate. *Filaments* smooth. *Anthers* larger, oblong, white, gland is attached to the base of the inner pair which appears like a second anther. *Germ* ovate. *Style* rather longer than the stamens, curved, smooth. *Stigma* peltate, very large, somewhat three-lobed, glandular, slightly villous. *Capsule* ovate, one-celled, two-valved, with two pair of ramous receptacles, to which the numerous, very minute seeds adhere.

3. *O. pedunculata*, Roeb.

Smooth. *Stem* simple. *Flowers* long-pediced. *Calyx* spathiform. *Corol* five-parted, *filaments* naked. *Anthers* adhering by pairs, one of the pairs with a long fleshy appendage. *Stigma* cordate, peltate.

A native of Bengal; it appears during the rains, growing upon the roots of *Andropogon muricatus*.

Stem short; it may be called the common peduncle of a raceme, which rises only an inch or two above the surface of the earth, clothed with a few thin fleshy scales or leaves. *Peduncles* as long as the stem, round, smooth, erect, one-flowered. *Bracts* no other than the solitary triangular, one-flowered scales, or leaves of the stem. *Flowers* very large. *Tube* yellowish. *Border* deep, lovely violet. *Calyx* one-leaved, spatuliform, opening by a single longitudinal slit on the interior side, fleshy, smooth on both sides, when young tinged with red, afterwards of a pale yellowish white, replete with a clear clammy, liquor. *Corol* with an inflated, curved, yellow tube, as long as the calyx. *Border* five-parted; *divisions* nearly equal, and of a round reniform shape, with the margins finely dentate; the upper two less deeply separated, of such a charming deep violet that no artist can possibly do justice to the brilliancy of this flower. *Stamens* laid within the tube. *Filaments* nearly equal, smooth, the interior pair recurved over the posterior. *Anthers*, all the four firmly connected, the interior pair supported by the posterior pair of filaments; enlarged by a long horizontal fleshy appendage, into which the filaments are inserted. *Germ* ovate. *Style* shorter than the tube of the corol. *Stigma* broad-cordate, peltate. *Capsule* ovate, one-celled, two-valved. *Seeds* very numerous, very minute. *Receptacles* two pair, adjoined to the opposite sides of the capsule, ramous.

AEGONELLA, Roeb.

Calyx; *spathe* one-leaved. *Corol* campanulate. *Capsule* one-celled, with various convolute receptacles; *seeds* numerous.

A. indica, Willd. Fl. 347. *B. Corom* pl. 1. No. 91.

Tsien Cinnula. Rhed. Mal. xi. t. 47.

Orobancha Aegonella, sp. p. 888.

A small, umbel-like, naked, annual plant, a native of the hilly parts of the Circars.

Root a number of fleshy fibres, smooth, perfectly naked, intricately interwoven. *Scales* several, straight, round, except immediately at their base, where each is involved in a small sheath, about a foot long, one-flowered. *Leaves* none. *Flowers* large; of an elegant purple colour. *Calyx*; *spathe* oblong, pointed, opening length ways on one side. *Corol* one petalled, with the bottom of the tube erect, nitid, three-lobed above, bent on through the spathe, horizontally gibbous; *border* five-parted; divisions equal, rounded. *Filaments* four. *Anthers* twin, united by pairs. *Germ* ovate. *Style* bent to correspond with the curve of the corol, and the length thereof. *Stigma* hearted. *Capsule* ovate, pointed, of the size of a filbert. Although I have examined it in all stages, yet I have never been able to fix upon any determined internal structure; there are a number of convoluted lamina throughout, between these are lodged innumerable, most minute seeds, like those of the *Orchidaceæ*.

BUCHNERIA, Schreb. gen. N. 1035.

Calyx five-cleft. *Tube* of the corol long; *border* from four to five-cleft, unequal. *Capsule* two-celled, two-valved; *seeds* numerous.

1. *B. asiatica*, Willd. 337.

Erect, annual, four-sided. *Leaves* sessile, opposite, and alternate, linear, scabrous, entire. *Segments* of the lower lip of the corol oval, and rather acute.

Kalu polapen. Rhed. Mal. ix. t. 66.

A small erect annual, a native of pasture ground, or such as has been lately in culture, appearing and flowering during the wet season.

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character agree so well with that of *Thaabergia*, that he hesitated not to declare it a species of that genus.

The whole plant possesses a peculiar sort of agreeable fragrance, which with the beauty of its flowers, entitles it to a conspicuous place in the flower gardens.

2. *T. grandiflora*. Rorb.

Perennial, twining. *Leaves* cordate, angled. *Corol* campanulate, no inner calyx. *Anthers* bearded and clavate.

Hind. and *Beng.* Meel-luta.

Found amongst bushes and wild uncultivated places near Calcutta. Flowering time, the rainy season.

111.
35

Root perennial, somewhat tuberos. *Stem* woody, twining up high trees, &c.; *young shoots* a little hairy, and slightly four-winged. *Leaves* opposite, petioled, spreading, cordate, often angle-lobed, pointed, from five to seven-nerved, a little scabrous from small stiff white hairs on both sides; *floral leaves* of the racemes small, otherwise like the rest. *Petioles* erect, nearly as long as the leaves, swelled near the base, channelled, scabrous. *Stipules* none. *Peduncles* axillary, solitary, or paired; or in brachiate pairs, *i. e.* two or three pairs on terminal racemes, which if not supported, become beautifully bowing, like elegant festoons. *Peduncles* of the axillary flowers, and pedicels of the raceme, round, somewhat clavate, as long as the petioles, one-flowered. *Flowers* very large, being about four inches broad when expanded, colour a beautiful light blue. *Bractes* none. *Calyx*: *spathe* two-valved, obliquely-oblong, the under margins being more rounded and open; the upper almost straight, and slightly united, sometimes their whole length, though in general only near the apex, striated, pointed, a little hairy, and marked with small black dots, they are about as long as the tube and throat of the corol. *Corol* one-petalled, campanulate, sitting on a nectarial ring. *Tube* short and conical; *throat* ample, with a long, vaulted convexity on the upper side, where the stamens and style are lodged; on the opposite side is a large corresponding convexity, which is elegantly streaked with deeper and lighter blue. *Borler* five-parted; *divisions* nearly round, the superior two erect, the inferior ones expanded. *Nectary* a large lobate body, surrounding the base of the germ, the corol inserted into it. *Stamens* within the throat. *Filaments* four, inserted on the mouth of the tube, interior pair much curved, and although longer than the other pair, yet from the curvature, their anthers are not more elevated than those of the other, or posterior pair; oblong, ovate, compressed, rugose. *Anthers* converging, equal, linear, erect, two-celled, margins of the cells bearded, as in *Leanthus*; each of the cells of the interior anthers, armed with a curved, sharp, rigid, white spur, exterior cell of the inner anthers armed in the same manner. *Germ* conical, somewhat four-sided. *Style* straight, length of the stamens. *Stigma* large, with a most uncommon perforation, which I compare to an inverted crescent, with a handle affixed to the centre of its concave side. *Capsule* globular, broken, two-celled, two-valved, opening from the apex. *Seed* when all come to maturity, two in each cell, roundish, compressed with a notched margin, tubercled and convex on the outside, concave and smooth on the inner.

111.
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It is one of the most elegant, showy, twining plants I have met with, and richly deserves a conspicuous place in the shrubbery.

BARLERIA, Schreb. gen. N. 1651.

Calyx of two dissimilar pairs of leaflets. *Corol* somewhat funnel-shaped. Two of the stamina minute. *Capsule* two-celled, two-valved, bursting with elasticity contrary to the partition.

1. *B. prionites*. Willd. iii. 376.

Shrubby; thorns axillary, four-cleft. *Leaves* broad-lanceolate, spinous, pointed, smooth, entire.

Koorootuka, the Sanscrit name.

Beng. Kanta-jatee.

Coletta veetla. *Rheed. Mal.* ix. t. 41.

Hystrix frutex. *Rumph. Amb.* vii. t. 13.

Melampyro, &c. *Pluck. Alm.* t. 119. f. 5.

Teling. Mooloo govinda.

Is one of the most common, and at the same time elegant, small, shrubby plants in India; every soil and situation suits it equally well, and it is in flower all the year round.

111.
37

Stem short, erect. *Branches* numerous, opposite, erect, round, smooth; the whole plant two or three feet high. *Thorns* or rather *prickles* axillary, generally about four, straight, slender, sharp. *Leaves* opposite, decussate, short-petioled, oblong, waved a little, imbricate, smooth. *Flowers* axillary, generally solitary, sessile, large, yellow. *Bractes* uncertain, when there are no thorns on the same axill there are two, opposite, linear, daggered, besides an undetermined number of very small ones. *Stamens*, the long pair projecting, their filaments compressed. *Stigma* entire, cylindric, open, pitted. *Capsule* conical, two-seeded, one seed in each cell.

2. *B. brevifolia*. Willd. iii. 377.

Shrubby, spreading. *Spines* simple, axillary, twin. *Leaves* round, with spinous joints. *Flowers* not long, sessile between the twin spines.

Carasculli. *Rheed. Mal.* ii. t. 17. bad, if for this plant.

A native of Malabar, Mysore, &c. from the latter country the seeds were sent by Dr. Buchanan in 1801 to the Botanic garden at Calcutta, where the plants thrive well, and are

in blossom during the hot season.

Stems scarcely any, but several slender, variously bent, ramous, spreading branches; *young shoots* round and downy. *Leaves* opposite, subsessile, nearly round, entire, spinous, pointed, villous on both sides; about half an inch long, and nearly as broad. *Spines* in axillary pairs longer than the leaves, simple, slender, white and sharp, when they are in opposite axills they form a verticil of four, but it is only the older branches on which they are found in both. *Flowers* solitary, sessile in the forks of the spines, large, of a beautiful pink tinged with violet. *Stamens* the two with fertile anthers considerably longer than the tube of the corol, and in this species there are three short sterile filaments. *Capsule* elliptic, with two villous seeds in each cell.

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3. *B. cristata*, Willd. iii. 378.

Unarmed, shrubby. *Leaves* sessile, broad, lanceolate, entire. *Flowers* axillary, sessile, one or two exterior leaflets of the calyx ciliate.

III.
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Found in gardens about Calcutta, and wild in the forests of Sikkim. It is a large, very ramous shrub. Flowering time the cold season, during which period it is uncommonly gaudy; *young shoots* round, jointed, hairy. *Leaves* opposite, sessile, lance-lanceolate, entire, hairy, from two to three inches long. *Flowers* axillary, sessile, one or two, rarely more than three, large, of a beautiful bright blue. *Bracts* from two to three, subulate, hairy. *Calyx* four-leaved; *exterior pair* hairy, oblong and ciliated with strong bristles; *interior pair* much smaller, lanceolate and hairy. *Corol*, tube oblong, outside downy; *lobes* two-lipped, *upper lip* four-lobed; the *lower* one broader, but shorter and entire. *Nectary* a two-lipped cup, embracing the lower half of the *germ*. *Filaments* as in the family, with the addition of a small, fifth sterile one, all hairy. *Anthers* two-parted from below. *Style* rather longer than the long filament. *Stigma* enlarged, perforated between two short rounded lips.

3. *B. ciliata*, Roxb.

Unarmed, shrubby, with few long spreading branches. *Leaves* lanceolate. *Flowers* axillary, sessile, solitary or in pairs.

A native of the interior parts of Bengal and from thence sent by Dr. W. Carey, to the Botanic garden at Calcutta, where it flourished at the beginning of the cold season.

Stems scarcely any, but several large slender diffuse, straggling branches and branchlets, which makes it rather a naked plant, when compared with the species formerly described by me under the name *B. ciliata*, though I must now acknowledge the mistake, and measure better with Oley's figure than that of *B. ciliata*. *Leaves* opposite, subsessile, lanceolate, frequently revolved, a little hairy, entire, about two or three inches long, and half an inch broad. *Flowers* axillary, solitary or in pairs, large, pink, with a distinct tinge of purple. *Bracts* ensiform, often six or eight. *Calyx*, *lobes* two pairs; *exterior pair* lanceolate, revolved, ciliate; *interior pair* small and entire. *Corol*, *upper lip* of five linear, entire, villous; the *lower* one slightly emarginate. *Capsule* with one or two large seeds in each cell.

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4. *B. dichotoma*, Roxb.

Unarmed, shrubby. *Leaves* petioled, lance-lanceolate. *Flowers* collected in the axills, on short revolved dichotomous spikes; exterior pair of the lobes of the calyx ciliate.

B. p. Sikkim.

Found in a Hindu's garden near Calcutta, where it grew to a good size. Flowering time the cold season.

Trunk scarcely any, but numerous opposite and decussate branchlets, and somewhat hairy branchlets; height from four to eight feet. *Leaves* opposite, petioled, lanceolate, oblong, entire, somewhat hairy on both sides. *Flowers* large, corolla white, collected on very short, suberect, dichotomous, recurved, axillary spikes, two or three standing close on the upper or convex side of each spikelet, with a single one in the middle; they are all supported by several, linear, pretty long bristles. *Calyx*, &c. exactly as in *Barleria cristata*.

5. *B. carulea*, Roxb.

Shrubby, unarmed, upright. *Leaves* subsessile, oblong, waved. *Flowers* in indurated, axillary, and terminal fascicles. *Exterior leaflets* of the calyx ovate, scolloped and ciliate.

B. p. Dacca.

Justicia fasciculata of Dr. König's Mss.

Barleria strigosa, Willd. iii. 379

A middle sized, erect, flowering shrub, cultivated in our garden, for the sake of its numerous, beautiful, large, light blue flowers. It is a native of the shady moist valleys up amongst the mountains, through the Circars, also of Bengal. Flowering time the cold season.

Roots branched. *Stems* and *branches* many, erect, round, jointed; swelled above the joints, a little scabrous, from two to four feet high. *Leaves* opposite, short-petioled, oblong, pointed, waved, a little scabrous, from four to five inches long, and from two to two and a half broad. *Spines* short, axillary and terminal, recurved, bearing the flowers on the upper or convex side. *Bracts* one or two to each flower, placed on the outside, oblong, pointed, nervous, waved, dentate, ciliate. *Flowers* large, blue, placed alternately in two rows. *Calyx* four-leaved; *exterior pair* large, pointed, dentate, ciliate, waved; *interior pair* lanceolate, small. *Nectary* a cup surrounding the base of the *germ*. *Filaments*, a fifth sterile, between the short pair of stamens. *Capsule* little more than half the length of the exterior calyx. *Seeds* two in each valve.

III.
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6. *B. longiflora*, Willd. iii. 379.

Unarmed, shrubby. *Leaves* ovate-cordate, entire, sericeous. *Exterior leaflets* of the calyx cordate, sericeous. *Tube* of the corol long.

A singularly looking, shrubby species, a native of hills, and the lower region of mountains,

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Stem very short, woolly; *bark* whitish; *branches* very numerous, below opposite, above alternate, spreading, from two to four feet high. *Leaves* opposite, petioled, cordate, entire, covered with much soft white down, from one to two inches long, and one or one and a half broad. *Flowers* axillary, solitary, alternate, short-peduncled, white, in the opposite axilla is a branchlet, the flowers occupying those axilla on the upper side, and the branchlet those on the under. *Bractes* two, opposite, lance-lanceolate, revolute. *Calyx* four-leaved; the *exterior* two opposite, large, cordate, reticulated, chafly, waved; the *interior* two also opposite, but many times smaller, lanceolate and concave. *Corol*; *tube* very long, from four to six inches, filiform, bent a little; *segments* of the border flat, equal, obcordate. *Anthers*, the superior pair somewhat sagittate; the inferior small and two-lobed. *Stigma* cavate, somewhat three-sided, funnel-formed glutinous. *Seeds* four, two in each cell. Silky.

Obs. Dr. König's bractes are my exterior leaflets of the calyx, but his *flores terminales* I can not account for, and there is no mistake in the plant, for I was with him when he discovered and first described it. It looks well while young, but afterwards it has rather a scraggy appearance; I have had it in my garden many years.

RUELLIA. Schreb. *gen.* N. 1050.

Calyx five-parted. *Corol* somewhat campanulate by pairs. *Capsule* two-celled, two-valved, bursting with elasticity contrary to the partition.

1. *R. infundibuliformis*. Schreb.

Shrubby. *Leaves* oblong, four-fold. *Spikes* four-sided. *Bractes* three-fold. *Calyx* five-leaved. *Corol* with unilateral border; *segments* scaly.

Justicia infundibuliformis. Willd. l. 99.

Manja Kurini. *Rheea*. Mol. ix. t. 62.

A pretty large, erect, ramous shrub; commonly found cultivated in the Pagoda gardens, where it flowers all the year round. *Leaves* four-fold and rigid at the joints of the branchlets, spreading, petioled, oblong, pointed, waved, running down the petiole, slightly pubescent, about two or three inches long, and one and a half broad. *Petioles* channelled; about an inch long. *Spikes* axillary, erect, four-peduncled, four-sided; *angles* sharp, from the sharp points of the bractes only, curling there. *Bractes* oblong, jointed, keeled ciliate, one-flowered. *Bractioles* two, subulate, placed on each side of the calyx. *Flowers* numerous, pretty large, of a bright orange colour. *Calyx* five-leaved, the three exterior largest. *Corol*; *tube* filiform, curved like the letter S; *border* irregularly five-cleft. *Filaments* four, short, curved, two of them shorter. *Anthers* oblong, within the tube. *Pistillum* as in the genus. *Seeds* two in the cell, with chafly, torn scales.

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2. *R. Zeyheri* Kōa. Mss. B. II.

Shrubby, semi-latif. *Leaves* cordate. *Racemes* terminal, becoming lateral, round. *Capsules* clavate; *seeds* one or two in each cell, with a thick double, dentate margin.

Villuputli. *Rheea*. Mol. ix. t. 10.

A native of Ceylon and India, and in flower and fruit great part of the year. *Stem* not easily distinguished from the numerous branches, which spread or climb in every direction to a very considerable extent, and by age become lignous; the parts that rest on the ground strike root at the joints; *young shoots* pretty smooth and somewhat four-sided. *Leaves* opposite, petioled, cordate, entire, rather obtuse, pretty smooth, texture soft, from one to three inches long. *Petioles* toward the apex winged; length one-third that of the leaves. *Racemes* terminal, but becoming lateral by the time the seeds are ripe, as the branches lengthen on one side thereof, from six to twelve inches long, slightly incurvate, round. *Rachis* four-sided. *Flowers* short-pediceled, solitary, rather remote, large, white or pale blue-purple; for there are two varieties constituted by the colour of the flowers only. *Bractes* tern, at the base of each pediceled, and one opposite to these on the opposite side of the rachis, small, triangular, permanent. *Calyx* five-cleft. *Segments* cuspidate, acute; *corol* with short tube, compressed, campanulate throat, and subequal border, of five nearly equal, sub-rotund segments. *Filaments*, the pairs united below the middle. *Germs* sitting in a fleshy nectarial cup, oblong, two-celled, with two seeds in each. *Stigma* rather large, slightly two-lobed, umbilicated. *Capsules* clavate, villous, a full inch long. *Seeds* one or two in each cell, rugose, with thick, double, dentate margins. The rest as in other *Acanthoideæ*.

3. *R. racemosa*. Roxb.

III.
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Herbaceous, erect, the tender parts villous. *Leaves* petioled, broad-lanceolate, rather blunt, entire. *Racemes* terminal. *Corol* cylindric, campanulate; *divisions* of the border equal and roundish. *Anthers* twin. *Capsule* linear, oblong, many-seeded.

Found by Dr. Hunter, and Mr. Roxburgh in Pulo Pinang, under the shade of trees, in flower in June.

4. *R. comosa*. Roxb.

Shrubby, ramifications crowded, very hairy. *Leaves* ovate-oblong, serrate, cuspidate, one much larger. *Spikes* axillary, imbricate, with decussate, ciliate, emuliform bractes. *Calyx* two-cleft. *Corol* obliquely campanulate.

A native of the Molucca Islands, from thence introduced into the Botanic garden at Calcutta, where in seven years the plants grew into large, very ramous, high, spreading bushes, and then blossomed for the first time during the rainy season.

Trunk scarcely any. *Branches* numerous, much divided, crowded, spreading in every direction. *Young shoots* round, hairy, and swelled at the joints. *Leaves* opposite, long-petioled, one of the pairs much smaller, ovate, oblong, serrate, cuspidate, very hairy, length of the

large about five inches by two and a half, and its companion scarcely half the size. *Spikes* axillary, solitary, short-peduncled, scarcely so long as the petioles, imbricated with decussate, ciliate, ensiform, cuspidate *bractes*, those of the calyx opposite, similar in shape, but much smaller. *Flowers* large, purple. *Calyx* deeply two-lobed, very hairy: the upper segment three-toothed; the under one two-toothed. *Corol* of an oblique, narrow, campanulate form, with its border divided into five, short, broad, emarginate, nearly equal, somewhat crenulate segments. *Capsule* lanceolate, hairy, four-seeded.

5. *R. flava*. Roxb.

Shrubby, smooth, petioled, oblong, ventricose, tapering most at the base, sub-entire. *Spikes* terminal. *Flowers* narrow, campanulate, sub-equal.

111.

A very pretty, small shrub when in flower, found by the Rev. Mr. F. Carey in the vicinity of Rangoon in Pegue, where it is called *Pretakee*. *Branchlets* straight, smooth, and in the dry specimens tending to be four-sided. *Leaves* opposite, petioled, oblong, ventricose, margins rather uneven, smooth on both sides, six inches long. *Spikes* terminal, crowded with bractes, and larger, yellow, opposite, sessile flowers. *Rachis* four-sided and smooth. *Bractes* a lanceolate one under each flower and two smaller ensiform ones pressing on the sides of the calyx and longer than its segments. *Calyx* five-parted. *Segments* ensiform. *Corol* irregularly narrow, campanulate. *Border* of five nearly equal, semicircular lobes. *Filaments* the longer pair most ciliate on the outside. *Athura* linear, and the opposite pairs firmly united. *Germ* oblong. *Stigma* of two very unequal lobes.

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6. *R. fragans*.

Perennial, creeping or climbing. *Leaves* oblong, ventricose, hairy. *Flowers* axillary, short-peduncled. *Floral leaves* longer than the calyx. *Capsule* clavate. *Seeds* imbricated.

Upu dali. *Rhed. Mal.* ix. t. 64. has the divisions of the border of the corol too long and too sharp for my plant.

Is common in thickets, &c. over most part of India, and is in blossom the greatest part of the year. Compare with Vahl's *R. pallida*. *Symb.* ii. 72.

Stems or branches diffuse, climbing or creeping just as they meet with support, woody. *Young shoots* erect, somewhat four-sided, and hairy. *Leaves* opposite, short petioled, ovate, oblong, entire or slightly scalloped, pale green and hairy on both sides. *Flowers* axillary, solitary, short-peduncled, large; colour, a beautiful pale blue, they expand in the evening and droop in the morning. *Floral leaves*, (bractes,) like the other leaves, but smaller, one on each side of the middle of the peduncle, from their axils other flowers often succeed. *Calyx* with very long, slender, bristle-like, hairy divisions. *Corol* bell-shaped, almost regularly five-parted. *Filaments* united by pairs near the base. *Stigma* entire, broad, glandular. *Capsule* club-shaped, with many compressed imbricated seeds in each cell.

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7. *R. cernua*. Roxb.

Shrubby, erect, polished. *Leaves* opposite, drooping, petioled, ovate lanceolate, acuminate. *Flowers* axillary, sub-sessile. *Bractes* petioled. *Capsule* clavate, many-seeded.

Mertensia. *Ruph. Atl.* iv. t. 23 f. 1.

Reared in the Botanic garden at Calcutta from seed sent by Dr. Buchanan from Mysore where the plant is indigenous. Flowering time in Bengal the rainy season.

Root perennial. *Stems* in a cultivated state several, sub-herbaceous, erect, round, smooth, swelled immediately above the joints. *Branches* opposite, alternately smaller, sub-erect, smooth, obscurely four-sided, the whole plant about three feet high. *Leaves* opposite, petioled, drooping, alternately smaller, ovate, lanceolate, slightly revolute, long, taper, recurved, pointed, smooth on both sides; the very various, the larger often from two to four inches long. *Flowers* axillary, from one to three, subsessile, small, pale pink, their insertions surrounded with some opposite pairs of small floral leaves and lanceolate petioled bractes. *Calyx* five-lobed. *Corol* campanulate, lower lip larger and more deeply coloured, the other four equal. *Stigma* clavate, curved. *Capsule* clavate, many-seeded.

8. *R. patula*. Willd. iii. 364.

Perennial. *Leaves* ovate, scalloped, downy; peduncles axillary, three-flowered. *Filaments* united by pairs, from the middle downwards. *Capsules* clavate, many-seeded. It delights in rubbish, shady corners, &c. in the vicinity of Negapatam. Flowers during the cold season.

Root woody, perennial. *Stems* many, sometimes resting on the ground, rooting, and sometimes nearly erect, very ramous, woody, and round jointed. The younger parts downy, about two feet high. *Leaves* opposite, petioled, ovate, a very little scalloped, waved, downy, somewhat glutinous; about an inch or one and a half long and broad. *Petioles* compressed, downy, half the length of the leaves. *Peduncles* axillary, short, generally three-flowered. *Bractes* leaf-like, but smaller, and narrow in proportion. *Flowers* pretty large, very pale blue. *Filaments* united by pairs from the middle downwards. *Stigma* large, particularly the under tip. *Seeds* about six in each cell, imbricated, margins woolly.

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The plant has a weak, but pleasant, fragrant smell.

9. *R. hirta*. Vahl. *Symb.* iii. p. 84. t. 67

Perennial, creeping, four-sided, hairy. *Leaves* oblong, crenate, bristly. *Heads* terminal, surrounded with lanceolate bractes. *Capsules* linear.

A native of various parts of India, and found chiefly in shady places. Flowers during the cold season.

Root woody, perennial. *Stem* often creeping, branchy, four-sided, very hairy, from one to two feet long. *Leaves* opposite, subsessile, oblong, crenulate, covered with stiff brown hairs, about two inches long and one broad. *Floral leaves* four-fold. *Flowers* terminal, several forming one or more globose heads, large, bluish purple. *Bractes* involucre-like, linear, very

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hairy. *Corol*, divisions of the border equal, obliquely oval, as in the contorted flowers. There is a variety of this species, with white flowers.

10. *R. pubescens*. Roxb.

Herbaceous, creeping, round, hairy. *Leaves* oval, sub-sessile, crenate. *Flowers* axillary, solitary, and in terminal, bracted heads; *corol* nearly regular. *Capsule* lanceolate, many-seeded.

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A small creeping, herbaceous plant, growing in shady uncultivated places, under bushes, &c. *Flowers* during the cold and the beginning of the hot season.

Root perennial. *Stems* several, creeping, round, hairy, from six to twelve inches long. *Leaves* opposite, short-petioled, broad, oval, serrate or notched, hairy, about an inch long, and three quarters of an inch broad. *Flowers* axillary, solitary, sessile, light blue, they are also collected in small, terminal, bracted heads, of from four to six flowers each. *Corol*; *tube* twice the length of the calyx, contracted about the middle. *Capsule* lanceolate, many-seeded.

11. *R. flagelliformis*.

Herbaceous. *Shoots* diffuse. *Radical leaves* petioled, oblong, and obtuse; *cauline* remote, sub-sessile, and nearly round. *Flowers* axillary, crowded, sessile. *Anthers* twin. *Capsule* linear, many-seeded.

A native of the Moluccas.

12. *R. Parala*. Roxb.

Suffrutex, very ramous, diffuse. *Leaves* ovate, pointed, serrate. *Spikelets* axillary, and terminal, sub-sessile. *Corol* with a regular, five-parted border.

Telinga. Pavala.

This plant is in general so like *R. fasciculata*, the flowers excepted, that our description, except that of the flowers, may serve for both.

It is a native of the same places, and flowers during the cold season.

Spikelets terminal, and axillary, sub-sessile, oblong. *Bractes* opposite, oblong, downy, margins slightly fringed with hairs, one-flowered. *Flowers* small, bright, but deep blue. *Corol*; *tube* curved, widening from the base to the top, in the last it is gibbous, &c. *divisions* of the border equal; in the last it is grinning.

The plant has a strong disagreeable smell.

13. *R. bracteata*. Roxb.

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Shrubby, straight. *Leaves* ovate, pointed, serrate. *Flowers* axillary, solitary or racemed. *Bractes* cordate, chaffy. *Corol* campanulate. *Capsules* two-seeded.

A shrubby species, a native of the mountains. *Stems* several, woody, straight, spreading, round, smooth, jointed; length and thickness various. *Bark* light, ash-coloured. *Branches* few, stem-like. *Leaves* opposite, petioled, ovate, serrate, pointed, pretty smooth. *Petioles* axillary, solitary, one-flowered, or in luxuriant plants they are on small axillary racemes, like leafy branchlets. *Bractes* two, opposite, sessile, cordate, pointed, concave, chiefly veined; within them the proper five-parted perianth is hid. *Flower* white, large. *Corol*; *tube* gibbous; *border* sub-equal. *Anthers* twin, the lower point of each ends in an incurved spur. *Capsule* oval, two-seeded.

14. *R. fasciculata*. Willd. iii. p. 1. 369.

Suffrutex, very ramous, diffuse. *Leaves* sub-rhombiform, decurrent, pointed, serrate. *Spikelets* sub-panicled. *Corols* ringent; *tube* gibbous; *anthers* twin.

A small, diffuse, very ramous, under shrub, a native of the hilly country. *Flowers* during the cold season.

Root perennial. *Stems* and *branches* numerous, and are so intermixed that there is no making a distinction; diffuse, those next the ground strike root at the joints, four-seeded, a little hairy, from one to two feet long. *Leaves* opposite, petioled, oblong, pointed, with the anterior margins serrate, running down to near the base of the petiole, a little downy, from two to three inches long, and from one to two broad. *Spikelets* ovate, small, numerous, panicled, peduncled, axillary, and terminal. *Bractes* lanceolate, imbricate. *Flowers* numerous, small, white. *Corol* grinning; *tube* bellied, contracted at the mouth; *upper lip* short emarginate; the *under* one broader and three-parted. *Filaments* inserted into the mouth of the tube. *Anthers* twin, the *superior pair* oblong, and placed laterally; the *inferior* globular, one above the other.

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15. *R. imbricata*. Willd. iii. 366.

Perennial, diffuse. *Leaves* long-petioled, obliquely ovate. *Racemes* secund. *Bractes* solitary, reniform, ciliate, many-flowered; *upper segments* of the calyx very hard, lanceolate.

Found wild in shady places in the vicinity of the Botanic garden near Calcutta. It blossoms during the cold season, and its seed ripens in March.

Stem scarcely any, but numerous, sub-opposite, jointed, weak, straggling branches, often resting on the ground, and in that case roots issue from the joints. *Leaves* opposite, long-petioled, one of the pair always considerably smaller, obliquely ovate-oblong, taper-pointed, crenulate-serrate, tolerably smooth on both sides; size very various. *Racemes* axillary, and terminal, short, secund. The reniform bractes, with their flowers occupy the outside, while on the inside are just as many, opposite pairs, of every unequal (sized) floral leaves; in the axills of the largest of these, the alternate, reniform bractes with their flowers are inserted. *Bractes* axillary, solitary, short-peduncled, reniform, clothed with long, soft, glutinous hairs, each embracing from two to six, or more small, white floweres. *Calyc* five-cleft; *upper division* large, rather longer than the bractes, broad-lanceolate, the inferior four subulate, all are hairy, and clammy, like the bractes. *Corol* bilabiate; the *upper lip* bifid, the *under* one-trifid. *Capsule* four-seeded.

16. *R. dependens*. Roxb.

Suffrutescent, erect, very ramous. *Leaves* hanging, broad-lanceolate, serrulate. *Spikes* terminal, sessile, crowded, round, imbricated. *Bractes* lanceolate, ciliate.

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A native of Mysore. Flowering time, the rainy season.

Stems, scarcely anything like ours, but numerous straight branches with alternate, erect, somewhat four-angled, coloured, smooth branchlets; the height of the whole plant about two feet. *Leaves* opposite, petioled, drooping, alternately smaller, broad-lanceolate, margins entire, most slightly villous underneath, from one to four inches long. *Petioles* with a continuation of the base of the leaf, very various in length, a little hairy. *Spikes* terminal, crowded, sessile, sub-cylindric, secund. *Bractes*, on the back of the spike are two rows, of alternate, bifarious, lanceolate, apiculus-pointed ciliate ones; on the obdorsal side three similar ones to each flower. *Calyx*, to the base five-cleft; *divisions* unequal, ciliate. *Corol* ringent; *tube* as long as the calyx, 2-lipped; *upper lip* shorter, smaller and deeply emarginate; the *under* one three-parted, recurved. *Anthers* united by pairs. *Capsule* short, cylindrical, with two seeds in each cell.

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17. *R. subglobosa*, Willd. iii. 371. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 381.

Annual, sub-erect. *Leaves* lanceolate, serrate. *Flowers* sessile, fascicled in alternate axills. *Corols* ringent, erect. *Bractes* lanceolate.

Is very much like *Barbarea longifolia*; it is annual or biennial, and a native of the same wet swampy places as that plant. It flowers during the wet season.

Stems towards the base running on the ground, and there striking root at the joints, above erect, round, smooth, leafless. *Leaves* opposite, subsessile, lanceolate, slightly serrate, crenulate, or wavy, stemless; about three inches long, and half an inch broad. *Flowers* sessile, from two to six in each alternate axill, light blue; in the opposite axill there is generally a small branchlet. *Bractes* several, lanceolate, slightly ciliate. *Calyx* five-parted. *Corol* ringent. *Capsule* long, round, smooth. *Seeds* small, very numerous.

18. *R. longifolia*, R. & S.

Herbaceous. *Leaves* opposite, lanceolate, hairy. *Spikes* of the verticils six-fold.

Guerrina, Es. S. west. Ind. Sc. Acad. Bot. v. p. 291.

R. longifolia, R. & S.

Leaves lanceolate. *Flowers* of the verticils six-fold.

Bractes lanceolate. *R. longifolia*, R. & S.

Is common in the wet season. Flowering time, the cold season.

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Bractes lanceolate, sessile, herbaceous, ascending, or erect, ramous, pointed, a little flattened, calyx, from two to three lines. *Bractes* opposite, like the stem, and also mostly erect. *Leaves* opposite, petioled, sub-pinnatifid, with three, and sub-alternate with the spikes, ovate-lanceolate, serrulate, all are linear-lanceolate; margins crenulate, hairy. *Flowers* sessile, axillary, the verticils six-fold; the verticils sixes six in each verticil, between the leaves and flowers, and between the flowers, and a little removed. *Flowers* verticelled, numerous, sessile, large, of a bright red, or crimson, variegated, pink-coloured. *Bractes* lanceolate, margins and inside hairy. *Calyx* of two parts of nearly equal length, clothed with soft hair. *Corol* two-lipped; the *lower* one only cleft; *upper* one spread, with the division emarginate; the *under* one three-parted, with the divisions also emarginate, in the under a coloured body like a large oblong anther. *Bractes* lanceolate, ciliate, the *upper* pair larger than used in the genus. *Anthers* agitated. *Stigma* subulate, invaginate, with a fissure on the upper side.

19. *R. longifolia*, R.

Annual, erect. *Leaves* lanceolate, entire, hirsute. *Flowers* sessile, crowded in both axills. *Bractes* numerous, linear, and with the five acute segments of the calyx very hairy.

A native of Chittagong.

20. *R. longifolia*, R.

Annual. *Leaves* opposite, lanceolate, from oval to obovate, cuneate, obtuse, hairy. *Flowers* axillary, crowded, sessile. *Bractes* and *calyx* ciliate. *Corol* ringent. *Capsule* cylindric, smooth, many-seeded.

Nie'schulz, *R. longifolia*, R. & S.

Found in moist situations in the province of Chittagong. Flowers about the close of the rain, and the seed ripens in February and March.

This species certainly agrees much better with Van Rheed's figure above quoted, than the sheet descriptions of *R. affinis*, *Suppl.* 280. *Willd.* iii. 371.

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21. *R. longifolia*, Willd. iii. 371.

Annual, diffuse. *Leaves* opposite lanceolate. *Spikes* terminal, four-sided. *Flowers* opposite, with three orbicular bractes to each. *Corols* ringent. *Capsules* linear; *seeds* numerous. Is very common on dry rocky grounds, during the dry season.

Stems annual, weak, creeping, ramous, four-sided, jointed, smooth, of a purplish colour, about a foot long. *Branches* opposite, and like the stem. *Leaves* opposite, renate, sessile, lanceolate, entire, smooth, stem various, often coloured. *Spikes* terminal, long, four-sided. *Flowers* opposite, decussate, four, each embraced by the sessile orbicular bractes. *Calyx* five-cleft. *Corol* ringent. *Anthers* two-cleft at the base. *Stigma* simple. *Capsule* linear, oblong. *Seeds* numerous, small, round, of a shining brown.

22. *R. longifolia*, R.

Annual, creeping, hairy. *Leaves* cordate, serrate, or pinnatifid. *Flowers* verticelled. *Corols* ringent. *Seeds* numerous.

A native of dry low ground, &c. in Bengal; it abounds during the cold season.

Stems creeping, with leafy and flower-bearing straggles, erect, hairy. *Leaves* opposite, the most upper long petioled, ovate-cordate, serrate, hairy, from one to two inches

- Page long. *Flowers* axillary, three-fold, one a common short peduncle, pretty large and of a pleasing deep-rose, or purple colour. *Bractes* oblong, hairy, four or five to each fascicle of flowers. *Calyx* hairy, five-parted; *divisions* long, narrow and acute. *Corol* ringent; *upper lip* vaulted, two-parted; the *under* one expanding, broader, three-parted. *Anthers* bifid. *Stigma* two-parted, one division much longer and hooked. *Capsule* linear, as long as the calyx. *Seeds* numerous.

23. *R. suffruticosa, R.*

Suffruticose, erect, hairy. *Leaves* short-petioled, lanceolate, obtuse, ciliate. *Flowers* terminal, solitary, sessile. *Corol* with a long slender tube, and sub-regular border. *Capsules* oblong, few-seeded.

A small, erect, ramous under shrub, of about one foot in height, with large, terminal, white flowers, which appear during the rainy season; opening at sun-set, and dropping in the morning.

A native of the district of Dimgapore, &c.

LEPIDAGATHIS. Willd.

Calyx of two opposite, unequal pairs of leaflets, ringent; the *upper lip* small, the *under* one three-parted. *Anthers* twin. *Capsule* two-celled, two-valved, bursting with elasticity contrary to the partition.

L. cristata. Willd. iii. p. 400.

Perennial, diffuse. *Leaves* opposite, sessile, lanceolate. *Inflorescence*, a dense head close to the crown of the root.

The generic character is but little removed from *Barleria*, but the habit of the plant is very different. It is a native of elevated, dry, barren ground, all over the coast of Coromandel. Flowering time, the rainy and cold season.

- III. 54. *Roof* perennial. *Stem* scarcely any, but several, long, slender, opposite, diffuse, four-sided, ramous, smooth branches, spreading close on the ground, and often striking root. *Leaves* opposite, sessile, lanceolate, entire, sometimes villous or even hairy, and scabrous; from one to three inches long and half an inch or less broad. *Inflorescence* in large, variously shaped, densely imbricated heads, close to the earth, near the roof, with smaller ones scattered over the joints of the large branches. *Bractes* numerous, imbricated, lanceolate, ciliate, pointed. *Flowers* numerous, small, of a rose colour. *Calyx* of two pairs of unequal leaflets, the *exterior* pair much larger, with the lower leaflets bidentate, all are hairy and ciliate. *Corol* one-petalled, ringent; *tube* gibbous, with the mouth contracted. *Throat* campanulate; the *upper lip* erect, emarginate; the *under lip* large, three-parted; middle division broad, emarginate, a little enlaid, and more deeply coloured. *Filaments* within the throat of the corol. *Anthers* twin. *Germ* ovate, elevated on a glandular receptacle. *Style* sufficiently long to elevate the small stigma even with the anthers. *Capsule* ovate, acute, sessile, two-celled, two-lobed, bursting with elasticity, as in *Justicia, Barleria*, &c.

ROSCOEÆ. R.

GEN. CHAR. *Involucre* few-flowered. *Calyx* tubular. *Corol* irregular. *Stamina* very long, and distinct. *Germ* four-celled; *cells* one-seeded; *attachment* superior. *Berry* one-seeded. *Embryo* erect, without perisperm.

1. *R. pentandra. R.*

Involucre six-leaved, six-flowered. *Flowers* pentandrous. *Stigma* bifid. *Leaves* opposite, from ovate-oblong to lanceolate, smooth.

Kumgea, the Bengalee name.

A large, climbing, permanent shrub, a native of the forests near Silhet, where it flowers in February, March, and April, and the seed ripens during the rains.

- III. 55. *Trunk* ligneous, soon dividing into many long, scandent, woody branches, covered with rough ash-coloured bark. *Branchlets* opposite, the tender shoots villous; the ligneous ones scabrous, very small, and villous. *Stipules* nothing more than a villous ridge. *Panicle* axillary, and terminal, the terminal one large, and composed of several pairs of opposite, spreading, four-sided, villous branches. *Umbellets* opposite, solitary, long-peduncled. *Bractes* like the leaves, but much smaller and villous, one under each of the opposite peduncles, which support the umbellets. *Involucre* six-leaved, and about six-flowered; *leaflets* spreading, linear, obtuse, smooth, veined, much longer than the flowers. *Flowers* sessile, purple, inodorous. *Perianth* proper, campanulate, entire, ribbed, villous, permanent. *Corol* one-petalled; *tube* short; *throat* very woolly. *Border* of five or six spreading, sub-rotund, nearly equal divisions. *Filaments* five, or sometimes six, corresponding with the segments of the border of the corol, unequal, inserted within the mouth of the tube, much longer than the corol and variously bent. *Anthers* two-lobed, cordate. *Germ* superior, hairy, two-celled, the cells more than half divided by incomplete partitions which project from the centre of the complete one. *Orula* four, one in each cell, attached from the apex to the top of the axis. *Style* the length of the stamina. *Stigma* bifid. *Berry* superior, globular, hairy; half hid in the calyx, of the size of a small pea, one-celled. *Seed* solitary, conform to the berry. *Integuments* two. The *exterior* one is the cortex of the berry; the *interior* one membranaceous. *Perisperm* none. *Embryo* erect. *Cotyledons* conform to the seed, nearly equal, the line of separation serpentine. *Radicle* small, inferior.

2. *R. villosa. R.*

Involucre three-leaved, from five to ten-flowered. *Stigma* bidentated. *Leaves* opposite, cordate, downy. *Anthers* two lobed. *Stigma* slightly two-parted. *Berry* dry, top-shaped, four-

partible, each part one-seeded.

The leaves of these plants have a strong, heavy, disagreeable smell; they are used for fomentation by the natives.

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A stout extensive, scandent shrub; it is a native of Pegue in the vicinity of Rangoon. The Rev. F. Carey found it common in the hedges. The young shoots are round and densely clothed with light brown, soft, short pubescence. *Leaves* opposite, short-petioled, cordate, entire, somewhat pointed, with short hairs on the upper surface, and the under one downy, from two to eight inches long, and from one to five broad; those accompanying the ramifications of the inflorescence are very small, more pubescent and coloured, in fact they may be called bracts. *Stipules* a connecting ridge only, extending through the division of the inflorescence. *Panicles* axillary, large, downy, generally composed of a few opposite pairs of branches, bearing single, opposite, long-peduncled involucral umbellets of small white flowers. *Bracts* no other than the floral leaves above-mentioned. *Involucres* three-leaved, from five to ten-flowered; *leaflets* spreading, sessile, oblong, veined, often emarginate or retuse, tomentose, much longer than the flowers; those on the inside of the base next to the flowers hairy like the calyx. *Petiole* proper, campanulate, five-toothed, both sides clothed with long soft white hair. *Corol* one-petalled; *tube* cylindric, longer than the calyx. *Border* of two unequal lips; *one*, viz. the interior one in all the exterior flowers in the same umbellet, is divided into three short, rounded segments; the *other*, or exterior one, as long as the tube, and deeply divided into two obovate segments. *Filaments* four, more than twice the length of the corol, variously contorted; the pair next the long lip shorter. *Anthers* two-lobed. *Germ* superior, oblong, two-celled, each cell half divided by two incomplete partitions, which project from the centre of the complete partition, containing four seeds attached to the upper end of the angle formed by the partitions. *Style* as long as the stamina. *Stigma* bidentate.

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3. *R. tomentosa*. R.

Involucres three-leaved, from six to nine-flowered. *Stigma* entire. *Leaves* opposite, cordate.

An immense, climbing shrub, or I may say tree, a native of forests of Chittagong, where it blossoms in March.

Bark of the large trunk, and old ligneous branches, scabrous and ash-coloured, of the young shoots tomentose. *Leaves* opposite, short-petioled, cordate, entire, more or less villous, according to age, from four to six inches long, and from three to four broad. *Floral leaves* small, and very downy. *Panicles* axillary and terminal, composed of many ascending, opposite pairs of tomentose branches, giving support to the opposite, single, peduncled umbellets of small, white flowers. *Bracts* from oblong to cordate, very downy, solitary, sessile, one at the base of each peduncle. *Involucres* three-leaved, from six to nine-flowered; *leaflets* elliptic, downy, pink coloured, some few of them emarginate, above an inch long, and above half an inch broad. *Petiole* tubular, very hairy, five-toothed. *Corol*; *tube* the length of the calyx; *border* bilabiate, the *exterior lip* very long, and bifid; the *under* or rather *exterior* one of three oval, equal, sessile segments. *Filaments* didynamous, very long, much exceeding the exterior lip of the corol, variously bent. *Anthers* two-lobed. *Germ* sub-turbinate, &c. &c. exactly as in the former species. *Pericarpium* not seen.

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A native of Coromandel, where it flowers in the cold season.

CLERODENDRUM, Schreb. gen. N. 1957.

Calyx five-cleft. *Corol* irregular, funnel-shaped. *Stamina* very long. *Germ* superior, seems four-celled. *Cells* one-seeded; *attachment* sub-interior. *Berry* or *capsule* dry, four-lobed, with a single seed in each. *Embryo* erect, without perisperm.

1. *C. phlomoides*. Willd. iii. 306.

Arboreous. *Leaves* ovate-cordate, scollop-dentate, downy. *Panicles* terminal; *berries* turbinate, dry.

Volkaneria multiflora. Burm. Ind. 137. t. 15. f. 1.

Telaki of the Telingus.

Of this small tree, there are two varieties, one, the common one, with white flowers; the other with red, this variety is rare, a native of the mountainous parts of the coast of Coromandel, and differs from the white variety in the colour of the flowers only, consequently, the same description serves for both.

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Trunk from six to ten feet high, and as thick as a man's thigh, near houses it is so much cut for firewood, &c. so that the size cannot be determined by such plants. *Bark* light ash-colour. *Leaves* opposite, petioled, broad-cordate, scollop-dentate, downy, one or two inches each way. *Petioles* round, downy, half the length of the leaves. *Flowers* numerous, from the extremities and exterior axils, forming a large leafy panicle; *peduncles* generally three-parted. *Bracts* oval, petioled.

2. *C. merne*. Gært. Ser. 3. t. 75.

Shrubby, scandent. *Leaves* oval, entire, smooth. *Peduncles* three-flowered. *Berries* dry, turbinate, four-partible.

Volkaneria laevis. Willd. iii. 303.

Nir-nots-jil. Rheed. Mal. v. t. 49.

Jasminum littorale. Rumph. Amb. v. t. 46.

Beng. Bun-jumai

A large, numerous, often scandent shrub, delighting in a salt, sandy soil, near the sea. Flowering time, the cold season chiefly.

Leaves opposite, or nearly so, sometimes three fold, short-petioled, oval, smooth, entire,

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fleshy; both sides dotted with numerous minute, dark green dots: from one to two inches long. *Stamens* none. *Peduncles* axillary, solitary, generally three-flowered. *Calyx* small, five-toothed. *Corol*; tube widening a little near the apex; border of five, distinct, equi-distant, roundish segments. *Fruit* dry, pear-shaped, four-partible. *Seeds* solitary.

VOLKAMERIA. Schreb. gen. N. 1056.

- III. Calyx five-cleft. Corol one-petalled, with unilateral segments, opposite to the long en-
59 ed stamina. Germ superior, seems four-celled; cells one-seeded; attachment sub-interior.
Berry (or capsule) four-lobed, four-partible, with a single seed in each. Embryo erect; with-
out perisperm.

1. *V. infortunata*. Roxb.

Shrubby. Leaves ovate-cordate, serrulate, downy. Panicles terminal, brachiate. Berry enclosed in the enlarged coloured calyx, four-lobed.

Clerodendrum foliatum, &c. Burm. Zegl. 66. t. 29. infortunatum. Willd. iii. 386.

Peragu. Rhod. Mal. ii. t. 25.

Bhanti, or Bhantaca, in Sanscrit.

Hind. Bhaut.

A very pretty shrub when in flower, and fruit. It is generally found under the shade of large trees, in consequence of birds dropping the seeds there. Flowers in February and March; seed ripens in April.

Stem erect, somewhat quadrangular. Branches few, opposite, four-sided. Leaves opposite, petioled, remote, cordate, slightly serrate, downy, very various in size, but in general large, in old plants much narrower, even ovate lanceolate. Panicles terminal, large, cross-armed, coloured. Flowers numerous, pretty large, white with a small tinge of red. Calyx increasing with the fruit, of a bright red; divisions lanceolate, waved. Corol, its five divisions are ranged in a semicircular form on the upper side. Stamens nearly equal, ascending until fecundation is over, then declining. Style declined until fecundation is over, then ascending. Berry a little depressed, somewhat four-lobed, lodged in the calyx, the divisions of which are now enlarged, of a conic shape, red and leathery, of the size of a small black cherry; when ripe, of the same smooth, shining, black colour. Seeds four in the complete berries, but it is seldom they all come to perfection, convex and wrinkled on the outside. Embryo erect, without perisperm.

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2. *V. Buchanani*. Roxb.

Shrubby, erect. Leaves cordate, entire, downy. Corymbs terminal. Calyx shorter than the succulent berries, and reflected back from them.

A shrub, received from Dr. Buchanan at Luckpore where the plant is found wild. The same plant was afterwards received from the Moluccas. Flowering time the close of the rains; the seed ripens in January.

Stem erect, with few expanding, opposite branches. Young shoots downy, and somewhat four-sided. Leaves opposite, petioled, cordate entire, downy on both sides, from four to six inches long, and from three to four broad. Corymbs terminal, bearing many, pretty large, deep scarlet coloured flowers. Peduncles and pedicels villous and coloured. Bractes small, coloured, and villous. Calyx five-cleft, small and pretty smooth. Corol; tube slender, five or six times longer than the calyx, (this mark alone distinguishes it from *Volkameria infortunata*.) Border of five, equal, erect, unilateral divisions. Berry four-lobed, four-seeded, sitting on the reflexed, bright red coloured, permanent calyx; when ripe of a dull bluish purple colour.

3. *V. Kämpferi*. Willd. iii. 385. Banks's icon. Kämpf. t. 50.

Shrubby. Leaves long-petioled, round-cordate, sub-entire, margins a little waved, scaly underneath. Panicles terminal, brachiate, broad-ovate, coloured. Calyx globular. Berries succulent.

A large, ramous, erect, shrub, now common in gardens about Calcutta; it was originally introduced from China. Is in flower during the hot and rainy season.

- III. Root branchy. Stem scarcely any, but many erect branches, which are woody, and colum-
61 nar below, young parts obtusely four-sided and a little scabrous. Leaves opposite, petioled,
round-cordate; lobes large and rounded; margins entire, a little downy, the under side is covered with small concave scales; from six to twelve inches each way. Petioles round, from four to eight inches long. Stipules no other than a hairy ring round the branchlet, at the insertion of the leaves. Panicles terminal, large, cross-armed, every part thereof of a deep, bright, beautiful scarlet colour, even the floral leaves of the lower ramifications. Bractes solitary, linear, recurved. Flowers numerous, middle-sized, scarlet coloured. Calyx at all times scarlet coloured. Corol, divisions of the border shorter than the tube, reflexed in a semi-circle over the upper side. Stamens ascending. Stigma bifid; segments aente.

4. *V. dentata*. R.

Shrubby. Leaves round-cordate, acutely-dentate, aente; lobes rounded, and so large as to overlap each other. Panicles terminal, brachiate, coloured.

An erect, very elegant shrub, of three or four feet in height, a native of the Silhet district; flowering time the hot and rainy season; it has not yet ripened seed in the Botanic garden, where it grows luxuriantly, and is very ornamental when in flower. It differs from *V. Kämpferi* and *Buchanani* in the leaves being dentate, and from *urticifolia* in being a permanent shrub; besides in that species the leaves are much deeper cut round the margin, and the lobes never so large as even to meet. In all the four, the flowers are nearly alike in size, structure and colour, viz. a very bright deep scarlet.

5. *V. verticillata*, Roeb.

Herbaceous. *Leaves* broad-ovate, acuminate, grossly and acutely dentate. *Panicles* terminal, coloured.

An elegant, middling-sized species, a native of Pegu, from whence introduced into the Botanic garden at Calcutta by the Rev. F. Carey, where it blossoms in August, September and October.

Stems herbaceous in our young plants, simple, erect, becoming somewhat ligneous towards the base, and thinly covered with roughish-colored bark; tender shoots with four obtuse angles and grooved sides, covered with villous green hairs, while height from three to four feet. *Leaves* opposite, the inferior one very long-petioled; the superior, or floral ones subsessile; all are broad-ovate, with the acuminate margins grossly and acutely serrate-dentate, and the surface rather rough, the superior ones with short bristles, and the inferior with little white glandular scales; *length* and *breadth* from five to ten inches. *Stipules* none, but a belt of hairs between the insertion of the petioles. *Panicles* terminal, solitary, large, and broad; composed of compound, opposite, several times dichotomous, highly coloured (scarlet), villous, many-flowered ramifications. *Bractes* small, subovate, coloured. *Calyx* sub-cylindric, smaller than a *Volkameria*, five-parted. *Sepals* oblong-ovate, villous. *Corolla* campanulate; *lobes* twice the length of the calyx, sub-cylindric, *lobes* five, subequal and broader at base, concave segments; colour of the whole scarlet. *Filaments* nearly equal, twice the length of the corolla, coloured, smooth, on the first day incurved, on the second recurved. *Anthers* brown, incumbent. *Germ* oval, somewhat four-lobed, scarcely four-angled, with one ovule in each, but on a minute inspection there are found two opposite pointed receptacles, which meet so exactly in the centre, as to appear a complete partition; each of these divide into two, recurved, secund, rather incurved. *Stigma* of two subulate acute lobes.

III.
626. *V. coccinea*, Poit.

Leaves obovate, entire, coriaceous, densely and minutely. *Panicle* terminal, decussate, downy, the extreme ramifications, lengthened, secund spikes. *Calycines* rarely five toothed.

A native of the Moluccas.

7. *V. serrata*, Willd. [ji 384.]

Shrubby. *Leaves* sub-ovate, petioled, and term. lanceolate, serrate, smooth. *Panicle* terminal, oblong, decussate.

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Found in Mysore by Dr. Buchanan, who sent the seeds to the Botanic garden at Calcutta, where the plants blossomed during the rainy season.

Branches erect, stout, lignous, the scales small, decussate, or tern; *petioles* smooth, four-angled. *Leaves* opposite, or tern, sub-ovate, broad-lanceolate, serrate, smooth on both sides; from four to eight lines long, and from one to three broad. *Panicles* terminal, ramifications decussate, villous, two-lobed. *Bractes* lanceolate, villous. *Flowers* exserted, large, two pairs of lateral segments, pale. *Petal* one, convex one deep rib. *Calyx* obscurely five-toothed. *Corolla* lobed, short, deeply divided on the upper side, incurved. *Bractes* of five, nearly equal, expanding divisions, parted on the middle. *Filaments* longer than the corolla, erect, with their extremities beautifully recurved. *Anthers* small, subulate, as the stamens. *Stigma* of one lobe, two-lobed, and subulate. *Pereon* with seven or to four lobes, striated, smooth, with rose or scarlet stain. *Style* of one lobe, subulate. *Corolla* lobes, obovate. *Corolla* lobes the length of the calyx, villous. *Bractes* of five, compound, secund, placed on the under side, the two lateral pairs oblong, of a very pale green, the lower one much larger, emarginate-obovate, and of a more obscure color. *Filaments* angled, not villous at the base, inserted on the mouth of the corolla, and rising over the tube of the corolla space in its upper side, towards the apex beautifully recurved. *Anthers* brown, cylindrical. *Germ* four-lobed, having its base surmounted by a yellowish cordiform, fan-shaped, with one ovule in each, attached to the upper and exterior margins of the partition. *Style* the length of the stamens. *Stigma* two-parted. *Capitula* nearly round, of the size of a pea, somewhat four-lobed, hairy; when ripe dry, and then falling spontaneously into four equal portions. *Seed* solitary, obliquely oblong. *Intestine* in the. *Perisperm* none. *Embryo* erect. *Calyx* is immixt-oblent, thick, fleshy and white. *Rostre* oval, inferior.

8. *V. frutescens*, R.III.
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Shrubby twigs much. *Leaves* opposite, petioled, oblong, serrate. *Panicles* terminal, linear-oblong, hairy. A very stout shrub, or small tree, a native of Siam, where it is called *Ti-lu-er*. Flowering time the rainy season. It approaches nearest to *verticillata* of any species known to me, but differs sufficiently on account of the perfect smoothness of the latter, which has the leaves often tern as opposite; in *frutescens* petioled, always opposite.

9. *V. nerepis*, R.

Shrubby. *Leaves* tern, linear-lanceolate. *Panicles* axillary, three-flowered. A shrubby species, found indigenous on the Island of Moul, on the coast of Chittagong; where it blossoms about the close of the rains, and the seeds ripen in February.

Stems short, but much branched and ligneous, soon dividing into many straight, nearly erect branches and branched; bark smooth, and of a light ash colour, or marked with light-colored small, elevated spots. *Leaves* tern, rarely opposite, linear-lanceolate, entire, acute, smooth, about three inches long, and very generally broader at the base than breadth. *Petioles* short, and inserted on permanent elevated leaf-stems. *Panicles* axillary, much shorter than the leaves, generally three-flowered. *Bractes* opposite, subovate. *Calyx* campanulate, mouth evenly five-toothed, permanent. *Corolla* with a rather short, slender, curved tube, and unilateral border, composed of five equal, oval, concave segments. *Stigma* twice the length of the corolla, incised or recurved, according to the length of time the flower has been expanded.

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Germ superior, four-celled, with one ovulum in each. *Style* length of the stamina. *Stigma* bidentate. *Capsule*, (*Berry*, Gært.) broad-turbinate, four-grooved, size of a nutmeg, when ripe dry, and spontaneously dividing first into two and afterwards into four parts. *Cortex* pretty smooth, dark brown. *Pulp* in large quantity, somewhat spongy. *Seed* in each division of the capsule, oblong, tapering towards the base. *Integuments* two, both soft, thin and white. *Perisperm* none. *Embryo*, erect. *Cotyledons* conform to the seed, equal. *Plumula* two-lobed. *Radicle* inferior, the whole much like *Clerodendrum inerme*. Gært. i. t. 57.

HASTINGIA. König's Mss.

Calyx coloured, much expanded, almost entire. *Corol* with a long, curved tube, and unequally divided border. *Germ* superior, seems four-celled; *cells* one-seeded; *attachment* sub-inferior. *Capsule* four-lobed, four-partible; *lobes* one-seeded. *Embryo* erect, without perisperm.

1. *H. coccinea*. Kön. Mss. *Smith's Exotic Botany*, 100.

Leaves cordate, serrate. *Panicles* terminal.

Holmskiöldia sanguinea. Willd. iii. 360.

This most elegant plant was brought originally from China, though a native of the interior parts of Bengal also. At the Botanic garden it grows to be a small tree if trained up with single stem, but if left alone, the branches spread far every way from the base of the stem close upon the earth, and strike root. The bark is ash-coloured and tolerably smooth. Flowering time the cold season, at which period scarcely any plant can exceed it in beauty. It grows readily from cuttings.

Branches very numerous, brachiate, while young somewhat four-sided, and a little downy. *Leaves* opposite, petioled, cordate, serrate, long, pointed, a little downy, from three to four inches long. *Petioles* one fourth the length of the leaves, downy. *Stipules* none. *Panicles* on compound racemes, terminal, brachiate. *Peduncles* and *pedicels* a little hairy. *Bractes*, the larger ones petioled, cordate, the smaller lanceolate. *Flowers* numerous, pretty large, of a most beautiful scarlet colour, slightly tinged with orange, inodorous. *Calyx* one-leaved, very large, gradually widening into a most ample bell, with a slightly five-lobed border, coloured like the corol, permanent. *Corol* one-petalled, irregular. *Tube* longer than the *calyx*, projecting with a slight curvature downward, compressed laterally, widening gradually to the mouth; on the inside a little downy. *Border* small, five-parted; the under division larger. *Stamens* from the middle of the tube, and projecting a little beyond it, declining a little, somewhat downy. *Anthers* oval. *Germ* superior, four-lobed; *lobes* one-celled; one-seeded, attached to the partition a little above its middle. *Style* declinate with the stamens, and of the same length. *Stigma* acute, slightly two-parted. *Capsule* four-lobed, four-partible, each lobe obliquely turbinate, clavate, rugose, of the size of a small lentil, one-celled, one-valved, of a thick, soft, spongy texture, and dark brownish black colour. *Seed* conform to the lobe of the capsule. *Integument* single, from every examination I can give it, pretty thick, white, soft, and tough. *Perisperm* none. *Embryo* erect, amygdaline. *Cotyledons* two, oval, thick. *Plumula* small, semilunar. *Radicle* oval, inferior.

2. *H. scandens*, R.

Shrubby, scandent. *Leaves* cordate, serrate, acuminate. *Flowers* axillary.

Daudmarce, the vernacular name in Silhet, where it is found wild in the forests; it blossoms during the cool months of December, and January. I am not very clear whether it be anything more than *H. coccinea* in its wild state.

SIPHONANTHUS. Schreb. gen. N. 165.

Calyx five-parted. *Corol* one-petalled, with a very long slender tube. *Germ* superior, seems four-celled; *cells* one-seeded; *attachment* sub-inferior. *Berry* four-lobed; *lobes* one-seeded. *Embryo* erect, without perisperm.

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1. *S. hastata*, R.

Leaves opposite, hastate, downy.

A large shrub or small tree, a native of Silhet, where it is called *Hattee-kana* (Elephant's ear,) from the shape of the leaves. Flowers in April and May, and the seed ripens in June and July.

Young shoots villous, somewhat four-cornered. *Leaves* opposite, petioled, hastate, lobate, downy, particularly underneath, about six inches long. *Petioles* nearly as long as the leaves, downy and channelled. *Stipules* none. *Panicles* terminal, corymbiform, decussate, villous. *Bractes* like the leaves, but small, and diminishing fast toward the top, or extreme divisions of the panicle. *Calyx* campanulate, five-cleft. *Segments* sub-lanceolate, permanent and remaining coloured. *Corol* with a long, slender, recurved tube. *Border* of five, nearly equal, spreading, oblong segments. *Filaments*; two pairs, inserted into the tube of the corol a little within its mouth, long, coloured, smooth, various in their direction according to the length of time the flower has been open. *Anthers* incumbent. *Germ* ovate, four-cornered, seemingly four-celled, with one ovulum in each lobe, attached to the concave side of the wings of the parietal fungiform, receptacle, meeting in the centre, but not uniting, hence seemingly four-celled. *Style* the length of the corol. *Stigma* bifid; *lobes* acute, spreading. *Berries* shorter than the calyx, four-lobed, one, two or three of the lobes abortive, the fertile ones obovate, smooth, glossy, deep purple, and succulent, one-celled. *Seed* solitary. *Perisperm* none. *Cotyledons* ob-ovate, fleshy. *Radicle* roundish, inferior.

2. *S. indica*. *Lamarck, Ess. pol. t. 79. f. 1. 1606.*

Shrubby, strai. ltr. *Leaves* verticillat, lanceolate. *Panicles* terminal.

Brahmuneo, Brahmanya-shitika, &c. Sanscrit names.

Beng. Brahman-patta, or Baman latta.

Siphonanthus indica. *Thunb.*

Oviola nitens, *ep. pl. et. Widd. iii. 382.*

Common wild from Orissa northwards; where it grows to be a tall, straight shrub. Flowering time the hot season, and again in October; the seed ripens in the cool season.

Stem erect, straight, simple, or with very few, straight branches, more or less paped, according to the age of the plant; bark smooth, greenish; *young shoots* smooth, of a shining green, with a double groove or furrow to each leaf of the verticill, and paped in the old woody parts; height various. In some parts of Bengal they are so long as to serve for rafters to cottages, and various other uses. *Leaves* verticillat, generally from three to five-fol, short-petioled, horizontal, lanceolate, entire, wavy, above smooth, of a deep, shining green, below pier, from six to nine inches long. *Flower leaves* abortive and smooth. *Stipules* none, but in their place some short hairs. *Trusses* from the axilla of the exterior alternate leaves, peduncled, in general solitary, erect, generally three- or four-flowered, forming a large elegant panicle. *Pedicels* and *pedicels* roundish smooth, elongated. *Bracts* lanceolate, size various. *Flowers*, when they first open, white, gradually changing to cream colour. *Outer* beneath, campanulate. *Corol*; *lobes* exceedingly large, slender, wing. *Bract* five-part d; *division* oblong, nearly equal, rounded; the lower two more distinct. *Thamids* four, inserted within the mouth of the tube, projecting in a double curve some time after the flower first expands, afterwards they become revolute. *Stamens* numerous, according to the position of the filaments, base two-part. *Germ* inferior, as in *S. indica* four-fol. *Style* longer than the stamens, at first projecting, or curved, after impregnation becoming straight when the stamens become revolute. *Stigma* round, two-lobed. *Bract* from one to four, campanulate sitting on the enlarged, coloured calyx, singly the size of a pea, when ripe, of a dark bluish colour. *Seeds* one in each lobe of the berry; it seldom happens that all the four berries come to perfection. *Embryo* as in *S. indica*.

VITEX. *S. Ind. gen. N. 1050*

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Calyx campanulate, five-toothed. *Corolla* ringent. *Anthe* twin. *Germ* superior, generally two-celled; *ovule* two-celled; *at* almost central. *Drup* with a four-celled nut. *Embryo* erect, without perisperm.

1. *V. triflora*. *Widd. iii. 392.*

Sub-arboreous. *Leaves* ternate; *leaflets* all sessile, obovate, oblong, hoary underneath.

Panicles terminal, with branched, dichotomous ramifications.

Caranasi. *Rhe d. Mal. ii. t. 10.*

Lagondium vulgare. *Rumph. Amb. i. t. 10.*

A small tree, or large shrub, native of various parts of India, and its Islands. The leaves of this plant are a powerful decoction, called the Malay cure for the rheum, the bane. The following is the recipe, as collected by W. Smith Esq. The leaves are given in decoction, and infused, and formed into a cataplasma, which is applied to the enlarged spleen. In very obstinate cases it is necessary to have recourse to gentle mercurials.

Calyx *lobes* round and sessile. *Leaves* opposite, entire. *Leaflets* all sessile, ovate, oblong, entire, hoary underneath; the upper from one to two inches long, and the terminal one much longer. *Petioles* about an inch long, with a very short none. *Panicles* terminal, linear-oblong, composed of branched and dichotomous ramifications, every part hoary. *Flowers* small, of a lively light blue purple. *Bracts* minute. *Outer* campanulate, hoary; *anthe* slightly five-toothed. *Corol* with the lower lip longer and undivided; the upper lip four-lobed. *Stamens* as long as the corol. *Anthe* twin. *Germ* round, two-celled, with ovules in each attached to the two angles of the septal receptacle. *Style* as long as the corol. *Stigma* of two filiform spreading lobes. *Drup* round, smooth, when ripe black, size of a small pea, one-celled. *Nut* conform to the drupe, four-celled, nearly all terete. *Seeds* solitary. *Perisperm* when the seeds are quite ripe none. *Embryo* erect. *Calyx* permanent, obovate-oblong. *Radi* oval, inferior.

2. *V. Negunda*. *Widd. iii. 393.*

Arboreous. *Leaves* ternate, and quinate. *Leaflets* entire, lanceolate; the lower two sessile. *Panicles* terminal, long pyramidal, with cross-armed, two-forked ramifications.

Bem-nasi. *Rhe d. Mal. ii. t. 12.*

Lagondium litoreum. *Rumph. Amb. iv. t. 19.*

Sindooka in Sanscrit. See *Ant. Rox. vol. iv. p. 292.*

Also Sindookwra, Indrasornsa, Nirgoondi, Indranika.

Beng. and Hind. Nisinda.

An elegant, small tree, though generally found in the state of a large shrub; delights in a rich, moist soil, yet it grows almost every where. Flowers all the year round.

Trunk irregular, often as thick as a man's thigh or more. *Branches* rather thin, opposite; *young shoots* downy, slightly four-sided. *Leaves* opposite, petioled, ternate and quinate. *Leaflets*, the exterior one or three, petioled; the lower two sessile; all are lanceolate, entire, soft; below of a very pale whitish green; from two to four inches long, and less than one broad. *Panicles* terminal, oblong, tapering to a point, erect; *rachis* straight, four-sided; ramifications decussated, generally three-forked; or two-forked with sessile flowers in the cleft. *Flowers* small, numerous, a most beautiful bluish purple. *Calyx* permanent, closely embrace

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the bottom of the berry. *Corol*; lower lip large, entire; upper lip shorter, four-parted.

A decoction of the aromatic leaves helps to form the warm bath for women after delivery; bruised, they are applied to the temples for the head-ache; pillows stuffed with them are put under the head to remove a catarrh, and the head-ache attending it.

III. 71 3. *V. paniculata*. Lamarek *Enagel.* ii. 606.

Arboreous. *Leaves* digitate, quinate; *leaflets* ovate-lanceolate, entire; the exterior one petiolate, the two inferior ones small, and sessile; smooth above, hoary underneath. *Panicles* terminal.

A native of the Moluccas. I doubt whether it be any thing more than a broad-leaved-luxuriant variety of *Negunda*. Rumphius, 19th plate of the 4th vol. of his *Herbarium Amboinense*, is a bad representation of this plant, though no doubt intended for it.

4. *V. altissima*. Linn. *Suppl.* 29 f.

Arboreous. *Leaves* ternate; *leaflets* lanceolate, entire, acuminate. *Panicles* terminal, composed of opposite, verticelled, simple ramifications.

This, the most stately tree of the genus which I have yet met with, is a native of the mountainous forests of Coromandel. In Dr. Anderson's garden near Madras, it flowers in July and August. The same has since been found in the eastern parts of Bengal, where it flowers in June.

Trunk erect, of very considerable magnitude, and covered with smooth greenish gray bark. *Branches* numerous, spreading. *Leaves* opposite, ternate. *Leaflets* sessile, entire, acute, somewhat downy, with the upper surface of a deep green, and the lower one pale, from three to six inches long, and from one to two broad. *Petioles* common, somewhat channelled, and though long, they are shorter than the leaflets. *Panicles* terminal, composed of a few long, simple, opposite, pairs of sub-verticelled, downy spikes. At a more advanced age, what appeared verticels while young, become two opposite, short, bifid, or trifid secund spikes. *Flowers* numerous, small, collected, into short-peduncled, opposite fascicles, which appear like verticels. *Bractes* lanceolate, concave, downy. *Calyx* downy, the segments rather unequal. *Corol*, &c. as in the family. *Germ* ovate, four-celled, with one ovulum in each, attached to the partition. *Style* fully as long as the corol. *Stigma* bifid. *Drupe* round, of the size of a pea, smooth, succulent, black. *Nut* round, hard, four-celled. *Seeds* solitary. *Perisperm* none. *Embryo* erect.

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5. *V. alata*. R.

Arboreous. *Leaves* ternate; *leaflets* lanceolate. *Petioles* winged. *Panicles* axillary.

Mail cloa. Rheed. *Mal.* v. 1. 1.

A native of Chittagong, where it grows to be a large tree. From thence it was introduced by Dr. Buchanan into the Botanic garden at Calcutta, where it blossoms in the month of April.

Trunk straight, decorated with numerous, spreading and ascending branches, whole height of trees ten years old, about thirty feet. *Bark* smooth, of a dark, brownish, ash-colour. *Leaves* opposite, ternate. *Leaflets* lanceolate, smooth, entire, about six inches long. *Petioles* winged, particularly while the trees are young, about three or four inches long. *Panicles* axillary, solitary, erect, brachiate, with ramifications dichotomous, and a sessile flower in each division. *Flowers* numerous, pale yellow, tinged with very little blue. *Calyx* campanulate. *Border* unequally five-toothed. *Corol*, the middle lobe of the upper lip large, in proportion to its lateral lobes; the under lip two-parted, and small. *Antbers* twin, and of a bluish colour. *Berry* round, smooth, pulpy, when ripe purple, and the size of a narrow-fat pea. *Nut* turbinate, furrowed, four-celled, with a single seed in each.

6. *V. incisa*. Willd. iii. 392.

Shrubby. *Leaves* ternate and quinate; *leaflets* broad-lanceolate, gashed, of a soft fine texture, all are more or less petiolated. *Panicles* terminal.

V. Negundo. Curt. *Mag.* 364.

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V. Chinensis of the *Banksian Herbarium*, seems to be the same.

A native of China, from thence Mr. William Kerr sent seed to the Botanic garden at Calcutta, where the plants thrive luxuriantly, and blossom when under one year old, and when less than a foot high. In six years they seem to have attained their full size, and are therefore large, ramous shrubs, of from six to eight feet in height.

Stem short, ligneous. *Branches* numerous, forming a large, ever-green bush. *Leaves* opposite, long-petioled, ternate, and quinate. *Leaflets* oblong, gashed, acute, smooth on both sides. *Panicles* terminal, from two to five inches long. *Flowers* numerous, small, white. *Lower segment* of the border of the corol much larger than either of the other four. *Drupe* the size of a grain of black pepper, with a four-celled nut.

8. *V. arborea*. R.

Leaves from ternate to quinate; *leaflets* sessile, oval. *Panicles* contracted.

Teling. Boosi.

A native of the mountainous parts of the Circars, Chittagong, &c. where it grows to be a very large tree. Flowering time, the hot season; the seeds ripen during the rains.

Trunk straight, high, and of a large size. *Bark* ash-coloured, cracked. *Heads* spreading, and shady, but small in proportion to the size of the trunk. *Leaves* opposite, petioled, ternate, and digitate-quinat. *Leaflets* sessile, from broad-lanceolate to oval, sometimes obtuse, sometimes pointed, entire, veins many, running parallel, above pretty smooth, below downy; when there are five, exterior one from one to three inches broad, and from three to six inches long, the lower pair considerably smaller. *Petioles* the length of the inferior leaflets, channelled, downy. *Panicles* terminal, contracted, branchy; *branches* opposite, decussated. *Peduncles* and *pedicels* four-sided, villous. *Flowers* numerous, small, blue. *Bractes* oval, reflexed, downy, one

below each ramification. *Calyx* campanulate, five-toothed, perennant. *Corol*; tube somewhat gibbous, rather longer than the calyx, inside hairy at the bottom; throat compressed laterally; border two-lipped; the *upper lip* erect, two-cleft; the *under lip* reflexed, three-cleft, having the middle division largest, concave, and of a deep blue colour. *Filaments* twice the length of the tube, subulate. *Anthers*, split from the bottom up. *Style*, length of the filaments. *Drupe*, of the size and appearance of a black currant, smooth, succulent. *Nut* turbinate, very hard, four-celled. *Seed* solitary, obovate-oblong. *Integuments* two, both thin, soft, and rather succulent. *Perisperm* none. *Embryo* erect. *Cotyledons* conform to the seed. *Radicle* oval, inferior.

The wood of this tree when old is of a chocolate colour, exceedingly hard and durable, which renders it useful for various purposes.

9. *V. Leucorylon*, Willd. iii. 392.

Leaves digitate, quinate; *leaflets* petiolate, oblong, very generally entire, both sides smooth. *Panicles* axillary, dichotomous.

Karil. *Rheed. Mal.* iv. t. 36.

A native of Ceylon, Coromandel, and the mountains of Chittagong, &c. Flowering time the month of April.

Trunk laterally straight, and in its native mountains growing to be a tree of very considerable size. *Bark* soft, spongy and cracked on the outside. *Branches* rather scarce and spreading. *Young shoots* round and smooth. *Leaves* opposite, long-petioled, digitate, quinate, rarely ternate; *leaflets* petioled, oblong, generally entire, rather obtuse-pointed, smooth and polished, from two to six inches long, and from one to three broad. *Petioles* nearly as long the leaflets, round and smooth. *Stipules* none. *Panicles* axillary, solitary, long-petioled, throughout dichotomous, with a sessile flower in the forks, drooping, ramifications tending to be angular, and most slightly villous. *Flowers* numerous, fragrant, pretty large, of a whitish straw colour, with the centre of the lower lip densely clothed with violet coloured hairs. *Bractes* very minute, and caducous. *Calyx* five-toothed. *Corol* with an unequal, five-cleft border; lower division large, round and curled. *Filaments* purple, protruded in a recurved manner. *Anthers* purple, two-lobed. *Drupe* oval, smooth, of a shining black. *Pulp* very soft, and in large quantity, of a dirty black colour. *Nut* oblong, compressed, somewhat furrowed, four-celled, it is rare however that all are fertile. *Seed* lanceolate, the upper end obtuse. *Integuments* single, white, and spongy. *Perisperm* none. *Embryo* erect. *Cotyledons* conform to the seed, long obovate, of a tender, oily texture, pale white. *Panicle* conic, inferior.

10. *V. heterophylla* R.

Leaves long-petioled, ternate and quinate; *leaflets* all long-petioled, broad-lanceolate, entire, acuminate, smooth.

A tall, slow-growing timber tree, a native of the Tippera forests; it has been fourteen years in the Botanic garden at Calcutta, and is thirty feet high without having blossomed.

11. *V. Saligna* R.

Leaves ternate and quinate; *leaflets* petioled, lanceolate, entire, smooth. *Panicles* axillary, dichotomous.

A tree of considerable size; a native of the forests in the interior parts of Coromandel, from thence introduced by Dr. B. Hayne into the Botanic garden where it blossoms in April and May.

PREMNA, Schreb. gen. N. 1025.

Calyx from three to five-toothed. *Corol* irregular, four or five-cleft, woolly. *Anthers* twin. *Germ* superior, four-celled; cell one-seeded; attachment interior. *Stigma* two-cleft. *Drupe* with a four-celled nut. *Seed* solitary. *Embryo* erect, without perisperm.

1. *P. latifolia*, Roxb.

Arboreous. *Leaves* round-cordate, entire, smooth. *Corymbs* axillary, and terminal. *Throat* of the corol woolly.

Teling. Peddunnella-Kura.

It is a native of most parts of the coast of Coromandel, though by no means common; grows to be a small tree. Flowers during the hot season.

Trunk erect. *Bark* ash-coloured, pretty smooth. *Branches* numerous, spreading. *Leaves* opposite, petioled, cordate or oval, entire, pointed or obtuse, a little downy, in general two and a half inches each way. *Petioles* round, generally about an inch long. *Corymbs* compound, terminal, or from the exterior axills, divided by threes. *Bractes* minute, falling. *Flowers* numerous, small, of a dirty yellow. *Calyx* campanulate, five-toothed, perennant. *Corol*, throat woolly; the *upper lip* three-cleft; the *under* one emarginate. *Anthers* bluish. *Style* longer than the corol. *Drupe*, the size of a pea, twin, juicy, smooth, when ripe black. *Nut* wrinkled, four-celled, all the four seeds seldom ripen.

The wood of this tree is white, firm, and used for various economical purposes. The leaves have a pretty strong, though not disagreeable smell, and are much used in curries by the natives.

2. *P. tomentosa*, Willd. iii. p. 314.

Arboreous. *Leaves* ovate-cordate, pointed, entire, very downy. *Panicles* terminal, corymbiform.

Teling. Naoroo.

A tree, a native of the mountainous parts of the Circars. Flowers during the cold season.

Bark, the exterior membranous, cracking and peeling off like that of the birch tree, of a light grey colour; *young shoots* covered with a soft grey down. *Leaves* opposite, petioled, cordate, pointed, entire, very downy underneath, and whitish, above light green, from four to five inches long, and about two and a half, or three broad. *Petioles* round, about an inch and

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a half long. *Panicles* middle-sized, terminal, erect, downy, somewhat corymbiform, their ramifications scattered. *Bractes* filiform, downy. *Flowers* numerous, small, of a dirty greenish yellow. *Calyx* and *corol* as in the last species. *Anthers* yellow, twin. *Pistillum*, *drupe*, and *nut* as in the other species, in this seldom more than one of the seeds ripen, which makes the most appear to have only one cell.

3. *P. serratifolia*, Willd. iii. 314.

Shrubby. *Leaves* cordate, serrate, acuminate, smooth, lucid, deep green. *Corymbs* terminal.

Beng. Bhoot-bhiruyi.

A large shrub, or small ramous tree, common in the woods in Bengal, is in blossom during the rainy months of July and August. The whole plant has a heavy unpleasant smell, nearly the same as in some of the other species of this genus.

Trunk short. *Branches* numerous. *Bark* smooth, and dark brown; *young shoots* somewhat villous. *Leaves* opposite, petioled, cordate, serrate on the anterior margins, long, acute-pointed, smooth on both sides, generally from one to six inches long, and from one to three broad. *Stipules* no other than a small connecting ridge. *Corymbs* terminal, or between two tender, terminal branchlets; primary divisions opposite, the last two-forked. *Flowers* minute, very numerous, of a pale greenish white. *Bractes* of the larger ramifications, lanceolate. *Petalanth* small, irregularly three-toothed. *Corol* obliquely funnel-shaped. *Border* bilabiate, the superior lip narrow, undivided, and nearly double the length of the other, which is broad, and three-parted. *Anthers* twin.

4. *P. spinosa* Roxb.

Arboreous, armed. *Leaves* opposite, three or four-fold, oval, entire, smooth on both sides. *Corymbs* terminal.

Gumira liforea. Rumph. Amb. iii. t. 134.

III. Hind. Ustabunda.

78 Beng. Goniari.

Corunrioides. Hor. Zeyl. N. 116.

A small ramous tree, found in woods near Calcutta. Flowering time, the beginning of the rainy season. The fruit ripens in three months afterwards.

Thorns are found on the trunk and larger branches only, large and strong, placed opposite and spreading. *Leaves* generally opposite, though sometimes three, or even four-fold, petioled, oval, entire, obtuse, smooth on both sides; from two to three inches long. *Petioles* short, smooth, slightly channelled. *Stipules* none. *Corymbs* terminal, peduncled, first ramification cross-armed, the rest two-forked, in branchlets with the leaves three-fold, the first ramifications of the corymbs are also three-fold, &c. *Bractes*, a small one below each ramification. *Flowers* very numerous, small, of a greenish yellow, very hairy, and of an offensive smell. *Calyx* three-cleft. *Corol*, tube thrice as long as the calyx; throat woolly; *upper divisions* of the border twice as long as the upper divisions of the border of the corol. *Calyx* the length of the stamens. *Drupe* globular, black, smooth, the size of a small pea. *Nut* turbinate, rough, four-celled.

5. *P. cordifolia*, Roxb.

Shrubby. *Leaves* cordate and cordate-ovate, entire, smooth, with the upper surface bulate and shining. *Corymbs* terminal, decussate, with ramifications dichotomous.

F. binu hircinnu. Rumph. Amb. iii. t. 133. agrees rather better with this species, than with any other I have yet found in India.

A native of Prince of Wales' Island, and from thence introduced into the Botanic garden at Calcutta in 1798, where it thrives and blossoms during the hot months of May and June.

III. *Trunk* erect; *branches* few, some straight, and free of branchlets as a rattan; other, ramulose, and straggling; the height of the plants in this garden, in four years, is from six to eight feet. *Back* of the old woody parts dark brown, of the younger light-brown. *Leaves* opposite, short-petioled, from cordate to cordate-ovate, entire, pointed, bullate, at the same time the upper surface is of a bright, shining, deep green colour, from three to six inches long, and broad in proportion. *Stipules*, no other than a small connecting ridge. *Corymbs* terminal; primary ramifications decussate, then dichotomous; round, villous, and of a very dark brownish olive colour. *Bractes* oblong. *Flowers* very numerous, small, of a pale greenish white. *Calyx* bilabiate. *Corol* bilabiate. *Throat* filled with long, soft, white hairs. *Lips* equal in length; the upper one narrow, and entire; the lower one, broad and three-lobed. *Stamens* nearly as long as the corol. *Style* considerably longer than the corol. *Drupe* the size of a large pea. *Nut* three or four-celled.

The leaves of this species possess a small degree of fragrance, when bruised, at least to me the smell is not so disagreeable as that of the other species.

6. *P. longifolia*, Roxb.

Arboreous. *Leaves* ovate-oblong, acuminate, entire, smooth. *Corymbs* terminal.

A native of Bengal, where it blossoms during the rainy season.

Trunk erect; *branches* opposite. *Bark* smooth and ash-coloured, dark brown, or greenish brown according to age; general height of the tree twenty feet. *Leaves* opposite, petioled, from ovate-oblong to oblong, entire, acuminate, smooth on both sides, from four to ten inches long. *Petioles* channelled, somewhat villous, from two to three inches long. *Stipules* none, except a small, connecting, villous ridge. *Corymbs* terminal, large, and spreading much; the first two or three pairs of divisions brachiate; afterwards dichotomous. *Bractes* minute. *Flowers* numerous, small, white; *upper lip* larger, and two-toothed; the lower lip three-toothed. *Calyx* bilabiate. *Corol*; tube short; border four-parted; *upper division* longer, more

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coloured and reflexed: the *lateral two* expanding, the *lower* broadest and emarginate. *Drupe* globose, of the size of a grain of black pepper, when ripe, smooth, shining black. *Nut* obovate, rugose, four-celled with one seed in each. This is the only species I have yet met with, which I can say has anything like an agreeable smell, this mark alone is sufficient to distinguish it from the other species already described and figured by me; there are, however, as may be observed in the description, many other differences to rest its specific character on.

7. *P. herbacea*, R.

Herbaceous. *Leaves* opposite, obovate, serrate. *Corymbs* terminal and axillary.

Beng. Badi Jamb.

Bhoome Jambhooka, its Sanscrit name.

A native of the interior parts of Bengal. From Dinagopore, Dr. William Carey sent the plant to the Botanic garden, where it blossoms during the months of February and March.

Root ligneous, perennial. *Stems* scarcely any, a few leafy, fructiferous, annual shoots rise from the roots about the close of the cold season, and when the seeds ripen decay. *Leaves* opposite, short petioled, obovate, serrate, a little villous on both sides, very various in size. *Corymbs* terminal, and axillary, small, and shorter by far than the leaves. *Flowers* small, of a pale whitish yellow. *Corol* four-celled; *upper segment* round; *throat* hairy.

8. *P. mucronata*, R.

Arboreous. *Leaves* broad-ovate, tapering at the base, sharply acuminate, entire, slightly villous. *Corymbs* terminal.

A small tree, a native of S'het, and there called Marimal. Flowering in April, and the seed ripens in July and August. The wood is said to be remarkably hard and useful. It differs from all the other species known to me, in the tapering loss of the leaves: the sharp point of the acuminate leaves is also a good mark; for though in *P. erecta* the same mark exists, even in a great degree, yet this is a small tree; that a scrubby shrub.

9. *P. esculenta*, R.

Shrubby. *Leaves* short petioled, oblong, grossly serrate, acuminate, smooth. *Corymbs* terminal, dense.

A native of Chittagong, where the natives use the leaves in their diet, as well as in medicine. In the Botanic garden it continues to flower and fruit, nearly the whole year.

Stems erect. *Branches* and *leaves* opposite. *Bark* of the young shoot, smooth, of a clear green. *Leaves* opposite, short petioled, oblong leaves, a little above the middle, grossly and acutely serrate, acuminate, from four to ten inches long, by from two to five broad. *Stipules* none. *Corymbs* terminal, short petioled, crowded, and much crowded, with some pairs of opposite, small, smooth branched. *Flowers* numerous, each of a greenish yellow. *Bractes* minute. *Calyx* unequally five-toothed. *Corol* with a large campanulate tube. *Border* four-parted; *upper lip* broad, obtusely three-toothed and veined over the hairy mouth of the tube, entire, and striate; the other three lobes nearly equal, and may be called the lower lip; the base of the middle one therefore yellow. *Ather* thin. *Germ* four-celled, with one ovulum in each, attached to the upper part of the partition. *Style*, length of the stamium. *Stigma* two-toothed. *Drupe* minute, round, smooth, purple. *Nut* turbinate, rugose, four-celled, with a perforation up the centre. *Seeds* solitary, obovate. *Perisperm* none. *Embryo* erect. *Cotyledons* equal, conform to the seed. *Radicls* inferior.

10. *P. rotundifolia* Willd. iii. 314.

Arboreous. *Leaves* elliptic, entire, smooth. *Corymbs* terminal, rather irregular.

Perennial. *Ramus* *Arab.* iii. t. 134.

Curtius *ver. bot.* *Burm.* I. t. 133. t. 41. f. 1.

Found by Colonel Harlowe indigenous on the Mauritius, in flower in May and June.

11. *P. scandens*, R.

Shrubby, scandent. *Leaves* from ovate-oblong to cordate, entire, much and very finely acuminate. *Corymbs* terminal, supra-axillary. *Calyx* entire; *throat* of the corol woolly. *Nut* tubercled.

An extensive, powerful, climbing shrub, a native of the forests of S'het, where it runs over the larger trees. Flowering time the hot season; the seed ripens during the rains.

Young shoots more or less villous and somewhat four-cornered. *Leaves* opposite, differing in shape from narrow ovate-oblong to orbate, all perfectly entire, ending in a long sharp, creniform, or even filiform point, sometimes villous, from four to six inches long, and from one and a half to four broad. *Petioles* about an inch long, generally villous. *Corymbs* terminal; primary divisions decussate, secondary ones dichotomous; all villous. *Bractes* subulate. *Flowers* numerous, very small, of a greenish yellow. *Calyx* cup-shaped, entire, smooth. *Corol* with the mouth of the tube very woolly. *Border* of four, round, oblong, obtuse divisions. *Stamina* longer than the corol. *Germ* roundish, four-celled, with one ovulum in each, attached to the axis. *Style*, the length of the stamina. *Stigma* bifid. *Drupe*, the size of a pea, round, smooth, succulent, black, one-celled. *Nut* conform to the drupe, tubercled, four-celled, generally one or more abortive. *Seed* solitary, obovate. *Internodal* single, thin, white. *Perisperm* none. *Embryo* erect. *Cotyledons* conform to the seed. *Radicls* inferior.

GMEIINA, Schreb. gen. N. 1023.

Calyx from four to five-toothed. *Corol* obliquely campanulate; *border* irregularly four-parted. All the anthers two-cloth. *Germ* superior, four-celled; *cells* one-seeded; *attachment* sub-superior. *Drupe* with a nut, from one to four-celled. *Embryo* erect, without perisperm.

1. *G. oblongifolia*, R.

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Arboreous. *Leaves* opposite, oblong. *Panicles* terminal, brachiate. *Drupe* oblong, lucid. A slow growing, tall timber tree; a native of the eastern parts of Bengal; flowering in March and April; the seed ripens in August and September.

Trunk, in trees fourteen years old in the Botanic garden, straight, from twelve to fifteen feet to the branches, and about eighteen inches in circumference. *Bark* ash-coloured, and a little cracked. *Branches* ascending. *Young shoots* somewhat four-sided, total height of our young trees from twenty to thirty feet. *Leaves* opposite, petioled, from oval to oblong, entire, somewhat rough, rather obtuse, with a glandular impression on each side of the base of the rib or nerve, from six to twelve inches long, and from three to eight broad. *Petioles* about two inches long, channelled. *Stipules* none. *Panicles* terminal, solitary, broad-ovate, deensate; ramifications four-cornered, clothed with a brownish mealliness. *Bractes* small, and very early caducous. *Flowers* numerous, large, rosy and fragrant. *Calyx* cyathiform, entire, mealy, a few glands on the outside. *Corol* irregular. *Tube* short and curved. *Throat* obliquely campanulate. *Border* five-parted; *lower segment* longer, with a deep yellow mark in the centre of its base. *Stamina* as in the genus. *Antlers* bipartite. *Germ* superior, turbinate, smooth, four-celled, with one ovulum in each, attached from a little under the apex, to the upper part of the axis. *Style* the length of the stamina. *Stigma* of two unequal lobes. *Drupe* oblong, somewhat four-cornered, and obtuse, size of a large olive, smooth, when ripe of a shining bright crimson colour, one-celled. *Nut* clavate, four-cornered, four-celled, perforated from the base up the centre. *Seed* solitary, lanceolate. *Perisperm* none. *Embryo* erect. *Cotyledons* conform to the seed. *Radicle* small, inferior.

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2. *G. arborea*. Roxb. *Corom. pl.*

Arboreous, unarmed. *Leaves* opposite, cordate, entire, hoary underneath. *Panicles* terminal.

Cumbulu. *Rheed. Mat. i. l. 41.*

Gumbharee, the Sanscrit name of the tree.

Beng. Gumar, Goombar.

Hind. Joogani-chookur.

Teling. Tagoomoodu.

Tam. Goomadee.

A large timber tree, a native of the mountainous parts of India. Flowering time the beginning of the hot season.

Trunk straight. *Bark* ash-coloured, in young trees, smooth. *Branches* numerous, spreading in every direction, so as to form a large shady head. *Leaves* opposite, petioled, cordate, pointed, entire, with the upper surface smooth, and the under one hoary, from four to ten inches long, and from two to six or seven broad; at the base where it joins the petiole, there are two, three, or four very conspicuous glands. *Petioles* round, villous, two or three inches long. *Panicles* terminal, ovate, composed of expanding deensated, downy racemes. *Bractes* lanceolate, downy, deciduous at an early period. *Flowers* opposite, drooping, large, yellow, tinged with brown. *Calyx* small, obscurely five-toothed, villous on the outside. *Corol* campanulate. *Border* four-parted, the upper three segments shorter; the lower or middle one bifid. *Filaments* two pairs; the longest considerably incurved. *Antlers* bifid. *Germ* round, four-celled, with one ovulum in each, attached to the top of the axis. *Style* as long as the stamen. *Stigma* bifid, one of the lobes much longer and recurved. *Drupe* oval, smooth, when ripe yellow, of the size of a damson. *Nut* four-celled, though it rarely happens that the four are fertile.

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The wood of this tree is used for a variety of economical purposes by the natives of various countries where it grows. That of such trees as will square into logs from eighteen to twenty-four inches resembles Teak more than any other sorts I have yet met with. The colour is almost exactly the same, the grain rather closer, at the same time it is fully as light, if not lighter, and as easily worked.

Some years ago I received from Mr. McCleish, a Timber Merchant, then residing at Patna, but since dead, a large square log, of what I conceive to be this wood, which measured nearly thirty feet in length, and at the thickest end was full twenty-four inches square.

This piece afforded ample supplies for various experiments. One of them, and the most interesting, was made by placing part of an outside plank in the river, a little above low water mark, exactly where the worm is thought to exert its greatest powers. After remaining three years in this situation, though examined from time to time, the piece was cut, with the view of carrying a specimen of it to England, and to my great joy, I found it as sound and every way as perfect throughout, as it was when first put into the river.

Amongst other things, a valuable flood door was made of it, to keep the tides out of the Botanic garden. It is now seven years and a half since the door (which is four feet square) was made, and though much exposed to the sun and water, yet it remains good; while similar doors, though much smaller, made of Teak, were so much decayed, a year ago, as to render it necessary to replace them.

In addition to my own experiments, I have lately learned that the decks of pinnaces to the eastward, about Chittagong, Dacca, &c. are made of this timber, because it bears the weather better than any other they know, without shrinking, or warping.

These favorable circumstances induce me to hope, that experiments will be made to ascertain its value when used for the bottoms, and upper works, of vessels, as well as for knees, curved timbers, &c.

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3. *G. villosa*. Roxb.

Arboreous, spinous. *Leaves* opposite, petioled, trapeziform, rather sub-lobate, downy underneath. *Racemes* terminal. *Bractes* lanceolate, cuspidate. *Drupe* spherical.

Radix depapara, *Rumph. Amb. ii. p. 124. t. 39.*

A native of Pulo Pinang; from thence introduced by Dr. W. Hunter, into the Botanic garden at Calcutta, in 1802. In six years, the seedling plants had reached the size of small trees, and are in flower and fruit all the year round.

Trunk, in our young trees, straight, as thick as a man's leg. *Bark* olive-coloured. *Branches* numerous, spreading, and drooping in every direction; *young shoots* round, and villous. *Leaves* opposite, petioled, trapeziform, with the margins entire, except that the rounded side angles sometimes project into lobes, and the apex is generally acute, smooth on the upper side, pale and downy on the under one, from one to four inches long, and from one to two broad. *Stipules* none. *Racemes* terminal, simple, downy. *Flowers* opposite, pedicelled, drooping, and scarcely so large as in *G. asiatica*, dull yellow, on account of their being clothed with ferruginous pubescence. *Bractes* large, lanceolate, cuspidate, continuing till the flowers expand. *Calyx* small, obscurely four-toothed, with some large glands on the under side, as in *G. asiatica*, but larger and more numerous, permanent. *Corol* with a narrow, curved, cylindric tube, and oblique gibbous-campannulate throat. *Border* four-parted, of which the lower one is much larger, and is a continuation of the protruded side of the throat. *Filaments* curved, one of the pairs much longer. *Anthers* bitid. *Germ* round, smooth, four-celled, with one seed in each, attached to the top of the axis. *Style* as long as the long pair of filaments. *Stigma* of two, very unequal, acute lobes. *Drupe* spherical, size of a large cherry, fleshy, smooth, when ripe yellow, one-celled. *Nut* obovate, obscurely four-lobed, smooth, four-celled, perforated by a conic cavity with its wide end downwards. This perforation is more or less on one side of the centre, according to the number of fertile cells, which is generally one or two only. *Seed* solitary, obovate-oblong, a little compressed. *Integument* single, brown, spongy. *Perisperm* none. *E. larga* erect. *Cotyledons* conform to the seed, obcordate. *Plumula* two-lobed. *Radicle* minute, interior.

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4. *G. asiatica*, *Willd. iii. p. 313.*

Shrubby, spinous. *Leaves* sub-opposite, oval, and somewhat lobed, smooth. *Racemes* terminal, and from the forks of the branchlets. *Bractes* small, caducous. *Fruit* oval.

Jauchea sive stris parvifolia, *Rumph. Amb. i. p. 129. t. 40.*

Teliq. Gommod o.

Is one of the most common bushes in every uncultivated place over the coast of Coromandel, and in flower and fruit all the year round.

Trunk, I cannot say it has any thing like a distinct one, as I have always found it in the state of a large, ramous shrub. *Branches* numerous, very irregular. *Thorns* axillary, opposite, horizontal, 1-l. affixing. *Leaves* on the young shoots generally opposite, on the woody branchlets fascicled, petioled, broad oval, or obcordate, irregularly lobed, both sides smooth and shining, from one to an inch and a half long, and about one broad. *Racemes* from the divisions of the branches, or terminal. *Flowers* large, yellow, opposite, approximate, drooping. *Bractes* lanceolate, small, concave, caducous. *Corol* the upper lip largest. *Anthers*, all the four are two-parted. *Stigma* two-parted, the lower four times longer and revolute. *Nut* four-celled, generally two or three of them abortive.

The only use this shrub is applied to, is for fences and fuel.

5. *G. parvifolia*, *Coron. pl. 2. N. 162.*

Shrubby, spinous. *Leaves* obovate, from entire to three-lobed. *Racemes* terminal.

Teliq. Sri-gommodoo.

Arbuseula Benagaria, *Pluk. Alm. tab. 14. f. 4.*

Gmelin *coromandelica*, *Burm. Flor. Ind. p. 32.*

Is common in forests, and uncultivated places all over the coast. Flowering time October and November.

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It differs from *asiatica* in the following respects.

1st. This is always a smaller plant, with much smaller leaves, although growing together on one spot, which is common. 2nd. The thorns are more numerous, and always present. 3rd. The racemes are terminal. 4th. The leaves have the quality of thickening cold water like those of *Petalium nux*, and *Menispermum hirsutum*. The flowers and fruit are in both the same.

The natives employ the water impregnated with the gelatinous quality of the leaves as a ptisan for the cure of the heat of urine in gonorrhoea. Water is also rendered glutinous by the leaves of *P. nux*, by only turning them round in it, but the water soon returns to its original state. The leaves of this plant, *G. parvifolia*, must be gently bruised with the hand in the water and it remains mucilaginous till decomposed by fermentation.

AVICENNIA, *Schreb. gen. N. 1063.*

Calyx five-leaved, or five-parted. *Corol* bilabiate; upper lip emarginate; the under one three-parted, reflexed. *Capitula* lenthery, cordate, one-seeded.

A. tomentosa, *Willd. iii. 395.*

Arboreous. *Leaves* opposite, obovate, hairy underneath.

Bontia germanica, *Linn. sp. 891.*

Beag. Winn.

Ocputu. *Rheed. Mal. iv. t. 15.*

Is common in India, in low places near the mouths of rivers, where the spring-tides rise. Flowering time the hot season. In the *Saundur-lun*, i. e. the lower part of the Delta, of the Ganges, it grows to be a tree of considerable magnitude, the wood of which serves the natives for various economical purposes. On the Coromandel coast, where it is common, I have only found it in the state of a ramous shrub.

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Leaves opposite, short-petioled, obovate, and oval, entire, obtuse, very hoary underneath. *Panicles* terminal, trichotomous, bearing the flowers in terminal, single, rigid heads. *Flowers* numerous, small, of a dark dull yellow, when dry almost black. *Bractes* of the divisions of the panicle, opposite, ovate; of the calyx three-fold, one-flowered. *Calyx* five-leaved; the three bractes thereof may be reckoned three more. *Corol*; tube short, bilabiate; *upper lip* emarginate; the *lower* one of three deeply divided, equal, expanding segments. *Filaments* from the fissures of the corol. *Anthers* twin. *Germ* superior, ovate, downy. *Style* about the length of the stamens. *Stigma* of two, acute points.

LANTANA. Schreb. gen. N. 1026.

Calyx obscurely four-toothed. *Stigma* hook-refracted. *Drupe* with a trilocular nut, the lower one sterile.

L. indica, R.

Shrubby, straight, four-sided, hairy. *Leaves* opposite, cordate, serrate, rugose. *Peduncles* solitary, axillary, shorter than the leaves. *Heads* ovate. *Bractes* ovate-lanceolate. *Nut* two-celled.

A native of Mysore, from thence Dr. B. Heyne sent the seed to the Botanic garden at Calcutta, where the plants thrive luxuriantly, and blossom during the rains.

Stem ligneous, perennial, erect, four-sided, clothed with short hairs, and tinged with dark purple. *Branches* few, and like the stem. *Leaves* opposite, short-petioled, cordate, swelling on the petioles, serrate, rugose, hairy underneath, from three to four inches long and from two to three broad. *Stipules* none. *Peduncles* axillary, solitary, shorter than the leaves, expanding, hairy, angular, and coloured like the stem. *Heads* ovate. *Bractes* one-flowered, from cordate below, to lanceolate near the apex, where they are sterile, all are acute and hairy. *Flowers* numerous, small, of a beautiful light purple, inodorous. *Calyx* small, margin ciliate, and obscurely divided. *Drupe* globular, smooth, purple, the size of a small pea. *Nut* turbinate, two-celled, with a seed in each; no empty cell in this species.

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STREPTIUM.

Calyx five-toothed. *Corol* funnel-shaped; tube twisted; border five-parted, equal. *Germ* superior, four-celled; cells one-seeded; attachment inferior, two-partible. *Nut* wrapped in the permanent calyx. *Seed* solitary. *Embryo* erect, no perisperm.

S. asperum. Corom. pl. ii. N. 146.

Tortula aspera. Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. iii. 359.

Verbena Forskalei. Vahl. Symbol. iii.

Teling. Obeera.

I have only found it in the vicinity of Samulkota, on the terraces and old walls of Pagodas. In flower during the wet and cold seasons, while young it looks well.

Stem woody, perennial, short, irregular; branches opposite, exactly four-sided, rough; the height of the whole plant from two to four feet. *Leaves* opposite, petioled, cordate, serrate, covered with stiff hooked hairs; from one to three inches long, and from one to two broad. *Petioles* channelled, rough. *Racemes* terminal, or in the cleft of the exterior branchlets, erect, very long; *rachis* four-sided, rough. *Bractes* solitary, one-flowered. *Flowers* towards the bottom of the raceme, remote, above approximated, small, white. *Calyx* one-leaved, oblong, gibbous, five-angled, five-grooved, five-toothed, covered with stiff, hooked hairs, permanent, closing and enlarging with the fruit, which it entirely covers. *Corol*; tube cylindric, rather longer than the calyx, twisted near the apex, a little curved; border five-parted; divisions obovate, equal. *Filaments* four, in the upper bent part of the tube. *Anthers* round, two-lobed, approaching by pairs. *Germ* four-celled, with one ovulum in each attached to the bottom of its cell. *Nut* wrapped in the permanent calyx, spontaneously separating into two, singly straight on the inside; gibbous on the outside, and there armed with obtuse hornlets, two-celled, with a large spurious cell or cavity on the inside. *Seeds* solitary, curved, clavate. *Integuments* single, pure white, and very thin. *Perisperm* none. *Embryo* white, conform to the seed, erect. *Cotyledons* linear-oblong. *Plumula* minute. *Radicule* inferior, pointed.

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I have not found that this plant is put to any use.

LIMOSELLA. Schreb. gen. N. 1039.

Calyx from three to five-cleft. *Corol* from four to five-cleft. *Stamina* approximated by pairs. *Capsule* one or two-celled, two-valved, many-seeded.

L. diandra. Willd. iii. 342.

Creeping. *Leaves* paired, linear. *Scapes* solitary, as long as the leaves, one-flowered. *Capsules* two-celled.

An exceedingly small plant, found growing at the bottom of clear, standing, fresh water. *Stoles* numerous, creeping, filiform, jointed, so intricately interwoven, that a distinct specimen is not easily separated.

Leaves sessile, two at each joint, erect, linear, wedge-formed, obtuse; about three quarters of an inch long, and the sixteenth of an inch broad. *Peduncles* solitary, erect, between the pair of leaves, and of the same length, one-flowered. *Calyx* three-cleft; segments unequal. *Corol*; tube cylindric, a little curved, of the length of the calyx; border spreading, unequal; upper division largest, wedge-formed, three-toothed; lateral segments smaller and oval, the

lower one is the least of all. *Filaments* two, in the tube of the corol. *Anthers* oval. *Stigma* oblong. *Capsule* oval, covered by the calyx, two-celled, the receptacle is large, and in the centre, but the partition is exceedingly thin. *Seeds* numerous.

ERINUS. Schreb. *gen. n.* 1034.

Calyx five-leaved. *Corol* five-cleft, subequal. *Capsule* bilocular, many-seeded.

1. *E. lobulatus.* R.

Annual, erect, villous. *Leaves* opposite. *Spikes* axillary and terminal, long-peduncled, crowded. *Corol* bilabiate.

This plant has been found in the Botanic garden near Calcutta, from seeds received from the Malabar. It blossoms and ripens its seeds between October and December.

Stem annual, erect, villous, almost round. *Branches* few, opposite; the height of the whole plant about two feet. *Leaves* opposite, oblong, a little reflexed, slightly serrate; scabrous on both sides, length of the superior leaves about two inches, those near the inflorescence under one inch. *Flowers* numerous, collected in terminal cylindrical imbricated, terminal spikes, or heads. *Bractes* linear-lanceolate, one-third wide, sub-lanceolate, hairy. *Calyx* five-leaved, on the base five-parted, hairy. *Corol* bilabiate, small, lobes; upper lip emarginate; the under one three-lobed; lobes revolute. *Stamens* approaching by pairs, reddish. *Stigma* two-lobed. *Capsule* oval, two-celled, when ripe the valves separate half way down; partitions double. *Seeds* numerous.

CAPRARIA. Schreb. *gen. N.* 1030.

Calyx five-parted. *Corol* campanulate. *Capsule* two-celled, two-valved, many-seeded.

1. *C. gratissima.* R.

Annual, erect, with creeping roots. *Leaves* opposite, sessile, oblong, serrate. *Flowers* axillary, solitary, in the side.

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Trailing. R. and M. ix. t. 78.

This plant I have only seen in hills of the Western Ghats among the Cincra mountains. It is annual, with creeping roots, and many upright stems of from one to two feet high; they are branched, and have a jointed, knobby, thick as the little finger; all the joints under water and in deep muds move, or bend, and flourish in leaves.

Leaves opposite, short-petioled, lanceolate, thick, rugose, sprinkled on the under side with minute glandular hairs, about one to one and a half inch long, and one broad. *Flowers* axillary, solitary, sessile, short-petioled, purple. *Calyx* upper division largest, incumbent. *Corol* campanulate; upper lip broader and emarginate. *Anthers*, a yellow ring surrounding the base of the stigma.

It is delightfully aromatic, and has a sweet pleasant taste.

2. *C. diffusa.* R.

Suffrutescent, diffuse. *Leaves* opposite, petioled, lanceolate, obtuse, entire. *Spikes* axillary, and terminal, shorter than the leaves.

From Pague it was introduced by the Rev. Mr. F. Carey into the Botanic garden at Calcutta, where it flowers and ripens its seeds during the whole of the dry season.

Stem scarcely any, but numerous, opposite, divided into lobes and their sub-divisions, spread close to the ground, and are round, and the younger parts harsh with very short hair; whole spread of the plant about two feet high. *Leaves* opposite, short-petioled, lanceolate, obtuse, entire; from one to three inches long, and under one in breadth. *Spikes*, or *racemes*, for the flowers are short-petioled, axillary, and terminal, clumpy, villous, much shorter than the leaves. *Flowers* small, purple, opposite, and alternate. *Bractes* linear-lanceolate, one beneath each petiole, and two pressing the calyx laterally. *Calyx* of five unequal, linear, villous, clammy segments, which are as long as the tube of the corol. *Corol* tubular. *Border* of five, nearly equal, rounded divisions. *Anthers* twin. *Germ* ovate-oblong, two-celled, with four vertical rows of seeds in each. *Style*, the length of the tube of the corol. *Stigma* of two very unequal, acute lobes. *Capsule* linear, scarcely so long as the permanent calyx, furrowed on opposite sides, two-celled, two-valved. *Partitions* contrary, composed of the incurved margins of the valves, and free from each other in the centre. *Seeds* numerous, minute, round, and tubercled.

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STEMODIA. Schreb. *gen. N.* 1043.

Calyx five-parted. *Corol* bilabiate. *Stamina* four, with each filament two-cleft, two-anthered. *Capsule* two-celled.

1. *S. viscosa.* Corom. pl. ii. N. 163.

Annual, hairy and glutinous. *Leaves* opposite, stem-clasping, linear-cordate, serrate. *Flowers* axillary, solitary.

Trailing. Boissarum.

A small, annual plant, found on dry rice fields after the crop has been cut. *Stem* annual, generally bent to one side, with many spreading branches from its base, four-sided, hairy, clammy; from six to twenty-four inches high. *Leaves* opposite, stem-clasping; below linear-oblong, above cordate, hairy, clammy. *Flowers* axillary, solitary, peduncled, small, of a violet colour. *Bractes* two, lanceolate, pressing on the calyx. *Corol*; tube compressed, longitudinally wrinkled, twice the length of the calyx; upper lip broad, emarginate; the under lip three-parted. *Stamens* within the tube.

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- The plant has a pleasant aromatic smell.
2. *S. ruderalis*, Willd. iii. 345, &c.
Annual, diffuse, downy. *Leaves* opposite, petioled, ovate, serrate. *Flowers* axillary, solitary, subsessile. *Calyx* five-toothed. *Corol* deeply two-cleft.
III. 95 Found on old walls about Calcutta. It flowers during the rains.
Root ramous, seems perennial. *Stems* many, ascending, ramous, herbaceous, woody, somewhat viscons, the whole plant about twelve or eighteen inches high. *Leaves* opposite, petioled, ovate, deeply serrate, soft, a little hairy; about an inch long. *Petioles* shorter than the leaves, channelled. *Stipules* none. *Flowers* axillary, subsessile, solitary, opposite, small, yellow. *Calyx* ten furrowed, five-toothed, permanent. *Corol* personate; *tube* the length of the calyx; both lips projecting, and shut; apex of the under lip broad, depending, three-toothed, of the upper one very narrow, bifid; inside of both hairy, and beautifully marked with small purple dots. *Filaments* and *anthers*, as in the genus. *Stigma* slightly two-lobed.

TORRENIA. Schreb. gen. N. 1011.

- Calyx* bilabiate. *Corol* irregular, one pair of the filaments with a barren branchlet. *Capsule* two-celled, many-seeded: partition parallel.
1. *T. cordifolia*, Corom. pl. ii. p. 2. f. 161.
Annual, brachiate, four-sided. *Leaves* petioled, cordate, serrate. *Calyx* two-cleft, with divisions two and three-toothed.
Nat cordate, serrate. *Calyx* two-cleft, with divisions two and three-toothed.
Corosinum. Rheed. Mal. ix. t. 68.
A native of the Circars, appearing in the dry season.
2. *T. diffusa*.
Annual, diffuse. *Leaves* sessile, cordate, serrate. *Flowers* solitary, long-peduncled. *Calyx* five-parted, superior filaments with a sterile branch.
III. 96 *Vandellia diffusa*, Willd. iii. 343.
A native of Coromandel, where it appears during the rainy season.
3. *T. hians*.
Annual, creeping, four-sided. *Leaves* petioled, cordate, serrate. *Flowers* axillary, solitary, peduncled. *Calyx* five-winged. *Stigma* of two large, round, cordate lobes.
A native of Amboyna, Chittagong, &c. It flowers in the Botanic garden about the close of the rains; when its numerous, large, beautiful dark blue violet flowers are highly ornamental.
4. *T. multiflora*.
Annual, erect, ramous, four-sided, smooth. *Leaves* opposite, oblong, sub-serrate. *Flowers* terminal. *Calyx* five-parted. *Corol* bilabiate, superior filaments, with a sterile branch. *Capsules* ovate.
A native of Bengal, appearing in the rainy and cool season.
5. *T. varians*.
Annual, erect, four-sided, smooth. *Leaves* opposite, petioled, cordate, ovate, serrate. *Flowers* axillary, solitary. *Calyx* five-toothed. *Corol* ringent. Longer filaments, with a sterile branch. A native of Coromandel and Bengal, where it appears during the rainy season.
6. *T. vagans*, R.
Straggling, smooth. *Leaves* ovate, oblong, serrate. *Flowers* axillary, long-peduncled. *Calyx* winged, both lobes acute and entire.
An extensive Rambler, a native of Chittagong, where it delights in moist shady places. *Flowers* large and blue, they appear in greatest profusion in October.

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COLUMNNEA. Schreb. gen. N. 1064.

- Calyx* five-parted. *Corol* ringent. *Anthers* twin, connected by pairs in a coronet. *Capsule* two-celled.
1. *C. balsamica*, R.
Annual, erect, stoloniferous. *Leaves* sub-verticelled, pinnatifid. *Peduncles* axillary, solitary, one-flowered.
Tsjeria-manga-mari, Rheed. Mal. ix. t. 85.
Tsadaen-tsjira, Rheed. Mal. xii. t. 36 seems the same.
Hottonia, Burm. Zeyl. t. 55. f. 1.
Cratiola trifida, Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. i. 104.
Beng. Karpoor.
Hottonia Indica, Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. 1813.
Ruellia balsamica, König's Mss.
This is a small annual; the general height about six inches, a native of marshy places, appears and flowers during the rainy and cool seasons.
Roots creeping. *Stems* erect, sometimes ramous, round, jointed, smooth. *Leaves* sessile, the lower are generally verticelled, or nearly so, above three-fold, and opposite; some are pinnatifid, some lobate, and some simply linear-lanceolate, all are serrate toward the apex, smooth on both sides, generally less than an inch long. *Peduncles* solitary, axillary, rather longer than the leaves, one-flowered, sometimes they are opposite and even tern towards the top of the plant. *Bractes* two, pressing on the calyx. *Stigma* large, in shape like a dog's head, with the under division very long, and ascending. *Capsule* long, two-celled, four-valved;

Sesamum.

receptacle large. *Seeds* numerous.

As König observes, the plant has a strong ter-binthinaceous smell, it is at the same time very grateful. The taste is that of a warm aromatic.

2. *C. heterophylla*.

Annual; root creeping. *Leaves* linear, verticillate, when under water filiformly-pinnatifid;

floral leaves sessile. *Calyx* somewhat lobed.

A native of Bengal, in wet places, during the dry season.

3. *C. leucantha*.

Annual, diffuse. *Leaves* generally opposite, wedge-shaped, with gashed margins. *Racemes* terminal, with ample five-cleft calyx, and divergent corol.

A native of Bengal, appearing during the cool season.

4. *C. minuta*.

Annual, spreading, four-sided. *Leaves* sessile, ovate-cordate, serrulate. *Flowers* axillary, long-peduncled. *Calyx* five-cleft. *Corol* ringent. *Capsule* 2-celled.

A native of various parts of India, appearing during the rainy and cold season.

GERARDIA. Schreb. gen. N. 1004.

Calyx five cleft. *Corol* irregular, sub-campanulate; lower lip three-parted, lobes emarginate, the middle segment two-parted. *Capsule* from two to three-celled, from two to three-valved.

G. deltoidea (fœta). C. rostr. pl. i. N. 99.

Annual, erect, ramose. *Leaves* pinnatifid, with filiform segments.

Antirrhinadialis minor, aban capulosa fœta. Presl p. 17. t. 358 f. 3.

A very elegant, erect, annual plant; a native of the mountainous parts of the country. Flowers during the wet and cold season.

Stem annual, straight, ramose, four angled, four-grooved, about three or four feet high, spotted with dark purple. *Branches* opposite, like the stem. *Leaves* opposite, irregularly pinnatifid; *filiformes* linear, as in *Ipomoea pinnatifida*. *Flowers* axillary, solitary, short-peduncled, long, rose-colored. *Racemes* two, divergent, pressing on the calyx laterally. *Calyx* one-leaved, five-cleft, divaricate linear, erect, persistent. *Corol* regular; tube sub-campanulate, two or three times longer than the calyx; lobes five-parted; segments equal, rounded. *Filaments* four, the outer pair being in a rounded hook, the *inferior* in an erect horn. *Authors* linear, the *superior* a little greater in size, so that their apices meet; the lower pair finally united their whole length. *Stigma* ovate. *Style* length of the tube. *Stigma* cylindrical, entire.

Capsule oblong, about as long as the calyx, two-celled, two-valved; *receptacle* columnar. *Seeds* numerous.

DIGITALIS. Schreb. gen. N. 1017.

Calyx five parted, irregularly campanulate, five-toothed, gibbous. *Capsule* ovate, two-celled. *D. striata*.

Annual, strictly, scabrous. *Leaves* opposite, linear, sessile. *Flowers* solitary. *Calyx* five parted, with a slit on the under side.

An elegant annual species, found on prairie ground over Bengal. Flowering time the rainy season.

Stem straight, from one to two feet high; *branches* few, opposite, nearly straight, all covered with much short, harsh hair; towards the apex somewhat funnelled. *Leaves* opposite, sessile, linear, undivided, very scabrous, size very various. *Flowers* subsessile, the *inferior* ones nearly opposite, the *superior* ones alternate; pretty large for the size of the plant.

Branches two pressing on the calyx laterally, they are of a lanceolate shape, and shorter than the calyx. *Calyx* ovate, nearly flat at the mouth, five-ridged, scabrous, slit underneath.

Corol, tube somewhat bellied, twice as long as the calyx, colour a deep purplish red. *Border* of five broad, nearly equal, obcordate, rounded-lobed divisions. *Filaments* woolly. *Authors* of two lobes, the smaller of which ends in a sharp projecting point.

CELSIA. Schreb. gen. N. 1015.

Calyx five parted. *Corol* rotate. *Filaments* bearded. *Capsule* two-celled.

C. caryocaulifera. C. rostr. Syn. n. 79. Bot. III. 34. 280.

Annual, erect, ramose, downy. *Leaves* linear-lanceolate, *superior* sessile, cordate. *Peduncles* as long as the bracts, divisions of the calyx lanceolate, entire, and serrulate.

Beng. Kookshima.

A native of various parts of India, appearing during the dry season, and generally as a weed in gardens, or on cultivated land.

SESAMUM. Schreb. gen. N. 1018.

Calyx five-parted, *corol* irregularly campanulate, five-lobed, with the lower one larger, and protruding. *Stigma* of two equal, linear-lanceolate lobes. *Capsule* four-celled, two-valved.

S. orientale. Boiss. in 358.

Leaves round and simple, the *superior* always simple and narrower.

Sinh. Tila.

Pers. Rezhon.

Arab. Dumm.

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Teling. Novn.

Gingeli, is the name by which it is generally known amongst Europeans on the Caromandel coast.

III. Schit-chu. *Rheed. Mal.* ix. f. 54. and I believe fig. 55 is also the same.

101 This species or variety, is by far the most generally cultivated in the warmer parts of Asia. It is annual, and in a good soil grows generally to be about three or four feet high. I never found it in a wild state.

My figure of this plant, called *S. indicum* by Linneus, is the *Krishna til* of the Hindoos. I can at most make only a variety of this species; it is larger, more ramous, the stem and branches tinged with a rusty, reddish colour; the *leaves* a darker green; but in situation and structure the same. The flowers are deeper tinged with red, and the seed darker coloured. Both are described by Rumphius, p. 204. &c. of the 5th volume of his *Herbarium Ambainense*. Fig. 1. t. 76. of the same volume is a tolerable diminished figure of this variety. Their greatest difference, however, appears in the seed, and harvest time.

The former, *S. orientale*, is sown in Bengal in February, and the crop got in three months afterwards, so that the dews, and the little remaining moisture of the earth, are the only sources of humidity by which it can benefit, as this is in general a period of drought. *S. indicum* is sown on high places, about the beginning of the rains, June; and the crop cut down in September.

BIGNONIA. Schreb. gen. N. 1018.

Calyx various. *Corol*, with the throat campanulate, and a five-cleft border. *Germ* superior, two-celled; *cells* many-seeded; *attachment* interior. *Siliques* bilocular (partition contrary), containing many thin winged seeds. *Embryo* centripetal, no perisperm.

1. *B. undulata*. R.

III. Arborescens. *Leaves* opposite, simple, linear-lanceolate, much waved. *Racemes* lateral. *Calyx* campanulate, with the mouth cut into five, short emarginate segments. *Siliques* linear, a little compressed, smooth, partition contrary.

102 A native of Hindoostan, from thence sent to the Botanic garden by Colonel Hardwicke, where it flowers in March, and ripens its seed in May. When in full flower it is one of the most beautiful small trees I have seen.

Trunk erect, in trees eight years old, as thick as a man's thigh, and the whole tree about twenty-five feet high. *Bark* scabrous, of a brownish ash-colour. *Branchlets* drooping, like the weeping willows. *Leaves* simple, opposite, petioled, drooping, linear-lanceolate, apex scarcely pointed, entire, much waved, clothed with minute micaceous scales. *Petioles* slender, channelled. *Stipules* none. *Racemes* lateral, from branchlets of one or two years growth, two or three inches long, five or six-flowered. *Bractes*, one at the base of each pedicel, and an opposite pair a little further up, caducous. *Flowers* very large, erect, orange-coloured, inodorous. *Calyx* campanulate, five-toothed; *segments* short, rounded, often emarginate. *Corol*; tube obliquely campanulate. *Border* four parted; the *upper division* larger, and divided into two rounded lobes; the *under* three, equal, and nearly round, with the margins slightly waved. *Filaments* five, the single one small, and abortive. *Anthers* double. *Germ* linear, two-celled, with numerous ovula in each, attached to two longitudinal swellings on each side of the partition. *Style* the length of the stamina. *Stigma* of two thin, oval, acute lobes. *Siliques* linear, curved, considerably flattened, so as to bring the sutures into the middle of the sides; about six or eight inches long by one in circumference, two-celled, two-valved; *valves* smooth, thin, and of a light brown colour. *Partition* thin, of a dark brownish black, contrary, that is, crossing the sutures, and attached to the middle of the valves. *Seeds* many, imbricate, thin, with a very thin white membranaceous wing all round; attached to the partition about half way between its middle and the margins. *Perisperm* none. *Embryo* with two-lobed cotyledons, and the point of the radicle immediately within the umbilicus.

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2. *B. comosa*.

Tender part very downy. *Leaves* simple, opposite, cordate, entire. *Corymbs* terminal, short, leafy. *Calyces* five-cleft. *Corol*, with a long, slender tube, and bilabiate border.

A native of the Moluccas.

3. *B. spathacea*. *Corom. pl.* 2. N. 114.

Arborescens. *Leaves* opposite, pinnate; *leaflets*, from three to seven pairs, with an odd one, roundish. *Racemes* terminal. *Calyx* spathaceous. *Corol* infundibuliform, oblique, long, slender, much curved.

B. falcata. *Kön. Mss. in. B. II.*

Teling. Woody.

A small thin tree, a native of most of the forests on the coast, flowers during the hot season.

Trunk very irregular, both in size and shape, the *branches* also. *Bark* light ash-colour; *young shoots* covered with whitish down. *Leaves* opposite and alternate, pinnate, with an odd one about six inches long. *Leaflets* opposite, from two to three pairs, nearly orbicular, entire, downy; from one to two inches long, and about as much broad. *Racemes* terminal, erect, as long as the leaves, few-flowered. *Flowers* white, pretty large. *Calyx*, a spathe, two-thirds open on the convex side. *Corol*; tube longer than the calyx, cylindric, border, flat divisions equal, oblong. *Nectary*, a dark purple ring, surrounding the base of the germ. *Stamens*, there is a fifth sterile filament. *Anthers* oval. *Stigma* two-lobed. *Siliques* linear, about twelve inches long, pendulous, twisted in various forus.

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III.
1044. B. *crispus*, Buch

Abortive. *Leaves* pinnate; *leaflets* five or seven, oblong, entire. *Calyx* spathaceous. *Coral* hypocrateriform, with segments of the border subequal, and much curled. *Siliques* linear; *partition* contrary.

A native of Mysore, where it was found by Dr. Buchanan, who sent seeds to the Botanic garden at Calcutta, where in seven years the trees were about twenty feet high; it blossoms in May and June; seed ripe in December.

Trunk straight, covered with smooth, ash coloured bark. *Branches* tolerably erect, but not numerous. *Leaves* opposite, pinnate, from six to ten inches long: in Bengal, permanent. *Leaflets* five or seven, rarely ternate, petioled, oblong, entire, villos, white young, from two to four inches long. *Recesses* solitary, terminal, bearing a few opposite, long-pedicelled, large, pure white, fragrant flowers, which expand in the evening, and drop in the morning. *Calyx* a perfect spathe, opening on the upper side, shorter than the tube of the corol, deciduous with or soon after the corol. *Corol* salver-shaped. *Tube* sub-cylindric. *Bosels* of five, somewhat reniform, equal segments; all much and beautifully enlaid. *Stamens*, a fifth, small, sterile filament. *Archeus* twin. *Germ* conical, its base surrounded with a glandular ring, two-lobed, in each many ovula attached to a longitudinal, elevated receptacle, which runs along the middle of the partition. *Style* shorter than the tube of the corol. *Stigma* of two, thin, oblong lobes. *Siliques* linear, pendulous, about twelve or fifteen inches long, by one and a half in circumference, variously bent, chuse-pointed, colour brown and paleous, with still paler specks; a transverse section forms a very exact clip net, two-celled. *Partition* thick and spongy, contrary to the valves, and attached to the middle of them. *Seeds* numerous, winged but both ends, disposed in two imbricate rows in each cell, and attached to the middle of the opposite sides of the thick spongy partition, where it joins the valves, leaving the part most remote from its sutures. *Perisperm* none. *Embryo* straight. *Cotyledons* two-lobed; *lobes* nearly orbicular. *Radicle* oval, immediately within the umbilicus.

5. *B. scarcolens*, R.

Arboreous. *Leaves* pinnate; *leaflets* three pairs, oval, serrulate. *Panicles* terminal, thin, first divisions brachiate. *Corol* woolly. *Style* cylindric.

Palali the Sanscrit name. See *Asiatic Res.* 291.

Be. / Purnl.

Head l'anal.

B. *ab.* K. *ab.* M. *ab.* and P. *ab.*

A small island, probably of Basalt, and of the southern parts of the Coromandel coast. From the Coromandel coast.

U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Stem: Shrubby, erect, 1-2 m. tall; pubescent; leaves alternate, serrate. *Inflorescence*: pendulous, divaricate, of the calyx lanceolate, length of the corolla.

1900. 1899. 1898. 1897. 1896.

A large scabrous shrub, a native of China, runs over bushes, &c. emitting roots from the joints: the bark crumbly, and peeling off: otherwise it is smooth.

7. *B. chrysomela* ex. *Müll.*, iii. 1.

Paris. Revue d'Hist. v. 123.

7. The first of these is the *Journal of the American Medical Association*.

1. 1. 1. 1.

A native of the mountainous parts of the coast of Chormandel, where it grows to be a large tree. Flowers during the hot and rainy seasons, and the seed ripens in December and January.

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Trunk very straight, and of a great height and thickness. *Bark* thick, scabrous, brown. *Branches* very numerous, the inferior horizontal, above gradually becoming more and more erect to the top. *Leaves* opposite, pinnate, with an odd one, about twelve inches long. *Leaflets* opposite, short-petioled, generally four pair, the inferior smallest, obliquely oval, pointed, sometimes slightly notched about the margins, when young downy, afterwards smooth, about four inches long, by two broad. *Petioles* about nine inches long, channelled, smooth. *Stipules* none. *Panicles* terminal, the larger ramifications decussate, the smaller or terminal two-forked, with a sessile flower in the cleft. *Peduncles* and *pedicels* round, covered with oblong, gray, scabrous specks. *Bractes* small, caducous. *Powers* pretty large, yellow, very fragrant. *Calyx* five-notched. *Nectary* a yellow fleshy ring surrounding the base of the germ. *Filaments*, there is a fifth sterile one between the lower pair. *Anthes* double. *Stigma* two-cleft. *Siliques* very long, slender, twisted; *receptacle* of the seeds spongy, white, with alternate notches on the sides for the seeds to lodge in.

The wood of this tree is high coloured, hard, durable, and of much use amongst the inhabitants of the hills, where it is plentiful.

8. *B. quadrilocularis*. *Corom.* pl. 2. N. 115.

Arboreous. *Leaves* three-fold, or scattered, pinnate; *leaflets* from four to five pairs, with an odd one, serrate, smooth. *Panicles* terminal, dense, downy. *Siliques* linear, lanceolate, four-celled.

A large tree, a native of the Circar mountains. Flowers during the beginning of the hot season.

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Trunk straight, and of considerable height. *Bark* gray, with a few scabrous spots. *Branches* numerous, spreading, forming a large shady head. *Leaves* about the extremities of the branchlets, generally three-fold, unequally pinnate, from twelve to twenty-four inches long. *Leaflets*, from four to five pairs, opposite, oblong, serrate, acute, smooth. *Stipules* none. *Panicles* terminal, erect, large, dense, many-flowered, very downy. *Bractes* scarcely any. *Flowers* large, rose-coloured, delightfully fragrant. *Calyx* generally two-parted, with the upper lip two-cleft, very downy. *Corol*; border five-parted; *divisions* equal, with their margins elegantly waved. *Stamens*, here is also a fifth sterile filament. *Anthes* double. *Nectary* as in *B. spatulacea*. *Stigma* two-cleft. *Siliques* erect, straight, linear, pointed, pretty smooth, twelve inches long, two broad, and half an inch thick, four-celled, two-valved, the dissipation is enlarged in the middle on each side, with a sharp ridge which touches the sides of the valve, dividing each of the usual cells into two; into these ridges the seeds are affixed, hence I have taken my specific name.

The wood of this tree is employed for many purposes by the natives.

9. *B. stipulata*. *R.*

Arboreous, tender parts villous. *Leaves* pinnate; *leaflets* from four to six pairs, from oval to oblong-elliptic; common petiole channelled. *Stipules* a tuft of sessile, orbicular ones in each axill.

A large tree, a native of Pegu, from thence introduced by the Rev. Mr. F. Carey, into the Botanic garden at Calcutta, where in two years it rose to the height of ten feet, with a simple trunk, which is considerably four-angled toward the top.

Leaves opposite, about two feet long; *leaflets* from nine to fourteen, the largest of them a foot long, by six inches broad. *Common petiole* much swelled at the insertion of the leaflets, with a channel running down the upper edge. It has not yet blossomed in Bengal, but the *siliques* sent from Pegu were cylindric.

10. *B. xylocarpa*. *R.*

Arboreous. *Leaves* bi- and tri-pinnate; *leaflets* from obliquely oblong to semi-cordate. *Panicles* terminal; *segments* of the border of the corol round, and curled. *Siliques* linear, crooked, ligneous, and tubercled.

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A tall, elegant tree, a native of Soonda, where it was first observed by Dr. Andrew Berry, and by him introduced into the Botanic garden at Calcutta, where in six years the young trees were about twenty, or twenty-five feet high; they blossom in March, April, May and June, and the seed takes about one year to ripen.

Trunk very straight. *Bark* ash-coloured, rather spongy, and considerably cracked. *Branches* few and spreading but little. *Leaves* opposite, bi- and tri-pinnate, from one to four feet long; in Bengal they are deciduous in the cool months of December and January, and appear with the flowers in April and May. *Leaflets* short-petioled, from semi-cordate to obliquely-oblong, entire, pointed, hard though void of pubescence, from two to five inches long. *Petioles* common and partial, channelled, and scabrous, with numerous, elevated gray specks. *Panicles* terminal, ramifications thereof opposite, or tern, two, three, or more times dichotomous, with a single flower in the forks, slightly pubescent. *Bractes* ovate-oblong, solitary on the outside of the divisions only. *Flowers* large, white, with a tinge of yellow, and delightfully fragrant. *Calyx* campanulate, coloured, unequally five-toothed. *Corol*, with a short-cylindric tube, large, campanulate throat, and five-parted border; *segments* sub-obicular, nearly equal, and much curled. *Stamina* as in the family, with a small fifth sterile one. *Germ* oblong, an annular gland round its base, two-celled, with numerous seeds attached to two, thick, equi-distant receptacles on each side of the partition. *Style* the length of the stamina. *Stigma* of two oblong, thin lobes. *Siliques* linear, variously bent, about two feet long; the greatest diameter one inch and a half, and parallel with the valves; and the transverse one, one inch; of a very hard, woody texture, and extremely rough, with numerous, large, irregular, hard tubercles, which would render it a dangerous bludgeon, one-celled two-valved. *Partition* contrary, sub-cylindric, spongy. *Seeds* numerous, winged, small. *Perisperm* none. *Cotyledons* thin, near-

ly round, emarginate. *Pedicels* short, pointing to the umbelliferous.

11. *B. villosa*, Willd. Va. 306.

Arboreous. *Leaves* supra-leaf-compound. *Flowers* pentandrous. *Siliques* long, linear, compressed.

Palmyra pinnatifida, Linn. f. C. Cat. Co. 469.

Palmyra pinnatifida, Kuhn. l. l. l. 43 and 44.

Shyonaka, and *Mandjoka-penna*, two of its Sanscrit names.

Hind. Shyonaka.

Fr. A. Vagabundum.

Tong. Pung-pa.

Is one of the tallest trees on the coast, grows up climbing the mountains chiefly. Flowering about the beginning of the wet season. Still in flower in January and February.

Trunk very scabrous, and very high, but thin in proportion. *Bark* smooth. *Branches* opposite, decussate. *Leaves* opposite, decussate, simple and compound; from four, to six feet long. *Leaflets* obliquely-ovate, pointed, smooth, from three to six inches long, and from two to four broad. *Petioles* and rachis short, cylindrical. *Rachis* terminal, scabrous, erect, rigid, lower two-thirds naked, scabrous, and somewhat quadrangular; upper third part indurated on one side, with very large, fleshy, dark red hairs. *Branches*, scarcely any. *Calyx* emarginate, entire, fleshy. *Coral* emarginate. *Bovary* ovate-oblong; above two-lobed, below three-lobed; segments well-nearly equal. *Stamens* five, the exterior pair erect, standing in under the upper part of the corolla; at the base very woolly. *Anther* five pairs, singly oblong, bursting on the under side. *Stigma*, a large, fleshy, somewhat pyriform body, surrounding the base of the germ. *Germ* oblong. *Style* the length of the tube, and with white length; roundly-fusiform, opening below the tube, and somewhat curved at the base of the stigma. *Style* very large, round, red at the base, and very slender, with white ensage, with the convexity upwards. *Seeds* numerous, membranaceous, shiny, and with a large, distinct, tuberculous wing.

The wood of this tree is said to be soft and spongy, so much as to render it unfit for use; at least I have never been able to discover any that it is put to.

12. *B. villosa*, R.

Arboreous. *Bark* deeply cracked, and spongy. *Leaves* supra-leaf-compound; *leaflets* subcordate, entire. *Petioles* short, cylindrical. *Stipules* linear, thin.

Mitrasia villosa, Willd. l. l. l. 43.

The native country of this beautiful tree, I have not been able to discover; all I can learn is, that some pointed out with great truth, from the house of Tanjore's garden to the hills, from the same place was removed the tree, which is now in the garden of Calcutta, about fifty years ago. It is now, when I have seen it, in a declining state of about fifty feet in height. Is in blossom about the middle of the rainy season, and the seed ripens in March.

Trunk scabrous. *Bark* deeply cracked, and spongy, of a soft, spongy nature. The wood is white, firm, and elastic. *Leaves* opposite, supra-leaf-compound, about two feet long. *Leaflets* ovate, pointed, smooth, from three to six inches long and broad. *Petioles* and rachis short, cylindrical. *Rachis* terminal, scabrous, erect, rigid, lower two-thirds naked, scabrous, and somewhat quadrangular; upper third part indurated on one side, with very large, fleshy, dark red hairs. *Branches*, scarcely any. *Calyx* emarginate, entire, fleshy. *Coral* emarginate. *Bovary* ovate-oblong; above two-lobed, below three-lobed; segments well-nearly equal. *Stamens* five, the exterior pair erect, standing in under the upper part of the corolla; at the base very woolly. *Anther* five pairs, singly oblong, bursting on the under side. *Stigma*, a large, fleshy, somewhat pyriform body, surrounding the base of the germ. *Germ* oblong. *Style* the length of the tube, and with white length; roundly-fusiform, opening below the tube, and somewhat curved at the base of the stigma. *Style* very large, round, red at the base, and very slender, with white ensage, with the convexity upwards. *Seeds* numerous, membranaceous, shiny, and with a large, distinct, tuberculous wing. *Embryo* with two retiform, emarginate, cylindrical, and the radicle pointing directly to the umbelliferous.

INCARTILLIA, Juss. Willd.

GEN. CHAR. *Calyx* emarginate, five parted. *Coral* with an oblique gibbous tube, and unequal five parted lobes. *Germ* superior, semi-collared, with a long seed, attached to the involute margins of the calyx lobes. *Cornicle* ellipsoform, one-celled, four-valved. *Seeds* numerous, winged. *Embryo* linear, without cotyledons.

1. *Incartillia*, R.

Shrubby, scandent, smooth. *Leaves* opposite, linear, velvety, fleshy. *Leaflets* terminal.

A native of the forest, which cover the Gheray hills, where it is found growing on trees; but shows a partiality for such places as retain heavy vegetable matter. In the Botanic garden it grows freely in a soil composed of rotten wood and garden mould. Flowering time the rainy season, when nothing can exceed the beauty of its numerous, large, pendulous, crimson-yellow flowers, approaching in compound size to those of *Digitalis purpurea*. Seed ripens in September and October.

Stem scarcely any, but several, rather succulent, smooth branches, with swollen joints, from which the fibrous roots arise. *Leaves* opposite, or nearly so, short, fleshy, petioled, lance-linear, acuminate, with the margins more or less curled, of a firm, fleshy, and velvety substance, from four to six inches long, by one broad. *Leaflets* terminal, white, sessile, simple,

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many-flowered. *Flowers* large, drooping; *colour*, a beautiful mixture of orange and crimson. *Bractes* an oblong cartaceous one at the base of each pedicel. *Calyx* tubular, somewhat *gibbous*; *mouth* five-parted. *Corol* tubular, curved. *Tube* somewhat ventricose, villous on the outside; *mouth* oblique, and divided into five, nearly equal, semicircular segments, one above and two on each side. *Filaments* four, didynamous, extend beyond the mouth of the tube. *Anthers* linear, *apices* united. *Germen* superior, linear, smooth; *base* embraced by a nectarial ring, four-celled; *ovula* numerous, attached to the incurved margins of the partitions. *Style*, the length of the germ, or more protruded beyond the anther. *Stigma* entire, fleshy, sub-infundibuliform. *Capsule* siliquose, pendulous, long and very slender, being about twelve inches long, and scarcely so thick as a quill, smooth and brown, with a groove on the opposite sides, four-celled, two-valved. *Valves* thin, almost membranaceous. *Seeds* numerous, minute, imbricated, cylindrical, rough, from the apex two long rows and from the base one, they are attached to the rolled-in edges of the valves of the capsule, as in the germ. *Perisperm* none. *Embryo* cylindrical, inverse. *Cotyledons* oblong, not half the length of the whole embryo. *Radicle* cylindric, superior; when vegetation begins, the structure of the parts becomes evident, the apex of the radicle first projects, from which innumerable, minute rays issue, and lay hold of the soil, or rather bark of the tree, they are sown on, as is the case in other parasites.

2. *1. oblongifolia, R.*

Shrubby, downy. *Leaves* opposite, unequally ovate-oblong, acuminate, downy, serrulate. *Cymes* axillary.

Common in moist vallies in the province of Chittagong. Flowers in October, and the seed ripens during the cool season. It is rather a small shrub, with thick, somewhat four cornered, very tomentose branches.

- Leaves* opposite or tern, long petioled, from six to twelve inches long, villous, one side broader, and running further down on the petiole. *Peduncles* axillary, solitary, dichotomous, with a flower in the fork; *divisions* from three to six flowered, all very villous. *Flowers* large, like those of *Martinia disticha*; *colour* a mixture of whitish red, tinged with yellow. One pair of the *filaments* slender, and abortive; the other thick and villous, with large, two-lobed anthers, without any thing like a spur, or arista. The capsules are not above one-third, or one-fourth the length of *1. parasitica*, but rather thicker; and the seeds are flat and winged with a membranaceous margin all round.

PEDALIUM. Schreb. gen. N. 1067.

Calyx five-parted. *Corol* subequal, with border five-cleft. *Nut* corky, four-cornered, thorny on the angles, two-celled. *Seeds* two-fold.

P. murex, Willd iii. 401.

Teling. Yeanaga-pubbar.

Cuea-mulla. Rheed. Mal. x. t. 72.

Tam. Anci-nerum-hil.

A pretty large, succulent, ramous, annual plant, growing every where, but chiefly near the sea on the coast of Coromandel, where there is a tolerably moist, sandy soil, which it delights in. Flowering time, the rainy and cold seasons.

- Root* annual, ramous, of a deep orange colour. *Stem* scarcely any. *Branches* nearly opposite, spreading, with their extremities erect, round, and smooth; from six to twenty-four inches long. *Leaves* opposite, petioled, oval, irregularly dentate, truncate, three-nerved, pretty smooth; from two to three inches long, by one and a half or two inches broad. *Petioles* channelled, about two inches long. *Flowers* axillary, short-peduncled, single, pretty large, yellow, erect; on each side of their insertion, is a small, round, brown gland. *Bractes* no other than the above-mentioned glands.

111. All that I can add to the description in the *Genera plantarum*, is, that between the fer-
115 tile stamens, there is a short fifth filament, with a sterile, orange-coloured head.

The plant, when fresh, has the singular property of rendering water, or milk, either cold or hot mucilaginous; more or less so in proportion to the quantity of the plant used, and without altering the taste, colour or smell of the liquid. This effect goes off in the course of eight or twelve hours, leaving the liquid in its former state. Water rendered mucilaginous by this herb is sweetened with sugar, and given when fresh made, as a ptisan for the heat of urine in gonorrhoeas by the natives on the coast of Coromandel.

Butter-milk is often sold in the markets in India, and in order to make a greater profit on their merchandize, they dilute it with water, and then thicken the whole by turning it round a few times with a few fresh leafy branches of this plant, which makes the adulterated butter-milk seem rich, and of the best sort.

CYRILLA. L. Herit.

Calyx five-leaved, or five-parted. *Corol* declined, funnel-formed; *border* five-parted, nearly equal. *Capsule* two-celled, many-seeded.

C. aquatica, Corom. pl. ii. N. 189.

Annual. *Leaves* verticelled, lanceolate, three or more nerved, serrate. *Racemes* terminal, recurvate.

Teling. Bagga-pattee.

A very beautiful and uncommonly curious plant, a native of the borders of pools, &c. of standing water, appearing and flowering in the wet and cold seasons.

Root creeping, annual. *Stems* erect, one or two feet high, round, jointed, a little hairy. *Leaves*, the lower ones, small, hairy, generally under water, verticillated, number in the verticell uncertain, pinnatifid; *upper* filiform, above water they are three-fold, sessile, broad lanceolate, from three to seven-nerved, serrate, smooth. *Racemes* terminal, drooping, verticillated, many flowered. *Bractes* three-fold, cordate, or like the leaves, but smaller, one-flowered. *Flowers* large, of a beautiful bluish colour. *Coral* sub campanulate. *Althers*, both pairs double, and connected.

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The plant possesses a considerable share of fragrance.

CLASS XV.

TETRADYNAMIA SILICULOSA.

LEPIDIUM, *Scheuch.* *gen.* N. 1077.

Stem marginal, cordate, many seeded. *Folios* Koch, contriv.

1. *L. Pilsneri* B.

Annual, erect. *Primary leaves* sub petioled, superior with serrate-ispine, sagittate base, all more or less entire, lanceolate, and minutely serrate. *Flowers* tetradynamous. *Siliques* sessile, with a broad thin border.

A native of Nepal in the hills, during the cool season.

2. *L. setosum* *Walt.* p. 435.

Flowers tetradynamous. *Leaves* divided, small.

Per. Szechuan.

Root Hohen.

Tr. R. Shal.

Universally cultivated in the warm parts of Asia during the cool season.

TETRADYNAMIA SILIQUOSA.

BRASSICA, *L.* *Scheuch.* *gen.* N. 1096.

Calyx erect, spreading, 5-lobed. *Stamens* 10. A gland between the shorter stamens and pistil, and between the longer and the calyx.

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1. *B. Rapa* *Walt.* p. 548.

Root and erect, depressed, fleshy.

Per. S. China.

Tr. S. China.

Root S. China.

Is very generally cultivated in Persia, and most parts of India, during the dry season, from October until March.

2. *B. sinensis* *Walt.* p. 548.

Root erect, and columnar fleshy. Common in China.

Tr. K. China.

Leaves G. China or K. China.

Per. and *Root* Korea.

Found in a cultivated state only, probably a native of Persia and the western parts of Asia.

3. *B. cynapsa*.

Leaves lyrate. *Racemes* very long. *Siliques* clavate, pressed, every part of the plant smooth.

Root Sweet, or Sulphur shurst. Cultivated during the cool season for the seed, from which oil is produced by expression.

SINAPIS, *Scheuch.* *gen.* N. 1087.

Calyx expanding. *Claws* of the corol straight. *Clauds* between the shorter stamens and pistil, and between the longer and the calyx.

1. *S. deholant.*

Perennial. *Siliques* cylindric, smooth spreading; *beak* straight and tapering. *Leaves* ternate, serrate, the lower ones somewhat lyrate; the superior, ovate-lanceolate, entire, all smooth, as are also the stem and branches.

Tr. Shensi, Shensi, or S. China.

Root S. China.

A native of Bengal, where it is cultivated by the natives, during the cold season for its seed, from which they express an oil, used by them for various purposes, chiefly to anoint their bodies with.

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Root almost simple, annual. *Stem* dichotomous, round, and smooth, height of the whole plant in a good soil from two to four feet; its duration about three months, being generally sown in November and the ripe seed gathered in February. *Leaves* ternate, serrate, the lower ones lyrate with an-ergius more or less scalloped; the superior ones entire, of an obtuse, trian-

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gular shape, with broad-cordate, stem-clasping base, all are smooth on both sides, and somewhat fleshy, from two to eight inches long. *Racemes* terminal. *Flowers* numerous, pretty large, bright yellow. *Petals* round. *Stamens* twice the length of the claws of the petals. *Siliques* spreading, almost horizontal, sub-cylindric, smooth, two-celled, from two to three inches long, with a tapering acute beak of from half an inch to an inch in length. *Seeds* small, smooth, of a light brown colour.

X 2. *S. glauca*. R. X

Annual. *Siliques* long-pedicelled, erect, sub-cylindric, smooth, with a long, somewhat clavate beak. *Stem* and *branches* straight, smooth, glaucous. *Leaves* stem-clasping, smooth in every part; the *lower* ones lyrate, the *superior* ones sub-lanceolate.

Beng. Shwet Rai, white mustard.

Cultivated as a field crop in all the northern parts of India during the cold season.

Root very ramous, of three or four months duration. The seed time being November, and harvest in February.

Stem straight, with many straight scattered branches, all are round, smooth and glaucous, height of the whole plant from three to five feet. *Leaves* stem-clasping, the *lower* and *cauline* ones lyrate, with lobes sub-opposite, obtuse, and nearly triangular, the *terminal* one nearly round and more or less scollop-toothed; the *superior* or *floral* leaves sub-lanceolate, contracted at the middle, with enlarged, cordate, stem-clasping base, all are perfectly smooth on both sides, and glaucous, varying in size from one inch to a foot. *Racemes* terminal. *Pedicels* sub-erect, round, smooth, slender, nearly as long as the full grown siliques. *Flowers* numerous, of a bright yellow. *Petals* obovate, bright yellow. *Stamens*, the four nearly twice as long as the claws of the petals. *Siliques* long-pedicelled, flattened transversely, smooth, expanding. *Beak* smooth, almost as long as the silique and flattened with a roundish, thick apex. *Seed* numerous, smooth and white, like those of *Sinapis alba*.

The entire seed is used for various economical purposes, an oil is also expressed from it, which is much used in the diet of the Hindoos.

X 3. *S. ramosa*. R. X

Annual, erect, ramous. *Siliques* expanding linear, vertically compressed, smooth. *Leaves* petioled, the *lower* ones lyrate; the *superior* ones sub-lanceolate.

Beng. Rayee.

A native of Bengal, where it is cultivated during the cold season. The seed-time being in October, and the harvest in February. The seed and the oil yielded by expression, are useful ingredients in the diet of the Hindoos.

Root annual. *Stem* erect, very ramous; *branches* expanding a little, all perfectly smooth, except now and then near the base of the plants, a few soft, white bristles are present; height of the whole plant in a good soil from four to five feet. *Leaves* petioled, the *lower* ones lyrate, in some plants somewhat scabrous, with margins variously serrate-dentate, and often somewhat lobate, towards the top of the plants they are less compound, till at last they are simply lanceolate and smooth, varying in size from an inch to a foot in length. *Petioles* of the lower, or large leaves, round, slightly channelled, and sometimes armed like the bottom of the stem, and large branches, with soft white bristles. *Racemes* terminal; *pedicels* expanding. *Calyx* linear, expanding. *Petals* obovate, bright yellow. *Stamens* longer than the claws of the petals. *Siliques* linear, straight, expanding, from one to two inches long, turgid at the seeds, otherwise smooth, somewhat vertically compressed; beak very short, one-sixth the length of the silique, tapering to a point. *Seed* in each cell, one row, and rather remote, round, dark brown, beautifully rugose.

4. *S. brassicata*. Willd. iii. 555.

Annual. *Radical leaves* long-petioled, obovate, almost entire; the *superior* ones stem-clasping. *Calyx* longer than the claws of the petals; the two shorter stamens nearly hid.

Chin. Pak-toi.

Is a native of China, from thence the seeds were procured, sent to the Botanic garden by Mr. John Miller.

Root in Bengal annual. *Stem* scarcely any, till in blossom, and then the whole plant is uncommonly ramous, and from four to six feet high in our rich soil of Bengal. *Leaves*, the *radical* ones obovate and oval, generally entire, recurved, pretty long, erect, somewhat incurved, smooth, shining, with white petioles, margins wavel, sometimes a little lobate, or even lyrate toward the base, smooth on both sides; nerve and veins white like the petioles; *stem* and *floral leaves* stem-clasping, linguiform or lanceolate, obtuse, generally entire. *Inflorescence* as in the common cabbage. *Flowers* numerous, large, of a bright yellow. *Calyx*; *leaflets* linear, obtuse, concave, rather longer than the claws of the petals. *Stamens* the shorter pair nearly hid within the tube formed by the claws of the petals, with the apices of their anthers recurved, while the apices of the superior four are incurved over the stigma. *Style* rather shorter than the four long stamens. *Siliques* expanding, on pedicels half their length, sub-cylindric, smooth; *beak* one-third their length, tapering. *Seed* round, dark brown, somewhat rugose.

5. *S. trilocularis*. R.

Annual, erect, ramous, smooth. *Leaves* stem-clasping, the *lower* ones deeply pinnatifid; the *superior* ones linear, and almost entire. *Siliques* smooth, pendulous, three-celled, long taper beaked; seeds white.

From Nepal, where the plant is cultivated, Dr. Buchanan sent seeds to the Botanic garden at Calcutta in 1802, where the plants thrive luxuriantly, and blossom and ripen their seeds during the cold season.

Stem annual, erect, smooth, with smooth, erect branches; whole height about three or

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four feet. *Leaves*, all stem-clasping, the *lower* and *cauline* ones more or less pinnatifid; the *superior* ones linear, and nearly entire, all are somewhat bristly-dentate on the margins, otherwise smooth in every part, and somewhat glaucous. *Racemes* terminal, and axillary. *Flowers* large, erect, yellow. *Siliques* long-pedicelled; immediately after the decay of the flowers, the pedicels become perfectly recurved, and the siliques pendulous; they are adsmooth, three-celled, and on that account much larger and heavier than those of many other species. *Beak* long, half the length of the pods, tapering. *Seeds* numerous, large, round, smooth, white.

6. *S. caucifolia*, R.

Annual, erect, ramous. *Leaves* petioled, obovate, emarginate, serrate-dentate, with sessile, linear, entire, floral leaves. *Siliques* expanding, smooth, short, subulate, beaked. *Seeds* roundish, chestnut-coloured.

The seeds of this species Dr. Buchanan, while in Nepal, received from Thibet, and sent to this garden, where the plants thrive well during the cold season. They blossom in March, and ripen their seed in April.

Root annual, large, white and tapering, subcylindrical with numerous spreading lateral fibres. *Stem* erect and smooth, with numerous suberect, smooth, somewhat glaucous branches; height of the plants in the Botanic garden from four to six feet. *Leaves* radical and cauline, petioled, erect, obovate, emarginate, serrate-dentate, slightly rugose, and destitute of pubescence, those about the top of the plant are sessile, linear-ance-late, recurved, and entire. *Petioles* generally coloured, smooth, nearly round, and deeply channelled. *Racemes* terminal, erect. *Flowers* numerous, small, of a bright yellow. *Calyx* expanding, longer than the claws of the petals. *Petals* with broad claws, and obovate, spreading lamina. *Stamens*, the four larger considerably longer than the claws of the petals. *Siliques* short-pedicelled, expanding, linear, obscurely four-sided; beak short and subulate. *Seeds* from ten to twenty in each cell, round oval, obscurely pitted, dark brown.

7. *S. rugosa*, R.

Annual. *Radical* and *cauline leaves* obovate, and rugose, with the *posterior* margin lacinate, and the *anterior* one dentate; nerve very broad, and dividing above the middle like the ribs of a fan; *floral leaves* linear and entire. *Siliques* expanding, torose, short, subulate, beaked. *Seeds* round, chestnut-coloured.

The seeds of this very stately species were sent from Nepal by Dr. Buchanan to this garden, where the plants grew luxuriantly during the cold season, and ripen their seed in March. Dr. Buchanan remarks that he received the seeds from Thibet.

Stem scarcely any till the plants begin to bloom, when it shoots up quickly, to four, five, or six feet in height, with an ascending, ramous branch from the axill of each leaf, all round and smooth. *Leaves*, the *radical* ones are petioled, very rugose, and disposed somewhat spirally, which disposition is particularly conspicuous while young; the *cauline leaves* are shorter petioled, or even sessile; the *posterior* margin is, both the radical and cauline leaves variously and deeply jagged; the *anterior* margin dentate; the *apex* is remarkably compressed, ribbed, and broad, armed with a few inoffensive bristles not much, and beyond the middle divides like the ribs of a fan, which alone readily distinguishes this species while young from all the other seeds I have yet met with. *Floral leaves* linear, scarcely entire. *Racemes* terminal, &c. as in the other species. *Flowers* numerous, of a bright yellow. *Siliques* short-pedicelled, expanding, linear, obscurely four-sided, torose, beak short and subulate. *Seeds* from ten to twenty in both cells, small, round, dark brown, reticled.

It approaches nearer to *S. brassica* than to any other species I am acquainted with. The young plant possesses a warm agreeable taste, and makes excellent sallad.

8. *S. egyptiaca*, Roth.

Annual, erect, with divaricating branches and branchlets. All the leaves petioled, serrate and smooth, from lyrate to pinnatifid, and lastly, linear-linear-lanceolate. *Siliques* short, four-sided, smooth, short-beaked, appressed to the raceme.

The seed was sent from Wyndol, a province of Moldavia, by Captain Dickinson, to the Botanic Garden, where the plants thrive luxuriantly during the cold season; it blossoms in February and March, and the seed ripens in May.

Stem annual, erect, scarcely so; *Leaves* radical and cauline, numerous, diverging, smooth, often deeply fringed with red, or purple; general height of the whole plant from three to four feet. *Leaves* petioled, serrate, and smooth, the lower of inflorescence lyrate, with the large terminal lobe the cut deeply and variously divided, advancing as the leaves become older and last, till at last they are simply lanceolate. *Racemes* terminal, &c. as in the other species. *Petals* obovate, winged length of the calyx. *Siliques* short-pedicelled, linear, four-sided, torose, somewhat appressed to the racemes, as in *Sinapis nigra*. *Beak* short, subulate, headed. *Seeds* about eight or twelve in each cell.

9. *S. divaricata*, R.

Annual, erect, a regular, with branches divaricate. *Leaves* pinnatifid, with winged petioles, embracing the stem. *Petioles* trifoliate. *Calyx* as long as the corolla. *Siliques* cylindrical, smooth, menverle; seeds very numerous. *Stigma* sessile.

Beet. Bl, or purple-race.

A wild species, a native of Bengal, where it appears during the hot and cold seasons in moist cool places.

Root annual. *Stem* erect, narrow, leafy. *Branches* very rarely as large as the stem itself, issuing from its base, and in luxuriant plants again furnished with several smaller ones. *Leaves* pinnatifid with the lobes unequal, and variously dentate, and not very smooth, free from every kind of pubescence, from one to six inches long. *Petioles* winged, and at the base the

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wings are enlarged into rounded, stem-clasping lobes. *Racemes* shorter than in most other species. *Pedicels* expanding, about a quarter of an inch long, round, smooth. *Flowers* small, yellow. *Petals* emarginate, as long as the calyx only. *Stamens* longer than the corol. *Style* none. *Stigma* sessile on the germ. *Siliques* spreading much, almost diverging, cylindric, smooth, incurved, without beak. *Seeds* very small, and very numerous, brown, rough.

I do not find any use made of this plant or its seed.

10. *S. patens*, R.

Annual. *Siliques* linear, spreading, transversely compressed; *beak* short and tapering. *Leaves* from obovate-emarginate to lanceolate, serrate, smooth. *Stem* and *branches* smooth.

Beng. Keel-rayee.

The species is a common weed amongst other small, wild annual plants in gardens, cultivated fields, &c. in the vicinity of Calcutta, where it appears during the rains and blossoms in the cold season.

111. *Root* annual. *Stem* erect, short, smooth, dividing into numerous, alternate, smooth, expanding branches and branchlets; height of the whole plant from six to eighteen inches.
125. *Leaves* short-petioled, the lower ones from obovate to oblong; *margins* irregular and grossly serrate; the *superior* or narrower leaves lanceolate and more acutely serrate, all smooth on both sides, from one to six or more inches long. *Racemes* terminal, many-flowered. *Flowers* small, yellow. *Siliques* expanding, linear, transversely compressed, swelled at the seed, but in other respects smooth, crowned with a short tapering, smooth beak. *Seeds* minute, round, smooth, brown.

I cannot learn that the Hindoos make any use of this plant.

11. *S. pusilla*, Rob.

Annual, erect, ramous. *Siliques* expanding, filiform, smooth; *stigma* sessile. *Leaves* recurvate, with lobes almost entire.

Of what part of India this is a native is to me uncertain, I can only say, that it made its first appearance in the Botanic garden, where earth from the Coromandel coast had been spread; of course, I conclude it is from thence.

Root of about three months' duration. *Stem* erect, with a few sub-erect branches of nearly the same length, all round and slightly villous; height of the whole plant about a foot and a half in our rich soil of Bengal. *Leaves* scattered, petioled, between pinnatifid and lobate, with the lobes nearly entire, smooth on both sides, from two to six inches long, and from one to two broad. *Racemes* lengthening. *Flowers* minute, yellow. *Petals* emarginate, scarcely larger, or longer, than the leaflets of the calyx. *Style* scarcely any, but the germ immediately crowned with the large stigma. *Siliques* expanding, filiform, round, slightly protuberant at the seeds, somewhat villous, no beak, but crowned with the remains of the large scabrous stigma. *Seeds* oblong, compressed.

RAPHANUS. Schreb. gen. N. 1098.

111. *Calyx* closed. *Siliques* torose, sub-articulate, cylindric. *Glads* one or two between each shorter stamen and pistil, and two between the longer and the calyx.
126. *R. sativus*, Willd. iii. 560.

Siliques cylindric, torose, two-celled,

Sans. Mooluka.

Beng. Moola, or Moolce.

Arab. Fijl.

The sort cultivated in Bengal is a pale red variety, the root of which grows to the size of a man's leg, or more, and is only half immersed in the soil. It thrives best during the dry season.

CLEOME. Schreb. gen. N. 1099.

Calyx spreading. *Petals* ascending or regular. *Siliques* dehiscent, one-celled, two-valved.

It is impossible to fix upon any one essential character, that will include the plants of India only, hitherto assigned to this family, some are gynandrous, some polyandrous, some hexandrous, &c. with their corols as much diversified as the stamina.

1. *C. pentaphylla*, Willd. iii. 561.

Annual, erect. *Flowers* gynandrous, hexandrous. *Leaves* quinate and petioled; *floral leaves* ternate and sessile.

Cara-vella. Rheed. Mal. ix. t. 24.

Cara-vella. Asiat. Res. iv. 294.

Beng. Kamala.

Teling. Wominta.

An annual plant of from one to three feet high, delighting in gardens and rich cultivated lands.

111. *Root* ramous. *Stem* erect, except when old, then bent much to one side, round, hairy,
127. *Young shoots* more hairy, and glutinous. *Leaves* alternate, petioled, digitate. *Leaflets* sessile, unequal, obovate, or broad wedge-formed, somewhat pointed, having both sides clothed with short glutinous hairs, with the margins a little waved, and the size very various. *Petioles* channelled, from three to four inches long, frequently armed with small, inoffensive prickles. *Racemes* terminal, long, corymbiform, particularly while young. *Bractes* short-petioled, ternate,

2. $C = c + c_1 m$, $B = 1$, $\ln 507$.

Fish. K. M. B. & R. W. C. B.

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The seeds dried and powdered, are used in curries by the natives.

3. *C. rissana*. *H. ad.* 1850. 306.

Annual, erect, herb, glabrous. Leaves digitate; the floral ones ternate and sessile; the very petioles. Petals 5, nectariferous.

Ann. N. Y. Acad. Sci. 19: 23.

Species in *Z. pinnata* Bern. *Z. pinnata* p. 2, 15, t. 22, although a bird figure, appears to be unrelated to this bird.

Is there a ...

There is a ...

1. C. *h. a. h. v. h.*

Diluv., annual, 1 sp. *Four-term:* *Flowers* axillary, solitary, regular, hexandrous.
Siliques 4-lob.

A small, spreading, annual species, common on rich cultivated lands, and such as have been lately in culture; it appears and grows during the rainy and cold seasons.

5. C. *ma*, *Aggl.* II 714 iii p. 571.

Thomson *Arch. Med.* ix. t. 34.

Strep. aurum Zeller, *Mon. &c. Bot. Zool.* t. 10. f. 2.

A relative of the Common noddie coast, &c. Is in flower during the rainy and cool seasons.

Root annual. Stem erect, pubescent. Branches all nate, expanding, round, and villous. Leaves alternate, entire, soft, with short perianth hairs; the inferior ones pubescent, lanceolatecordate; the upper more floral, sessile, and of a parabolic form. Sepals none. Flowers pubescent, pink, calice pale pink, solitary or the exterior axillary, and on simple terminal racemes. Bracts on either side of the pedicel at well mentioned. Calyx of four equal, uniform, erect, long, cordate, obtuse. Petals four, arranged on the upper side, linear, long, obtuse, covered on crown nearly as long as the lamina. Filaments six, ascending, about as long as

the petals. *Anthers* blue, at first erect, afterwards spirally bent. *Germ* shorter than the filaments, sub-cylindric, hairy. *Styles* scarcely any. *Stigma* broad, somewhat rough. *Siliques* long, slender, slightly incurvate, cylindric, acute, a little hairy. *Seeds* numerous, round, rugose.

CLASS XVI.

MONADELPHIA PENTANDRIA.

AEGICERAS. Schreb. *gen. N.* 398.

Calyx beneath five-leaved. *Corol* one-petalled, contorted. *Style* single. *Capsule* curved, without perisperm.

A. majus. Gart. *Sem. i. t.* 46. l. *Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. i.* 1082.

Leaves obovate-oblong, smooth. *Flowers* umbelled.

Beng. Hulsee.

Rhizophora corniculata. *Linn. sp. pl.* 635.

Pon Candel. *Rheed. Mal. vi. t.* 36. good. Rumphius's figure, if of this, is too bad to be quoted.

A small tree, a native of the Delta of the Ganges, and such other places as are overflowed at spring-tides. Flowering time, the hot season.

Leaves from alternate to nearly verticilled, short-petioled, obovate, and wedge-shaped, often emarginate, smooth, entire, firm and fleshy; two or three inches long, and from one to two broad. *Peduncles* terminal and axillary, solitary, very short, collecting round their apices in an umbel of numerous, straight, one-flowered pedicels. *Calyx* five-leaved, much contorted, permanent. *Corol* one-petalled. *Tube* short, gibbous; *mouth* woolly. *Border* five-parted; *divisions* contorted, tapering from cordate bases to short points; soon after expansion they become reflected. *Filaments* five, coalesced into a tube round the germ, inserted into the bottom of the tube of the corol, very woolly. *Anthers* long, incumbent. *Germ* ovate. *Style* longer than the stamens, tapering. *Stigma* acute. *Capsule* horn-shaped, much pointed, smooth, one-celled, one-valved. *Seed* solitary, filling the capsule.

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PISTIA. Schreb. *gen. N.* 1112.

Calyx inferior, irregular, one-leaved, spathaceous; *tube* obliquely campanulate; *border* crowded, bearing the stamens on its centre. *Corol* none. *Germ* semi-supra, one-celled, many-seeded; *attachment* unilateral. *Style* single. *Capsules* one-celled, many-seeded. *Embryo* in the apex of the ample perisperm.

P. stratiotes. *Willd. iii.* 690.

Tela indica. *Lourier. Coch. Ch.* 492.

Sans. Koombhika.

Kodda-pail. *Rheed. Mal. xi. t.* 32.

Plantago aquatica. *Rumph. Amb. vi. t.* 74.

Teling. Negroo hoodooke.

Hind. and *Beng.* Taka panna.

Found swimming on pools of stagnant water in most parts of India, having much the appearance of half-grown lettuce plants. Flowering time the hot season, seed ripens after the rains.

Root consists of numerous, long, tapering, hairy fibres. *Leaves* radical, sessile, between obovate and triangular; having the exterior margin scolloped, with many elevated ridges running lengthways underneath; downy on both sides. *Gemmation* or *stoles* from the base of the united leaves. *Flowers* short-peduncled from the centre of the leaves, few and in succession, small, pale-yellow, the structure uncommon and beautiful in the extreme. *Calyx* inferior, one-leaved, tubular, irregular. *Tube* obliquely bell-shaped, woolly on the outside; a crescent-shaped, fleshy, yellow gland, or *lower nectary*, on the centre of the inside, opposite to the stigma. *Border* cordate; woolly on the outside; *margins* a little waved; on its middle there is a green, fleshy, cremlite, saucer-shaped body, or *upper nectary*, from the centre of which rises the autheriferous column. *Stamina*; *filaments* single, from the centre of the upper nectary of the border of the calyx. *Anthers* five, adjoined to the enlarged apex of the short filament.

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Note. This part of the fructification is in no respect situated as in the class *Gynandria*, for which reason I have removed it to *Monadelphica*. *Germ* superior, ovate, one-celled, containing many ovula attached to the interior side of the cell, which is there thick. *Style* short, slightly curved, ovate toward the stamens. *Stigma* somewhat peltate. *Capsule* beaked, one-celled. *Seeds* a few, oval, rugose, affixed to a longitudinal receptacle on the inside of the base of the capsules, which from its oblique situation appears to be its back part. *Embryo* obovate, lodged in the apex of an ample perisperm.

MODECCA. R.

Calyx tubular, coloured, five-parted. *Petals* five; inserted on the calyx. *Nectary* various. *Germ* pedicelled, one-celled; *ovula* many; *attachment* parietal. *Capsule* one-celled, three-valved. *Seeds* many. *Embryo* inferior, centrifugal, and furnished with a perisperm.

I have adopted Van Rhoad's name for a generic one to this family, which though nearly allied to *Passiflora*, seems sufficiently distinct on account of its capsular seed-vessel and numerous habit.

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1. *M. trilobata*, R.

Leaves three-lobed, with a gland under each sinus and two at the base. *Capsules* oblong. Akurad Puhl, the vernacular name in Chittagong, where the plant is found in the moist forests growing to an extent of many fathoms; ramous, and climbing up and over trees of a large size.

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In the Botanic garden it grows slowly, though healthily; flowers during the rains, and the fruit ripens in October.

Bark of the old ligneous parts ash-coloured; on the young shoots smooth, polished, green. *Leaves* remote, alternate, petiolated, smooth on both sides, three-lobed, with the lobes entire, tapering and acute. *Glands* large, yellow one under each sinus and two at the base. *Petioles* nearly as long as the leaves, columnar, smooth base permanent though not enlarged, as in *M. tuberosa*, and becoming a root-vent, blunt, short, dense. *Tendrils*, axillary, dichotomous; when not floriferous, simple. *Flowers* numerous, male and female, mixed on the same tendril, saddle-shaped, forming a little dichotomous corymb toward the apex of the tendril. *Calyx* tubular, somewhat gibbous toward the base; colour pale yellow; *mouth* five-parted. *Petals* five, linear-lanceolate, ciliate, inserted on the tube of the calyx near the base. *Nectarial* scale, on the male none, on the female ten; five alternate with the petals, entire, and truncated, and five under the petals slender and ciliate. *Filaments* in the male, five united into a tube. *Antthers* linear, erect. *Germ* in the male a small three-cleft gland, in the female short-pedicelled, oblong, one-celled; *ovule* many, attached to three ventricular parietal receptacles. *Style* none. *Stigma* three-lobed. *Capsule* pedicelled, beaked, oblong, of the size of a pulley, egg, fleshy, smooth, polished, of a scarlet colour, three-valved, opening from the apex. *Seeds* many, attached by very thick, soft fleshy cords, to a thickened ridge, down the middle of each valve, obcordate, inversed in a completely soft leathery. *Integuments* two; the exterior one uniform, dark-coloured, serotinate; the interior one membranaceous. *Perisperm* continuous to the seed, somewhat glaucous. *Embryo* nearly as large as the perisperm, with round, three-nerved ectyledons, and the radicle lodged at the umbilicus of the seed.

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2. *M. tuberosa*, R.

Leaves three, rarely five-lobed; lobes sub-lanceolar, apex of the petioles with two glands and one for an eye under each sinus. *Cylinders* globular.

Mode on Rhod. Mal. viii. t. 24

A most extensive perennial climbing plant, with large, fusiform root, a considerable portion of which is above ground, tapering from the surface of the earth, into the stem, which in a few years becomes lignous; *young shoots* cylindric and smooth. From Coshia it was introduced by Mr. M. Brown into the Botanic garden at Calcutta, where it blossoms during the rainy season.

Leaves alternate, petiolated, when the plants are very young simply cordate, often from three to five-lobed (pinnate), but three is by far the most common; lobes entire, sub-lanceolate, smooth, rather acuminate; general size from six to eight inches each way. *Glands*, a large yellow one under each sinus and two on the base where it joins the petiole. *Petioles* considerably shorter than the leaves; base enlarged into a horn-shaped process on each side, this portion is permanent. *Stipules* none. *Tendrils* springing from the inside of the large permanent base of the petioles, when not floriferous, simple. *Flowers* pretty large, short-pedicelled, and generally from a small dichotomous corymb on the middle of the tendril. *Calyx* one-leaved, coloured, greenish yellow, of a short, sub-empurulate form, with a short five-parted border. *Petals* five, linear; the upper half ciliate, is serial on the tube of the calyx, near its bottom, the whole hid within it. *Nectarial* scales five, alternate with the petals, vaulted, and serving to confine the five anthers. *Filaments* five, their base united into a ring round the base of the pedicel of the germ, and about as long as its pedicels, recurved. *Antthers* small, roundish. I suspect there are male flowers which I have not yet seen, with imperfect anthers. *Germ* superior, short-pedicelled, oval, one-celled; *ovule* numerous, attached to three vertical, parietal receptacles. *Style* three, recurved. *Stigma* large, globular. *Capsule* pedicelled, globular, fleshy even when ripe, of a bright glossy yellow, and the size of a crab-apple, one-celled, three-valved, open from the apex. *Seeds* many, attached as in the germ, by short cords, obliquely cordate. *Aril* a lacinate, white membrane, round the base only.

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3. *M. daban*, R.

Leaves ovate-oblong, entire, or slightly sub-lobate; two glands at the base.

A native of Sumatra, from thence introduced by Dr. C. Campbell, into the Botanic garden at Calcutta, where one male plant blossomed in February 1808.

Stem and branches shrubby, climbing to an extent of some fathoms. *Bark* of the ligneous plants ash-coloured; that of the young shoots smooth and green. *Leaves* alternate, petiolated, oblong, obtuse-pointed; some of them slightly three-lobed toward the apex, smooth on both sides, having at the base a large yellow gland on each side, from three to four inches long, and from one and a half to two inches broad. *Petioles* axillary, about an inch long, channelled. *Tendrils* axillary, simple, with two lateral lobes; at the season of flowering, these lobes lengthen into stout, one-flowered peduncles. *Flowers* axillary, pedicelled, small, of a pale greenish yellow, three together on a very short common peduncle, or in pairs from the just mentioned lobes of the tendrils. *Calyx* one-leaved. *Tube* gibbous; *mouth* five-cleft. *Segment* oblong, revolute. *Petals* five, inserted into the calyx, a little below the sinuses of its border, lanceolate, and with the segments of the calyx becoming revolute. *Filaments* five,

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very short, inserted on a small receptacle in the bottom of the calyx. *Anthers* sessile. *Germ* none, a slender, sub-rotate body, with a two or three-cleft apex in the centre of the stigma is all that presents itself.

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MONADELPHIA HEXANDRIA.

CANARIUM M. Schreb. *gen.* N. 1516.

Calyx inferior, three-toothed. *Petals* three. *Germ* superior, three-celled, with two ovula in each; *attachment* sub-superior. *Drupe*, with as far as three one-seeded cells. *Embryo* inverse, without perisperm.

1. *C. bengalense*, R.

Leaflets ovate, lanceolate, from six to ten pairs. *Stipules* subulate. *Panicles* sub-axillary, linear. *Drupe* ovate.

An immense forest tree, a native of Silhet and the adjoining mountainous countries north and east of that district; flowers in May and June, and the seed ripens about the beginning of the year. From fissures, or wounds in the bark, a large quantity of a very pure, clear, amber-coloured resin exudes, which soon becomes hard and brittle, and is not unlike *copal*, yet the natives set little or no value on it. It has hitherto, so far as I can learn, been unnoticed by any one else. In the Calcutta bazar, it is only valued at from two to three *Rupées*, for seven mounds of eighty pounds weight each.

Trunk erect, straight, many feet in circumference, the whole tree tall, and uncommonly well furnished. *Young shoots* void of pubescence, except the thin, tender, shooting points, and they are covered with a little rust-coloured, pubescence. *Leaves* alternate, round the ends of the branchlets, unequally pinnate, from twelve to twenty-four inches long. *Leaflets* sub-opposite, from six to ten pairs, from ovate-oblong to lanceolate, firm, entire and smooth, acuminate, from three to six inches long, by from one to two broad; *common petioles* round, and smooth. *Stipules* subulate, clothed with long soft ferrugineous down. *Racemes* solitary, insertion above the axills, sub-panicled, shorter, in lower and fruit all the year round. *Flowers* rather small, but numerous, many of them abortive, male hermaphrodites. *Calyx* inferior, cup-shaped, three-toothed. *Petals* three, obovate-oblong, smooth, while in the bud imbricated. *Nectary*, a three-lobed, hairy cup round the lower part of the germ, and within the tube, formed by the filaments. *Filaments* six, united into a tube for half their length. *Anthers* oblong, erect. *Germ* superior, ovate, small, three-celled, with two ovula in each attached to the top of the axis. *Style* short. *Stigma* three-cleft. *Drupe* oblong, size of a large olive, smooth, one-celled. *Pulp* in considerable quantity, firm and yellowish; surface dark purple, covered with bloom like the common plum. *Nut* conform to the drupe, pointed, obscurely three-cornered, with an aril from the apex to the base, runs down each of the three sides or faces, thick and very hard, three-celled, &c. almost exactly as in Gertner's *Canarium sylvestre*, ii. p. 98, t. 102, except in the ribs on the three sides, not represented in his figure. *Seed* one, rarely two, in each cell, oblong. *Integument* single, rather spongy and brown. *Perisperm* none. *Embryo* inverse. *Cotyledons* intricately folded up as represented by Gertner. *Radicle* superior, oblong.

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2. *C. commune*, Willd. iv. 759. *Annals of Botany*, i. 360. t. 7. f. 2.

Leaflets from seven to nine, long-petioled, ovate-oblong, smooth, entire. *Stipules* oval, permanent. *Panicles* terminal.

Canarium vulgare, Rumph. *Amb.* ii. t. 47.

A native of the Moluccas, from thence brought to the Botanic garden at Calcutta, but does not thrive, the winters being too cold for it, for in fourteen years the plants are not more than ten feet high, with but five branches, and have not yet blossomed.

3. *C. sylvestre*, Willd. iv. 760.

Leaflets from seven to nine, short-petioled, from ovate-oblong to ovate-lanceolate, smooth, entire, acuminate. *Stipules* petiohary, sub-orbicular; *petioles* beyond the stipules columnar, below them channelled.

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Pimela nigra, Lour. *Cochin Ch.* 195. See Rumph. *Amb.* 155. t. 19.

Canarium Pimela, *Annals of Botany*, i. p. 361.

In its native soil, the Molucca Islands, it grows to be a large handsome tree. In the Botanic garden at Calcutta, where it has been for fourteen years, it is not more than ten or twelve feet high, with a distinct, straight trunk, covered with smooth, ash-coloured bark, the *crown* or *corona* regular, ample and very leafy. The *stipules* clearly mark this species. They are opposite and inserted on the common petiole, nearly an inch above its base; when they fall, they leave two permanent, glandular marks behind.

4. *C. nigrum*, R.

Leaflets generally oblong, pointed, somewhat hairy. *Stipules* scarcely any. *Male flowers* on axillary, compound racemes.

Dulcamara nigra, Rumph. *Amb.* ii. 162. t. 52. and 53.

Small trees in the Botanic garden brought from Amboyna, began in the month of May to produce male flowers, when they were ten years old.

5. *C. strictum*.

Leaves hairy, *leaflets* from nine to fifteen, petioled, sub-opposite, from ovate to ovate-lanceolate, neminate, afterwards serrulate-ciliate. *Stipules* subulate.

A native of Tinevelly, from thence introduced into the Botanic garden at Calcutta, where the young trees from the seeds are twenty or twenty-five feet high, straight, and without a

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cleft ones. *Anthems* fifteen pairs, one on each division of the five filaments. *Germ* superior, ovate, hairy, inserted on the apex of the declined, clavate column, which is rather longer than the petals. *Style* longer than the stamens. *Stigma* of five acute points. *Capsule* inflated, membranaceous, turbinate, five-lobed, five-celled, five-valved. *Seed* a single, small, round, tubercled one in each cell, attached to the middle of the inner margin of the partitions, obovate, somewhat tubercled. *Integuments* two. *Perisperm* thin, of a firm, tough, fleshy texture and pearl gray colour. *Embryo* conform to the seed, curved, pale yellow. *Cotyledons* chrysoloide, contorted, triplicate. *Radicls* inferior, curved, with its apex immediately to the umbilicus. In fact it is a *Malvaceæ*, but with a real perisperm.

HERITIERA. *Hort. Kew.* iii. 546.

Hermaphrodite and *male* flowers on the same individual. *Hermaphrodite*. *Calyx* complicate, five-toothed. *Corol* none. *Stamens* five pairs. *Germ*s five, one-celled, one-seeded; attachment interior. *Drapes* from one to five, keel-winged, one-seeded. *Embryo* centripetal, no perisperm.

1. *H. minor*. *R.*

Leaves broad-lanceolate, cinereous underneath. *Drapes* obovate, flattened, inside furrowed, outside keel-winged.

Balanopteris minor. *Gart. Sem.* ii. t. 98. f. 2.*Heritiera fomes*. *Buch. in Symes' Ara. Willd.* v. 372.*Aturus littoria*. *Rumph. Amb.* iii. t. 63.*Hind.* and *Beng.* Shoondree, or Sundra.*Samudara*. *Linn. Flor. Zegl.* 133.

A native of the lower parts of the Delta of the Ganges, where it grows to be a large tree. Flowering time the hot season.

Trunk straight, often deeply sulcated. *Bark* slightly cracked. *Leaves* alternate, short-petioled, oblong-lanceolar, entire, smooth, of a deep green above, cinereous underneath, from four to six inches long. *Panicles* axillary, shorter than the leaves, crowded, rust-coloured. *Flowers* numerous, small, of a dull orange colour.

2. *H. littoralis*. *Willd.* vi. 972.*Leaves* oblong. *Drapes* oval, inside keeled, outside winged.*Balanopteris Tothila*. *Gart. Sem.* ii. t. 99.*Nagau*. *Rheed. Mal.* vi. t. 21.

A native of Malabar, Mauritius, &c.

III.
143HELICTERES. *Schreb. gen.* N. 734.

Calyx tubular, five-toothed. *Corol* of five unequal petals. *Column* of fructification clavate. *Capsules* five, leguminous, often twisted, one-celled, one-valved. *Seeds* many.

1. *H. Isora*. *Willd.* iii. 721.

Arborescens. *Leaves* bifarious, cuneate, obovate, sub-lobate, serrate, tomentose. *Capsules* twisted, fine-pointed.

Isora (rather *Iswara*) *Murri. Rheed. Mal.* iv. t. 30.*Ki-walla-nara* of the Malabars of Wynaad.

This small thinly branched tree is very common in most forests over India, where it blossoms during the rains and cold season.

Leaves alternate, bifarious, short-petioled, cuneate-obovate, acuminate, from three to five-nerved, serrate; towards the apex generally somewhat lobate, very downy. *Stipules* subulate, hairy. *Flowers* axillary, several, viz. from four to eight together, generally two or three on a common peduncle, with proper pedicels, rather longer than the peduncles. *Bractes* small, hairy, subulate. *Calyx* one-leaved, hairy; tube somewhat gibbous, laterally compressed; mouth bilabiate; the upper lip emarginate, the under one three-toothed. *Corol* five-petalled, all have long, taper claws, which at the mouth of the calyx enlarge into wings, and there embrace the pedicel or receptacle of the nectary, stamina and pistillum. *Lamina* linguiform, with their apices retuse. The upper three are only about one third the breadth of the lower two. When they first expand, the colour is a pretty bright red, but gradually becomes paler, and are nearly lead-coloured by the second day. *Nectary*, or abortive filaments, five emarginate scales within the staminiferous tube, and inserted into its base. *Filaments* ten, short, half-way up united into a tube round the germ. *Anthems* ovate. *Pistil*; receptacles at the base, filiform; above the calyx and cord clavate; at the apex enlarged and curved up, at nearly right angles. *Germ* conical, five-lobed. *Style* single, twice the length of the stamina, at the base five-grooved, curved. *Stigma* simple, acute. *Capsules* five, much twisted, fine-pointed, villous, one-celled, one-valved. *Seeds* numerous, in one row, angular.

III.
144STERCULIA. *Schreb. gen.* N. 828.

Monœcus or polygamous. *Calyx* inferior, five-parted. *Corol* none. *Column* of fructification and staminiferous tube, various. *Germ*s five, one-celled, many-seeded; attachment interior. *Capsules* leguminous, from one to five, distinct. *Seeds* few. *Embryo* various, with or without perisperm.

1. *S. Balanphas*. *Willd.* ii. 872.*Leaves* oblong, entire, smooth. *Panicles* pendulous. *Follicles* oval, villous.*Chin.* Pim-pho.

Cavalum. *Rheed. Mal.* ii. t. 49.

Found in gardens about Calcutta, where it grows to be a pretty large tree, with a very ramous head.

Bark brown, pretty smooth. Flowering time April; *seed* ripens in July. *Leaves* alternate, about the extremities of the branchlets petioled, oblong, smooth on both sides, entire, from two to twelve inches long. *Petioles* round, thick at each end, about one inch long. *Stipules* none. *Panicles* axillary, generally solitary, pendulous. *Peduncles* and *pedicels* coloured, slender, a little downy. *Flowers* numerous, small, pendulous, flesh-coloured, faintly fragrant.

Male. *Calyx* or *corol*, for there is but one, one-leaved, a little hairy, campanulate, five-parted; *divisions* long, slender; *nervines* revolute, converging at the points, gaping wide at the sides. *Filaments* (of dimers) single from the bottom of the bell of the corol, towards the apex recurved, crowded with anthers, too crowded and minute to be distinctly counted. *Hermaphrodite flowers* few, and on the same plant. *Calyx* or *corol* as in the male. *Filaments* many, but very short. *Anthers* perfect, surrounding the base of the germ. *Germs* five, very hairy, elevated on a receptacle, surrounding a column, which ends in a style, so much recurved as to bring the five-lobed stigma in contact with the stamens that surround the base of the germ. *Capsules*, from one to five, come to maturity, oval, one-celled, one-valved, opening longitudinally on the inside. *Seeds* few, adixed to the gaping sutures. *Integuments* two. The exterior one of a dark-ash colour, and often hairy on the outside, on the inside buff-colour. The interior one coriaceous, dull black on the outside, and lined with a light brown tunic within. *Perisperm* none, except a fleshy darker coloured exterior coat of the cotyledons can be so called. *Embryo* the size and shape of the seed. *Calyx* downy thick, of different sizes and shapes. *Reliefs* opposite to the umbilicus.

Note. The seeds are deemed wholesome, and nearly as palatable as chestnuts when roasted.

2 *S. urens*. *Willd.* ii. 873. *Roth. Corom. pl.* V. 24.

Leaves round, cordate, five-lobed; *lobes* entire, long, fine-pointed. *Panicles* erect; *calyx* campanulate. *Capsules* armed with sharp bristles.

Hind. Bul.

Teling. Kanyale.

A large tree, a native of the mountainous countries on the coast of Coromandel, Hindoostan, &c.

Leaves deciduous about the end of the wet season. It flowers during the cold, and the leaves appear with the fruit about the beginning of the hot season. *Trunk* erect, very straight, top large and steady. *Bark* light ash coloured, very smooth, its outer coat is thin, transparent, covered with a farinaceous substance, and peels off like the exterior pellicle of the birch bark; inwardly it is fibrous, and brittle. *Leaves* alternate at the extremities of the branchlets, alternate, petioled, five-lobed, five-nerved; *lobes* acute, very downy, from one to twelve inches each way. *Petioles* nearly as long as the leaves, round, downy. *Panicles* terminal, pretty large, very part covered with a glutinous, farinaceous, yellow down. *Bractes* lanceolate. *Flowers* small, numerous, yellow, male and hermaphrodite mixed; there is but a small proportion of the latter. *Hermaphrodite calyx* below, campanulate, five-toothed, leathery; *divisions* none; at the inside of each division near the base, there is an oblong hairy gland. *Corol* none. *Throat* ten, alternately longer, united below into a thin sheath, which girds the receptacle of the germs. *Anthers* large, five-lobed, alternately larger. *Germs* five, placed on a thick, short pedicel, as in *Grævia*. *Style* single, short, thick. *Stigma* five-lobed. *Capsules* five, united in the form of a star, one-celled, one-valved, opening lengthways on the inside, covered with yellow down, and many stiff barbing hairs. *Seeds* from three to six, oblong, chestnut-coloured, inserted alternately into the margins of the capsules.

Male. *Calyx*, *stamens* and *columnar receptacle* as in the hermaphrodite. *Pistillum*, the rudiments of the germs only, without any appearance of a style.

The wood of this tree is soft and spongy, except towards the centre of large trees, where it is reddish. I do not know of any use it is put to, except to make fuel.

I observed, that the water in which I kept the green branches for examination, became thick, like a clean glutinous jelly. *Bark* exceeding astringent, tinges the spitte reddish.

Note. This agrees nearly with *Sterculia plantanifolia* of the supplement. The chief difference is, that here the leaves are downy, there very smooth. It yields a gum not unlike *Trajacanth*, and has been sent to London as such, but the artists, who use that gum, did not find it answer. The seeds are roasted and used by the natives as an article of diet, and also as a diuety.

3. *S. colorata*. *Willd.* ii. 873. *R. Corom. pl.* i. N. 25.

Leaves five-lobed; *lobes* acute. *Calyces* club-funnel-shaped, *mouth* five-toothed. *Follicles* smooth, two seeded, opening long before the seeds are ripe.

Teling. Karaka.

A large tree, a native of the mountainous parts of Rajamundree Circar.

Leaves deciduous during the cold season. It flowers in April, soon after the leaves make their appearance, and the seed ripens about the beginning of the rains. *Trunk* erect, growing to a very great size. *Bark* ash coloured, and a little scabrous. *Branches* numerous, spreading, their bark smoother than on the trunk. *Leaves* alternate, about the extremities of the branchlets, petioled, considerably broader than long, villous, five-lobed, five-nerved; *lobes* acute, soft; the leaves are generally when full grown, from nine to twelve inches broad and from six to nine long. *Petioles* round, a little downy, about nine inches long. *Stipules* erect, lanceolate, inserted into the petiole near its base. *Panicles* terminal, small, numerous, red like corol, but

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ing covered with much red, stellate pubescence, when in flower the whole tree appears as if covered with numerous ramifications of red coral. *Flowers* numerous, about an inch long. *Calyx* one-leaved. *Tube* clavate, leathery; *mouth* five-toothed, outside covered with stellate hairs, withering. *Corol* none. *Filaments* scarcely any. *Anthers* about thirty, sessile, rounded, sessile round the border of the extremity of the receptacle, cylindrical a little curved of the length of the calyx, round and smooth, bearing five oval germs on the top, surrounded by the stamina. *Styles* five, short, recurved. *Stigmas* acute. *Capsules*, from one to five come to maturity, pedicelled, pendulous, leathery, smooth, opening on the inside long before the seeds are ripe. *Seeds*, generally two, adhering one to each margin of the gaping follicle, alternate, about the size and shape of a small field bean.

111. 4. *S. parviflora*, R.148. *Leaves* cordate-oblong, acuminate. *Panicles* lateral, diverging. *Tube* of the calyx gibbous, with the apices of its segments united, and the sides gaping.*Hind*, Kam julpatee.

A middling sized tree, a native of the hills east of Tippera. In flower in March.

5. *S. angustifolia*, R.*Leaves* lanceolate. *Panicles* lateral, pendulous. *Flowers* globular; segments of the calyx united at the top, gaping at the side.A middling sized tree, a native of Nepal. It flowers in the Botanic garden in March, when the new foliage begins to appear, the former year's having fallen during the cool season, indeed all the *Sterculias* are deciduous in Bengal.6. *S. populnifolia*, R.*Leaves* long-petioled, round, reniform, cordate, acuminate, entire, smooth, from five to seven-nerved.

A tree, a native of Coromandel. The bark is peculiarly smooth in our young trees.

7. *S. gottata*, R.*Leaves* oblong, entire, villous underneath. *Racemes* terminal, and from the fork of the branches, simple.Rauena-j u-varam. *Rheed. Mal.* iv. t. 61.

A native of Malabar, from Wynad Captain Dickenson sent the seeds to the Botanic garden in 1802, and the young trees reared therefrom, blossomed for the first time in December 1809. They were then about twenty feet high, and the trunk twenty-one inches in circumference, four feet above the ground.

111. *Trunk* straight to the top of the trees. *Bark* considerably cracked, and no doubt in old trees much so; that of the young parts smooth, ash-coloured; *young shoots* clothed with stellate down, inwardly it abounds with very strong, white, flaxen fibres of which the inhabitants of Wynad manufacture a kind of coarse cloth.* *Petioles* round, downy, from two to three inches long. *Stipules* cistiform, caducous at an early period. *Raceme* terminal and from the divisions of the branchlets, diverging, simple, clothed with ferruginous stellate pubescence. *Flowers* tern, short-pedicelled, middling sized, inodorous, by far the greater part hermaphrodite. *Bractes* lanceolar, a larger one below the middle flower of the three, and a minute one under each of the other two. *Calyx* nearly rotate, with its five segments revolute, both sides very pubescent; the outer side pale yellow; the inner one beautifully marked with numerous, minute, purple glands on a yellow ground. *Anthers* about a dozen, inserted on the border of the thin nectarial belt which embraces the base of the germ. *Germes* long-pedicelled, globose, from three to five-lobed; three most frequent, downy, from three to five-celled; each cell contains two vertical rows of ovula, attached to the inner angle of the cell. Many of the flowers are abortive, or mal-hermaphrodite. *Style*, in the fertile hermaphrodite, retracted, nearly as long as the germes; in the mal-hermaphrodite scarcely any. *Stigma* from three to five-lobed.

111. 150. *Capsules* from one to five, nearly round, of the size of a small apple, encelled, one-sided, with the surface furrowed, orange-coloured, lined on the inside with a firm, smooth, fibrous, pink-coloured parchment-like membrane; the margins of the opening, and pedicels of the seed very hairy. *Seeds* few, oblong, of the size of a field bean. *Integuments* three, the exterior one thin, black and brittle; the second thin, light brown and tough; between these two is a soft, white, sebaceous substance; the inner integument is membranaceous. *Perisperm* on each side of the embryo amygdaline. *Embryo* straight. *Cotyledons* elliptic, extending completely through the perisperm. *Radicle* small, lodged in the apex of the seed opposite to the umbilicus.

8. *S. lanceafolia*, R.*Leaves* lanceolate, entire, smooth. *Racemes* axillary, simple, much shorter than the leaves; *flowers* red, long-pedicelled. *Capsules* oblong, villous, from five to eight-seeded.

I shew the vernacular name in Silhet, where it is indigenous, growing to be a middling sized tree. Flowering in March and April, and the seed ripening in May and June.

Bark of the trunk and larger branches ash-coloured; *young shoots* slightly villous, I may say smooth, as the little pubescence they have, when very tender, soon rubs off; thus it is

* The bark of this tree, the Malabars convert into a flaxy substance, of which the natives of the lower coasts of Wynad contrive to make a sort of clothing. It derives its name from the first process of its manufacture, *sc.* the chopping the bark into small pieces, *and then* to cut. It is not customary to manufacture the bark until the tenth year, when its size will be equal to that of most forest trees. The mode of obtaining this flaxy substance is as follows. The tree is felled, the branches lopped off, and the trunk cut into pieces of six feet long, a perpendicular incision made in each piece; the bark opened, and taken off whole, chopped, washed and dried in the sun. By this means, and without any further process, it is fit for the purpose of clothing.

For the above account we are obliged to Captain Dickenson, of the Bombay Military establishment.

also with the leaves. *Leaves* alternate, petioled, lance-lanceolate, rather obtusely acuminate, entire, smooth, from four to eight inches long by from one to three broad. *Branches* about an inch long, thick at both ends. *Stems* striate, smooth, a little hairy, entire. *Recesses* axillary, or under the leaves, and from half an inch to an inch long, dark red. *Panicles* few, small, red, long-pedicelled, by far the greater part of the *leaves*. *Calyx*, *corolla* and *petals* as in the genus. *Calyx* lobes five, linear, from one to five lines in length, they are *oblong*, rather obtuse; the surface rather harsh with very minute, short hairs. Length about 1.5 inch. *Stamens* from four to eight, oval. *Antipod* three; the *external* one thin, brittle, petioled, black; the *second* thin, beavy; both of them at the exterior are a little dilated at the base, subobovate laminar, the *internal* rather thick and entire, smooth, light brown. *Pistil* in rather small quantity. *Endosperm* of a pale yellow. *Embryo* cyl. hairy the size of the pericarp, thick and fleshy. *Radicle* ovate, pointing to the apex of the seed, directly opposite to the umbilicus.

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9. *S. coccinea* R.

Leaves lanceolar, entire, smooth. *Panicles* axillary, few, long, *calyx* expanded, 1.5 line and very. *Corolla* only 2. line long, from four to eight in bud.

A small tree a native of Siam where it blossoms during the hot season, and the seed ripens in May and June. It is a plant in a great part of the spreading, slender, woolly segments of the bark of the calyx, and the crown of the fruit.

Young shoots with hairy. *Leaves* alternate, petioled, lanceolar, with a rather abrupt base, entire, densely serrated, with a few *long*, rather smooth, and smooth, from four to eight inches long, and from one to three broad. *Panicles* small, long, and hairy. *Stamens* striate, long. *Pistil* hairy, and rather small, slender, the length of the leaves but petioled; while *seeds* are small, light hairy. *Panicles* rather long, petioled, puffy large, by far the greater part of the *leaves*. *Calyx* lobes five, linear, from one to five lines in length, they are *oblong*, rather obtuse; the surface rather harsh with very minute, short hairs. Length about 1.5 inch. *Stamens* from four to eight, oval, smooth, of a light brown. *Antipod* three; the *external* one thin, brittle, petioled, black; the *second* thin, beavy; both of them at the exterior are a little dilated at the base, subobovate laminar, the *internal* rather thick and entire, smooth, light brown. *Pistil* in rather small quantity. *Endosperm* of a pale yellow. *Embryo* cyl. hairy the size of the pericarp, thick and fleshy. *Radicle* ovate, pointing to the apex of the seed, directly opposite to the umbilicus.

10. *S. rubra* R.

Leaves lanceolar, entire, from three to five lines. *Recesses* small, dark red, the ends of the branchlets, length of the *calyx*. *Panicles* axillary, few, long, *calyx* expanded, 1.5 line and very.

A native of the coast of the country east of Bengal where it grows to a large tree, and some, very much smaller. It blossoms during the hot season, and the seed ripens in May and June. It is a plant in a great part of the spreading, slender, woolly segments of the bark of the calyx, and the crown of the fruit. *Young shoots* with hairy. *Leaves* alternate, petioled, lanceolar, with a rather abrupt base, entire, densely serrated, with a few *long*, rather smooth, and smooth, from four to eight inches long, and from one to three broad. *Panicles* small, long, and hairy. *Stamens* striate, long. *Pistil* hairy, and rather small, slender, the length of the leaves but petioled; while *seeds* are small, light hairy. *Panicles* rather long, petioled, puffy large, by far the greater part of the *leaves*. *Calyx* lobes five, linear, from one to five lines in length, they are *oblong*, rather obtuse; the surface rather harsh with very minute, short hairs. Length about 1.5 inch. *Stamens* from four to eight, oval, smooth, of a light brown. *Antipod* three; the *external* one thin, brittle, petioled, black; the *second* thin, beavy; both of them at the exterior are a little dilated at the base, subobovate laminar, the *internal* rather thick and entire, smooth, light brown. *Pistil* in rather small quantity. *Endosperm* of a pale yellow. *Embryo* cyl. hairy the size of the pericarp, thick and fleshy. *Radicle* ovate, pointing to the apex of the seed, directly opposite to the umbilicus.

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Leaves, in their youth are greenish, new growth is a little reddish, and the ends of the branchlets, length of the *calyx*. *Panicles* axillary, few, long, *calyx* expanded, 1.5 line and very. *Corolla* only 2. line long, from four to eight in bud. *Young shoots* with hairy. *Leaves* alternate, petioled, lanceolar, with a rather abrupt base, entire, densely serrated, with a few *long*, rather smooth, and smooth, from four to eight inches long, and from one to three broad. *Panicles* small, long, and hairy. *Stamens* striate, long. *Pistil* hairy, and rather small, slender, the length of the leaves but petioled; while *seeds* are small, light hairy. *Panicles* rather long, petioled, puffy large, by far the greater part of the *leaves*. *Calyx* lobes five, linear, from one to five lines in length, they are *oblong*, rather obtuse; the surface rather harsh with very minute, short hairs. Length about 1.5 inch. *Stamens* from four to eight, oval, smooth, of a light brown. *Antipod* three; the *external* one thin, brittle, petioled, black; the *second* thin, beavy; both of them at the exterior are a little dilated at the base, subobovate laminar, the *internal* rather thick and entire, smooth, light brown. *Pistil* in rather small quantity. *Endosperm* of a pale yellow. *Embryo* cyl. hairy the size of the pericarp, thick and fleshy. *Radicle* ovate, pointing to the apex of the seed, directly opposite to the umbilicus.

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MALE FLOWERS. *Calyx* of the flower five to six cyathic, much shorter than the calyx, straight. *Panicles* axillary, few, long, *calyx* expanded, 1.5 line and very. *Corolla* only 2. line long, from four to eight in bud. *Young shoots* with hairy. *Leaves* alternate, petioled, lanceolar, with a rather abrupt base, entire, densely serrated, with a few *long*, rather smooth, and smooth, from four to eight inches long, and from one to three broad. *Panicles* small, long, and hairy. *Stamens* striate, long. *Pistil* hairy, and rather small, slender, the length of the leaves but petioled; while *seeds* are small, light hairy. *Panicles* rather long, petioled, puffy large, by far the greater part of the *leaves*. *Calyx* lobes five, linear, from one to five lines in length, they are *oblong*, rather obtuse; the surface rather harsh with very minute, short hairs. Length about 1.5 inch. *Stamens* from four to eight, oval, smooth, of a light brown. *Antipod* three; the *external* one thin, brittle, petioled, black; the *second* thin, beavy; both of them at the exterior are a little dilated at the base, subobovate laminar, the *internal* rather thick and entire, smooth, light brown. *Pistil* in rather small quantity. *Endosperm* of a pale yellow. *Embryo* cyl. hairy the size of the pericarp, thick and fleshy. *Radicle* ovate, pointing to the apex of the seed, directly opposite to the umbilicus.

FEMALE IMPERFECT FLOWERS. *Calyx* none. *Stamens*, five sessile, bundles of imperfect anthers embracing the five grooves of the base of the stigma. *Corolla* five, deeply semi-ovate, one celled, with two rows of ovules in each, vertically attached to the inner margin of the cell. *Style* short, recurved, villous. *Stigma* rather broad and elongated. *Panicles* axillary, few, long, *calyx* expanded, 1.5 line and very. *Corolla* only 2. line long, from four to eight in bud. *Young shoots* with hairy. *Leaves* alternate, petioled, lanceolar, with a rather abrupt base, entire, densely serrated, with a few *long*, rather smooth, and smooth, from four to eight inches long, and from one to three broad. *Panicles* small, long, and hairy. *Stamens* striate, long. *Pistil* hairy, and rather small, slender, the length of the leaves but petioled; while *seeds* are small, light hairy. *Panicles* rather long, petioled, puffy large, by far the greater part of the *leaves*. *Calyx* lobes five, linear, from one to five lines in length, they are *oblong*, rather obtuse; the surface rather harsh with very minute, short hairs. Length about 1.5 inch. *Stamens* from four to eight, oval, smooth, of a light brown. *Antipod* three; the *external* one thin, brittle, petioled, black; the *second* thin, beavy; both of them at the exterior are a little dilated at the base, subobovate laminar, the *internal* rather thick and entire, smooth, light brown. *Pistil* in rather small quantity. *Endosperm* of a pale yellow. *Embryo* cyl. hairy the size of the pericarp, thick and fleshy. *Radicle* ovate, pointing to the apex of the seed, directly opposite to the umbilicus.

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and seems composed of three parts; the exterior and interior thin, brown and friable, and the middle part thicker, tough and hard; the *interior* integument a thin membrane. *Perisperm* none. *Embryo*; *cotyledons* equal, conform to the seed, three-nerved. *Plumula* two-lobed. *Radicule* patelliform, lodged immediately within the umbilicus, relative, centripetal.

11. *S. villosa*. R.

Leaves from five to seven-lobed; lobes repand, or lobate, firmly acuminate. *Panicles* pendulous. *Follicles* oblong, villous, many-seeded.

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A native of the mountainous countries to the eastward of Bengal. Flowering time, the beginning of the hot season.

Trunk straight. *Bark* smooth. *Branches* few, spreading. *Leaves* alternate, petioled, roundish, or cordate-lobate, five-nerved; there are generally from five to seven acute, long-pointed, lobate lobes; when young very downy, particularly underneath, from twelve to eighteen inches each way. *Petioles* round, as long as the leaves, or longer, downy. *Stipules* lanceolate-cordate, downy, caducous. *Panicles* terminal, the longer pendulous, the shorter drooping, or diverging; every part covered with rust-coloured down. *Flowers* numerous, male and hermaphrodite mixed; the former by far the most numerous; all are pretty large; border of a pale yellow, or straw-colour, and the bottom of the bell pink. *Bractes* filiform, caducous. *Calyx* campanulate, outside downy.

HERMAPHRODITE FLOWERS. *Anthers* ten, two-lobed, inserted on the toothed edge of a membranaceous ring, which surrounds the base of the germs. *Germ*s globular, elevated above the base of the corol by a curved cylindric column. *Style* single, the length of the germs, and recurved so much as to bring the five-lobed stigma into contact with the anthers. *Capsules* five, or fewer, &c. as in the germs, and covered with soft, rust-coloured down.

MALE FLOWERS. *Calyx* as in the hermaphrodite. *Stamens*; column, as long as the hermaphrodite, style and column taken together, hooked, apex a little enlarged for the reception of ten small twin anthers round its margin, in their centre, consisting of five glands, the representation of a pistil.

12. *S. foetida*. Willd. ii. 874.

Leaves digitate.

Clompauns major. *Rumph. Amb.* iii. t. 107. but Karil, *Rheed. Mal.* iv. t. 36. is a *Vitex* and I presume, *leucoxylon*.

S. foetida. *Sonnerat. Chin.* ii. p. 234. t. 132.

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Tam. Kudra-plukku.

Jungli-budam, (wild almond) is the name it is known by amongst the Musselmauns on the Peninsula.

A tall stout tree, a native of the interior parts of the Peninsula of India. In the Botanic garden it blossoms in March, and the seed ripens about six months afterwards.

Trunk tall and straight. *Branches* verticelled, and horizontal. *Bark* ash-coloured, and pretty smooth. *Leaves* crowded about the ends of the branchlets, long-petioled, digitate. *Leaflets* from six to twelve, lanceolar, entire, smooth. They are perfectly deciduous during the cool season in Bengal. *Stipules* ensiform, caducous at an early period. *Racemes* immediately under the young leaves of the present year, horizontal, compound, about as long as the petioles, smooth. *Flowers* large, of a dull crimson and orange, variously blended, most of them male-hermaphrodite. *Bractes* very small. *Calyx* hypocrateriform, deeply five-cleft, deciduous. *Segments* lanceolate, villous on the inside. *Column* of the fructification long, and much curved. In the *male-hermaphrodite* its apex is more enlarged, and forms a campanulate receptacle for the germ, on the margin of which twelve or fifteen anthers sit, and in its bottom the five-lobed abortive germ without style or stignas. In the *fertile hermaphrodite* it is more robust, with an acetabuliform apex, round its margin are about the same number of anthers. *Germ*s round, very villous, five-lobed, five-celled, in each about from twelve to twenty seeds, attached in two vertical rows to the inner angle of the cell. *Style* curved. *Stigmas* five-lobed. *Capsules*, from one to five come to maturity, singly about the size of a man's fist, broad-reniform, pretty smooth, ligneous and fibrous, lined on the inside with a thick parchment-like web of waved transverse fibres; one-celled, one-valved. *Seeds* several, from ten to fifteen, of the size of filberts, oblong, attached alternately to the ligneous margins of the follicle, hard and smooth. *Perisperm* none. *Embryo* inverse. *Cotyledons* conform to the seed, five-nerved, thick and fleshy. *Plumula* two-lobed; lobes digitate, hairy. *Radicule* ovate, pointing to the end of the seed most remote from the umbilicus.

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On the Peninsula, where the tree is indigenous, the seeds are roasted, and eaten like chesnuts, though not much esteemed.

ABROMA. Schreb. gen. N. 1217.

Calyx five-leaved. *Petals* five, with eucallate base. *Staminiferous tube* five-cleft, the bottom of each fissure bearing three anthers. *Styles* five. *Capsules* five-winged, five-celled, gaping at top. *Seeds* many.

A. augusta. Willd. iii. 1124.

Abroma fastuosa. *Gærtl.* 307. t. 64.

Beng. Ullat kumal.

Theobroma augusta. *Mill. Illustr.* iii. p. 583.

Abroma Wheeleri. *Retz.* v. 27. Willd. iii. 1125. is no doubt the same.

Gossypium demoum. *Rumph. Amb.* iv. t. 14.

A native of various parts of India, growing to be a small tree. Flowers most profusely

Pterospermum.

during the rains, and the seeds ripen in the cold season. The bark abounds with strong, white fibres, which make a very good substitute for hemp, and as the plant grows so quickly, as to yield two, three, or even four crops of cuttings annually fit for peeling, it may be advantageously cultivated for its fibres, which though not so strong as hemp, make good common cordage, &c.

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DOMBEYA. (Cavan.)

Calyx five-parted, exterior bractiform. *Petals* five. *Stamina* twenty, of which five are barren. *Style* five-cleft. *Capsules* five, coloured, one-celled, one or more seeded.

1. *D. orula*. *Curt. Diss.* iii. p. 127. *t.* 41. *f.* 2.

Leaves cordate-oblong, obtusely gland-serrate, from three to five-nerved, downy, particularly underneath. *Corymbs* terminal, dichotomous, with the extreme ramifications umbelliferous. Found indigenous on the Mauritius by Colonel Hardwicke, in flower in June and July. All the young joints densely clothed with minute, stellate, ferruginous pubescence.

2. *D. tiliapolia*. *Willd.* iii. 725.

Shrubby. *Leaves* from five-angled, and sub-rotund, to cordate, all are serrate. *Stipules* subulate. *Corymbs* axillary, solitary, biid.

A very handsome, uncommonly scabrous shrub, a native of the Mauritius, from thence sent to the Botanic garden where it throws out most copiously its numerous corymbs of pretty, large, pale, rosy flowers, about the beginning of the cool season. While the plants are young, until the floriferous branchlets appear, the leaves are five-angled; afterwards they become simply cordate.

PENTAPETES. *Scheeb. gen. N.* 1122.

Calyx double; the exterior one three-leaved, caducous; the interior one five-parted. *Corol* five-petalled. *Stamina* twenty, of which five are longer and sterile. *Capsule* five-celled, many-seed 1; *partitions* contrary.

P. phoenicea. *Willd.* iii. 727.

Leaves hastate-lanceolate, crenate-serrate.

Rakteka, Bhamlika. Sanscrit names.

Beng. Kut-laka. *Dacalaria*.

Nagap. *Rh. 1. M.* x. *t.* 56, is evidently this plant, while *Sjasmin*, *vol.* x. *t.* 1, is *Hibiscus phoenicea*.

This elegant plant is annual, a native of wet rice-fields. Flowering time, the rainy season.

Stem erect, with many simple, erect branches; when growing on a good soil from two to five feet high, smooth, except for a few small, depressed, stellate hairs. *Leaves* petioled, alternate, lanceolate-lanceolate; *margin* wavy, and deeply serrate-crenate, pretty smooth on both sides. *Petals* from one to two inches long, round. *Stipules* subulate. *Peduncles* axillary, solitary, short, two-flowered; *pedicels* three times longer than the peduncles, joined near the apex. *Bractes* about the base of the peduncles and pedicels, subulate. *Flowers* nodding, large, bright red, expanding at noon and dropping by day-light next morning. *Calyx* double; the exterior one three-leaved, caducous; the interior one deeply five-parted; *divisions* lanceolate, bristly. *Petals* five, triangular, inserted by evident sutures into the base of the stamiferous tube. *Stamens* fertile; *filaments* fifteen, short. *Anthers* sub-sagittate. *Sterile filaments* (or *pedicels*), five, linear-lanceolate, nearly the length of the corol, one between every three fertile filaments, and with them united at the base into a short conical tube. *Germ* half hid in the tube formed by the five of the filaments. *Style* the length of the sterile filaments. *Stipules* clavate, and sparsely twined. *Capsule* sub-globular, bristly, five-celled, five-valved. *Seeds* from eight to twelve in each cell, disposed in two vertical rows.

PTEROSPERMIUM. *Scheeb. gen. N.* 1124

Calyx five-cleft. *Corol* five-petalled. Five of the twenty stamens, sterile. *Germ* pedicelled, five-celled; *cells* few or many-seeded; *attachment* interior. *Capsule* woody, five-celled. *Seeds* winged. *Embryo* erect, plain, and furnished with a perisperm.

1. *P. acerifolium*. *Willd.* iii. 729. &c.

Leaves peltate, ovate, repand.

Pentapetes acerifolia. *Link. Cava.* &c.

Kumikorn, the Sanscrit name.

Beng. Kunak-champa.

I cannot say where the tree is indigenous; in Bengal, it is found in the gardens only, and is yet but twenty-five or thirty feet high; but seems to be naturally a very large tree. Flowering time, the beginning of the hot season.

Trunk short, tolerably straight. *Branches* spreading, but not near so numerous as in *P. acerifolium*. *Bark* smooth, light ash-coloured. *Leaves* petioled, alternate, bifarious, peltate, oval, repand, when young covered with much stellate down, as is every tender part of the tree, the same as in *P. subcordatum*; when full-grown, upper side is smooth, and the under side remarkably hoary; length from eight to twelve inches. *Petioles* round. *Stipules* many-cleft, caducous. *Peduncles* axillary, very short, one or two-flowered. *Bractes* many-cleft, like the stipules. *Flowers* very large, pure white and fragrant. *Calyx* as in *P. acerifolium*. *Petals* obliquely wedge-shaped. *Stem*, *pistil*, &c. as in the genus. *Germens* in the ripe fruit, only each of the five cells is nearly divided into two, by a membrane, which is not visible when ripe.

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Capsule ligneous, five-seeded, oblong, fully six inches long and about three in diameter, covered with a coarse dark brown, mealy substance, five-celled, five-valved. *Seeds* about twenty in each cell, attached in two rows to the inner edge of the triangular valves, obliquely oval, compressed: from the upper end, a large brown, membranaceous thin wing rises. *Integument* single, smooth, brown. *Perisperm* rather gelatinous, in small quantity, entering into the various foldings of the cotyledons. *Embryo* conform to the seed, nearly erect, pure white. *Cotyledons* two, large, very thin, variously folded or wrinkled. *Radicle* cylindric, inferior, its apex immediately opposite to the umbilicus of the seed.

III. The flowers, like those of *P. suberifolium*, render water gelatinous.

160 2. *P. suberifolium*, Willd. iii. 728.

Leaves cuneate-oblong, towards the apex repand-dentate.

Pentapetes suberifolia, Linn. *Carm.* 3e.

Moochukoonda, *Asiat. Res.* ii. 349.

Tam. T. ddo-marum.

Beng. *Moochukoonda*, *Muskunda*.

A native of mountainous tracts all over India. Flowering time the beginning of the hot season.

Trunk erect, growing to be a timber tree of middling size. *Branches* numerous in all directions; *young shoots*, *leaves*, *petioles*, *bracts*, and *calyx*, covered with stellate, rust-coloured hair. *Leaves* alternate, bifarious, short-petioled, cuneate-oblong, repand-dentate round the apex, in some plants deeply lobate, sometimes even peltate and pinnatifid. *Flowers* axillary, short-petioled, large, pure white, fragrant, something like the best cloves. *Bracts*, from four to six surrounding the base of the calyx, like an inferior perianth, wedge-formed; the exterior half variously and deeply divided. *Calyx* five-leaved; *leaflets* linear, very long, revolute, hairy on the inside. *Petals* obliquely wedge-formed. *Filaments* inserted into a columnar receptacle round the apex of the base of the oblong hairy germ, as in *Grewia*. *Anthers* a polliniferous groove on each side of the upper third, or fourth part of the filaments. *Germ* elevated on a strong, columnar receptacle, common to it and the stamens. *Capsule* and seed as in the germs. The wood is white, and too soft to be of much use.

3. *P. semi-sagittatum*, Buch.

Leaves sub-lanceolate, entire, base of the inferior half protruded. *Flowers* terminal, and solitary. *Capsule* oblong-elliptic, densely clothed with stellate pubescence.

III. Found by Dr. Buchanan at Chittagong, and from thence seeds were sent by him to the
161 Botanic garden at Calcutta in 1797, where the trees grow luxuriantly, and flower about the close of the hot season, ripening their seeds ten months afterwards. In twelve years the trees are thirty or forty feet high; thick in proportion, and promise to be larger.

Trunk semiglob. *Young shoots* very downy. *Bark* of the trunk and large branches ash-coloured. *Leaves* alternate, bifarious, short-petioled, spreading, lanceolate, entire, the base of the inferior half of each leaf protruded into a lobe of considerable size, and generally longer than the petiole, smooth above, hoary underneath, about six inches long, and nearly two broad. *Stipules* finely pinnatifid. *Flowers* terminal, and axillary, generally solitary, on short, downy, rust-coloured peduncles, drooping, large, pure white. *Bracts*, or *involucre*, generally three-leaved, and very downy, from three to five-parted, with divisions variously lacinate. *Calyx* five-cleft; *divisions* recurvate, linear, longer than the corol; on the inside white, and villous; on the outside clothed with brownish, stellate, short hairs. *Corol* sub-campanulate. *Petals* five, obliquely obovate-cuneate. *Filaments* fifteen, with anthers which are shorter than the style, and five abortive ones as long as the style; they are not united at the base, but inserted on the apex of the long sub-cylindrical receptacle, round the base of the germ. *Germ* a little elevated above the stamina, on a short, proper, fleshy receptacle, ovate, downy. *Style* single, filiform, as long as the abortive stamens. *Stigma* clavate. *Capsule* without angles, oblong-elliptic, from two to three inches long, and one and a half in diameter, ligneous, clothed with an immense quantity of brown, stellate pubescence, five-celled, five-valved. *Seeds* about ten in each cell, attached from the lower and inner angle in two rows to the inner edge of the triangular valves, obliquely oval, compressed; from the upper end rises a large, straight, thin, brown, membranaceous wing. *Integument* single, spongy, of a light brown. *Perisperm* mygdaline, entering into the various folds of the cotyledons. *Embryo* nearly as extensive as the perisperm, erect, pure white. *Cotyledons* two, foliaceous, nearly round, variously folded. *Plumula* minute, conical. *Radicle* cylindric, inferior, its point immediately opposite to the umbilicus of the seed.

I am not at present possessed of any information respecting the uses the natives make of any part of this tree, nor of the quality of its timber. It grows fast to be of considerable magnitude, and it is at all times ornamental, being clothed to the ground with numerous branches, abounding in a beautiful foliage.

4. *P. canescens*, R.

Leaves cuneate-obovate, anterior margin often slightly lobed, hoary underneath. *Cells* of the capsule with as far as four seeds each.

A native of Ceylon, from thence introduced by General Hay Macdowall, into the Botanic garden at Calcutta, where it flowers in May, and the seeds do not ripen till the April following.

Trunk of trees eight years old, straight, and about as thick as a man's thigh. *Bark* smooth, ash-coloured. *Branches* nearly erect, forming a tall, slender head; *young shoots* round, and hairy; general height of our young trees about twenty-five feet. *Leaves* alternate, short-petioled, cuneate-obovate, with an obtuse point, and often tending to be lobate towards the apex; smooth, lucid green above; hoary underneath; about two inches long. *Stipules* linear,

generally entire, oblong. *Pedicels* axillary, generally in pairs, one-flowered, round, hairy. *Bractes* few, small, conical. *Flowers* smaller than in any of the other three species described by me, white. *Corolla* divided into five, linear, revolute segments, which are ferruginously hairy on the outside, and hairy within. *Petal*s filicate, obtuse, longer than the calyx. *Filaments* fifteen, with anthers; and five larger, abortive, all united near the base, and inserted on the elevated receptacle, round the base of the germ. *Germen* hairy, five-angled, five-celled, with four seeds in each, attached to the axis. *Style* longer than the stamina. *Stigma* ciliate, five-grooved. *Capsule* woolly, clavate-oblong, without angles, lightly marked with five longitudinal lines, whose the valves separate from two to three inches long, and four or five in diameter, generally of these, mostly clothed with heavy, stellate pubescence, five-celled, five-valved. *Seeds* as far as seen in each cell, two generally ripening, obliquely oval, compressed; the upper cell is a thin, broad, brown, membranous wing. *Integuments* two; the exterior one thick, with a rough, brown, spongy surface; the inner one tough, and lightly colored. *Perisperm* coarser than the seed, thin. *Embryo* erect. *Cotyledons* foliaceous, inflexedly folded. *Pericarp* exfoliate, indurated.

Adansonia digitata, *Gert. Sem. ii. 226. t. 133. f. 2.*, agrees uncommonly well with the carpology of this except in the number of seeds in each cell of the capsule; here there cannot be more than four, not being the number of their rudiments in the germ.

5. *P. laurifolia*, *R.*

Leaves lanceolate, serrulate, entire. *Flowers* axillary, long-peduncled. *Capsule* lance-ovate; *calyx* from two to four seeds.

Boeg. Bat. Ind.

A tree, a native of the forests in the neighborhood of Sibir, where it blossoms about the beginning of the rains in May and June; and the seed ripens at the beginning of the cold season.

Young shoots slender, hairy, and in a manner straight. *Leaves* alternate, short petioled, lanceolate, with a round base, entire, serrulate, hairy underneath, from three to six inches long, by one and a half broad. *Stems* generally leafy, or trifid, ferruginous. *Peduncles* axillary, half the length of the leaves, round, slender, clavate at top, supporting a single, pretty large, white, fragrant flower. *Pistils* two or three, rather above the middle of the peduncle, five-angled, but more enlarged. *Corolla* five-cleft; *sepal*s linear, revolute, hairy. *Petal*s five, narrower than the calyx, obliquely cordiform. *Stamens* as in the genus, viz. fifteen, all distinct, with five longer, stamens; all are united at the base, and inserted on the cylindrical receptacle, which invests them and the germ. *Athers* five, linear, erect. *Germen* five-angled, with three or four seeds in each, attached to the axis. *Style*, the length of the stamens filament. *Stigma* clavate, ciliate, lanceolate, hairy, with very light gray, soft, short pubescence, very densely five-angled, five-valved. *Seeds*, from two to four in each cell, attached in the germ oval winged, the wing nearly as broad as the seed, and about three or four times its length.

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MONADELPHIA POLYANDRIA.

ADANSONIA, *Schreb. gen. N. 1126.*

Corolla simple, five-cleft. *Style* long. *Stigma* with ten rays. *Capsule* woolly, ten-celled. *Seeds* many in a pulp.

1. *Adansonia*, *Willd. iii. 730.*

This tree is seen in India, and probably not a native of Asia, for hitherto only a few have been found of any great size at Allahabad, Madagascar, on the coast of Chromatid, or in Ceylon. In the Botanic garden they blossom in May and June, and the seed ripens during the cold season.

General Hay Macdonell in a letter to Dr. R. dated Mantolotto, (on the Island of Ceylon,) 2nd July, 1802, says:

"In my walk last night on the ruins of this once rich and extensive city, called by the natives Mandor or Mallocootum, I observed to observe a tree whose prodigious magnitude indeed is to be admired, and I should say to be nearly fifty feet in circumference, above six feet from the ground, the natives call it *Pereira*, and from what I have been able to collect, it is not indigenous here. There are a great many of them scattered about at this place, and it seems to me to be the *Adansonia*."

In the Botanic garden at Calcutta, are many trees, the largest is about twenty-five years old, with an irregular, short, sub-cylindrical trunk, which is eighteen feet in circumference, from four to five feet above ground; the branches diverge far all round; the leaves are deciduous during the cold season, and appear with flowers in May and June.

BOMBAX, *Schreb. gen. N. 1127.*

Calyx simple, from three to five-toothed. *Corolla* five-petalled. *Stamina* five, or many. *Capsule* five-celled, five-valved. *Seeds* woolly.

1. *B. pentandrum*, *Willd. iii. 731.*

Trunk white, young, armed. *Flowers* drooping, pentandrous. *Styles* declined. *Stigma* entire. *Leaves* digitate.

Tring. Camb.

Catha pentandra, *Gert. Sem. ii. 244. t. 133.*

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Punja. *Rheed. Mal.* iii. p. 49, 50, and 51. The first of these gives a good idea of the general habit of the tree. Rumphius's fig. (*vol.* i. *t.* 10) is too bad to be quoted.

Beng. Shwet Simool.

This elegant, straight, sub-verticelled tree, seems to differ from the West India species, probably specifically; it is found in every part of India. On the Coromandel coast, the Tamils plant them about their temples. In Bengal, where the winters are colder, the leaves drop off during the cold season. In February, when destitute of foliage, the blossoms appear, and soon afterwards the leaves; and the seed ripens in May.

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Trunk perfectly straight, in large trees five or six feet in circumference, tapering regularly like the mast of a ship. *Bark* smooth, and thinly armed with conic based prickles, while young, green, then ash-coloured; *branches* sub-verticelled, and spreading horizontally like the stages of the compound table called a *dumb waiter*; they are generally in threes, and at all times destitute of prickles, and like the trunk, covered with smooth, ash-coloured bark. *Leaves* alternate, petiolate, digitate. *Leaflets* short-petioled, generally seven in number, though sometimes varying from four to ten, lanceolate, entire, and smooth on both sides, the interior by far the smallest, being from one to two inches long, while the exterior are two or three times longer. *Petioles* round, about the length of the longest leaflets. *Stipules* small, caducous. *Flowers* numerous, in fascicles, about the end of the branchlets, pretty large, of a dull white colour, peduncled, drooping. *Peduncles* clavate, three, four, five, or more from the axillary germ of the fallen leaf; one-colored, round and smooth. *Calyx* one-leaved, four or five-toothed; on the *outside* a little rugose, on the *inside* somewhat villous. *Petals* five, oblong, spreading, villous on the outside, smooth within. *Filaments* five, curved, smooth, rather shorter than the corol, united at the base into a thick fleshy envelope for the germ. *Anthers* large, consisting of two or three variously convoluted lobes, with a double line of bright yellow pollen on the exterior margin. *Germ* conical. *Style* as long as the stamens, much contracted near the base by the fleshy envelope, formed by the united bases of the filaments, immediately above it is much swelled, and considerably bent to one side. *Stigma* headed, obscurely five-lobed. *Capsule* (in our Indian plant) oblong, in size and shape like a smooth skinned cucumber, when ripe somewhat ligneous, and not readily opening spontaneously, five-celled, five-valved, partitions membranous. *Seeds* numerous, somewhat pear-shaped, smooth, black, each involved in its own proper portion of very fine, soft, silky wool, which in this species adheres slightly to the seed.

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2. B. *heptaphyllum* Willd. iii. 732.

Trunk and *branches* armed. *Leaves* digitate; *leaflets* cuspidate. *Stamina* numerous, in two series of fascicles. *Stigma* five-cleft.

Moul claxon. *Rheed. Mal.* iii. p. 61. *t.* 52.

Salmali, the Sanscrit name; see *Asiat. Res.* iv. 296.

Beng. Simul.

Teling. Boorgha.

This is one of the largest of our Indian trees and is found almost every where; over the northern Circars, near the mountains, they grow to a greater size than I have seen them any where else, often about one hundred feet high, the trunk thick and ramous in proportion. Flowering time, the end of winter, when the tree is totally destitute of leaves. The great numbers of very large, bright red flowers with which it is then covered, makes it remarkably conspicuous at a very great distance.

Trunk straight, covered with innumerable, crowded, short, sharp, conic aculei, the bark is also very scabrous, and deeply cracked, outwardly ash-coloured, inwardly red. *Branches* sub-verticelled, variously bent, but generally in a horizontal direction, and armed like the trunk. *Leaves* alternate, long-petioled, digitate. *Leaflets* five, six, or seven, petiolated, broad-lanceolate, long, fine-pointed, entire, smooth on both sides, from six to twelve inches long. *Petioles* longer than the leaflets, round, smooth. *Petiolets* short, channelled on the upper side. *Stipules* small, caducous. *Flowers* numerous, collected in fascicles at and near the extremities of the otherwise naked branchlets, very large, of a bright, lively red colour; they contain a large portion of sweet liquid, which birds are fond of. *Bractes* small, caducous. *Calyx* cup-shaped, circumsised, of a thick leathery texture; covered on the inside with white, silky down; on the outside pretty smooth. *Border* in general obscurely three or four-parted; as the corol expands, these are often so much split, as to appear four, five, or more cleft, separating to near the permanent base, which, with the corol and stamina, drop off in one body. *Corol* of five, very distinct, oblong, first spreading, then recurved, contorted, smooth, deep red, fleshy, oblong petals, of about twice the length of the stamens. *Filaments* in two series; the *interior* ones pressing on the style, and consisting of five longer and thicker, and ten shorter; the *exterior* series contains from fifty to sixty, united into five, distinct phalanges, all these are united at the base, into one fleshy envelope for the germ. *Anthers* incumbent, involute, reniform, those of the larger filaments of the interior series are double, on all the rest single pollen, the colour of Scotch snuff. *Germ* conical. *Style* longer than the stamina. *Stigmata* five, subulate, recurved. *Capsule* oblong, tapering equally toward each end, five-celled, five-valved, downy on the outside. *Seeds* numerous, obovate, smooth, except a sharp, cross-shaped ridge on one side, immersed in a very large quantity of very fine silky wool; this wool does not adhere to the seeds, but rather seems to grow from the inside of the valves of the capsule.

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* Jacquin says of the West India tree, "Truncus est erectus, figura valde inequali, rarissime regularis sapinus circa medium ventricosus, aut crassior superne quam in ipsa basi, &c." which makes me doubt their being the same. Gartner's figure of the pericarpium of the same plant, which he calls *Coba pentandrus* is also much too thick at the apex for our Indian tree.

In my description of this tree, I have been particularly full, because I am inclined to think it differs essentially from the West Indian species, which Linnæus called *C. ilia*. Jacquin's full, and I presume, accurate description of that tree is now before me, and leaves in my mind little doubt of their being very different. This and the former *p. umbrosa*, are the only species of this genus I have hitherto met with in India, except *B. gossypifera*, which is polyandrous. If this be not what Linnæus calls *B. heptaphylla*, and Jacquin *S. lucida*, I cannot say what it is. He names *Melodirron* the *Horde. Martianus* for it; and at the same time points it out to be an American tree, by that as it may, there can be no doubt of Rheed's planting the one I have now described and figured.

3. B. *g. supracincta*. *Hist. nat.* iii. 732.

Arborescent, unarmed. *Leaves* five-lobed; *flowers* panicle, polyandrous. *Capsule* sub-globular, five-lobed.

Tolin 7. Kong.

A large beautiful tree, a native of the Circar mountains, it is also cultivated in gardens on many parts of the coast.

Leaves deciduous during the cold season. The *flowers* appear about the beginning of the hot season, at which time the tree is destitute of leaves, but they soon succeed the flowers. *Trunk* erect, from six to eighteen feet high, somewhat thicker than a man's body; the head is large in proportion to the trunk, and very brachy. *Bark* smooth, ash coloured. *Leaves* scattered about the end of the branches, from the centre involved, above pretty smooth, below covered with whitish down, with a *lobes* entire, acute. I never could observe any thing like a gland on any part of the under narrow side. *Petioles* as long as the leaves, that is from two to eight inches, downy. *Stipules* triangular, imbricated. *Flowers* terminal, numerous, sub-pinnate, very large, of a long yellow. *Berries* stipitate, and oblongous. *Calyx* five-leaved; *lobes* spreading, concave. *Petal* five, obliquely obovate, obliquely and deeply marginate, or rather cleft, spreading, embracing one another, as in the center of *Populus*. *Insertion* numerous, short, distinct in every species of cylindrical plants. *Stems* slender, nearly as long as the leaves. *Germination* linear. *Stem* rather longer than the stipules, but considerably bent to one side. *Stipules* simple. *Calyx* broad tubular, as long as a goose-egg, five-toothed, five-toothed, five-toothed. *Stipules* linear, kidney-shaped, woolly.

The center is of a very soft texture, not employed for any use by the natives, the wood is also very soft, and a little or none.

SLPA *Seinoh, 1968* N 1129

Calyx simple, five-lobed, 8-10 mm. parted. *Ct.* lobes 1-2 (3) mm. long and round a common receptacle, from the base of the lobes.

1. $S = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n : \|x\|_2 \leq 1\}$, $T = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n : \|x\|_2 \leq 1\}$, $H = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n : x_1 = 0\}$, $\gamma = 1$.

Subterranean, ramous. *Leaves* from round ovate to lanceolate, serrate, leathery underneath. *Flowers* solitary, 4-merous. *Capsule* ovate, with two suberect seed horns, and a double, scarious membrane over the seeds.

2. *S. curvifolius* Rich.

Suffrutescent, leafy twigs shrubby, reticulate, not serrate. Flowers solitary; petals, flower and style 4-lobed; stamens 5; anthers five.

Tiling. Most common in the

B. S. *et al.*. 1974. p. 755.

Born, K. 1111

Tempora Bene Mox. 53

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A native of Coromandel. Flowers in the rainy and cool seasons.

1. *S. humilis*, Willd. iii. 744.

Perennial, diffuse, hairy. *Leaves* round-cordate, serrate, hairy. *Flowers* solitary, long-peduncled. *Capsules* five, hornless.

Sida pilosa, Retz. Obs. i. p. 23.

Teling. Nalla beuda.

111. *Beng* Jauka.

172 *Sida milocularis*, L'Herit. nov. p. 117. f. 66, is said to be an erect plant, ours is always diffuse, indeed spreading flat on the ground. I should therefore doubt their being the same.

A native of various parts of India, and in flower most part of the year.

5. *S. periplocifolia*, Willd. iii. 744.

Shrubby; *leaves* cordate-sagittate, entire, hoary underneath. *Stipules* filiform. *Peduncles* solitary, length of the leaves, one-flowered. *Capsules* five, two and three-seeded, sharp-horned. A native of the Malay Islands. Flowers and ripens its seed in the Botanic garden at Calcutta great part of the year. The bark of this abounds in serviceable flaxen fibres, and as it shoots quickly into long, simple twigs, particularly if cut near the earth, it answers well for procuring the fibre of a good length for most purposes.

6. *S. glutinosa*, R.

Herbaceous, erect, very hairy, and glutinous. *Leaves* cordate, pointed, serrate. *Flowers* numerous, fascicled. *Arils* five, shorter than the calyx, with two short conic hornlets. Seems herbaceous, but I cannot say with any degree of certainty; it is a rare, pretty large, erect species, growing chiefly on sandy ground.

Leaves alternate, petioled, cordate, serrate, acute, hairy, glutinous, in consequence, they as well as the whole of the plant, for every part exudes a tenacious gluten, is covered with sand, or dust; from one to five inches long, and of a proportional breadth. *Petioles* round, hairy, from one to two inches long. *Stipules* bristle-shaped. *Peduncles* axillary, and terminal, generally more than one, with small leaves mixed, round, hairy, one-flowered. *Flowers* small, yellow. *Arils* five, rather shorter than the calyx, obtusely two-horned, pretty smooth.

111. 173 7. *S. polyandra*, Barb.

Annual, or biennial, erect, ramous, pubescent. *Leaves* cordate, repand-dentate, cuspidate. *Stipules* bristle-shaped. *Flowers* solitary, drooping, sub-polyandrous; *petals* reflex. *Capsules* five, two-valved, from three to four seeded.

A native of Coromandel, from thence introduced into the Botanic garden by Dr. Berry, where it blossoms during the cool season. It is in general annual, though sometimes the root, and lower part of the stem remains alive, and throws out new branches the second year.

Root often biennial, or more. *Stem* erect, with numerous, somewhat expanding, nearly straight, round branches, from the base to the top; all the tender parts clothed with much very soft pubescence; height of the whole plant, in a good soil, about six or seven feet; the whole decays annually down to the root, or nearly so. *Leaves* alternate, long-petioled, cordate; *margins* repand dentate; *apex* long, and slender, with a rather obtuse point; from two to eight inches long, and from one to seven broad. *Stipules* subulate, and generally coloured. *Peduncles* axillary, solitary, one-flowered, near the apex jointed, and then so much recurved, as to make the flowers droop while expanded, general length two or three inches. *Flowers* large, yellow, remaining expanded through the day. *Petals* reflex. *Filaments* about fifty, very straight, united at the very base only, and there the short tube is hairy on the outside. *Anthens* reniform. *Germ* five-sided, hairy. *Styles* five, rather longer than the stamina. *Stigmas* headed, but small and smooth. *Capsules* five, much longer than the calyx, each terminating in a sharp, single, conic horn, until ripe, when it splits in two on both sides, from the apex to the base, in fact, completely two-valved, and one-celled. *Seeds* three or four in each capsule, obliquely-reniform, attached to the common axis above the middle.

111. 174 8. *S. alba*, Willd. iii. 757.

Suffrutescent. *Leaves* cordate-ovate, serrate, downy, insertions of the petioles embraced by three large glands. *Flowers* axillary, fascicled; *arils* from five to six, two-horned.

Teliga. China-moctam.

This is a small shrubby, perennial plant. A native of lands that have lately been in cultivation. It flowers during the wet and cold seasons.

Stem erect, winding from branch to branch, often coloured. *Branches* many, arising; *young shoots* covered with mealy, soft, stellate down. *Leaves* alternate, petioled, three-nerved, cordate, obtuse, sometimes nearly retuse, and the base often topped as if cut across, serrate, downy; from half an inch to two inches long. *Petioles* half or three quarters the length of the leaves, their insertions surrounded with three large, hard glands, one on each side, and one below. *Stipules* subulate, inserted into the lateral glands. *Peduncles* axillary, several, short, one-flowered. *Flowers* small, white. *Petals* obliquely triangular. *Arils* from five to six, hid in the calyx, two-horned; horns divaricate. The stipulary glands are a good specific mark.

9. *S. anifolia*, Willd. iii. 711.

Suffrutescent. *Leaves* from oval to round, serrate, downy. *Peduncles* axillary, solitary. *Stamens* from twelve to fifteen; *fascicles* from three to six. *Capsules* from five to seven, shorter than the calyx, two-horned.

Teliga. Ter-nulla-benda.

A native of the Circars, and like the rest, flowers during the rains and cold season.

10. *S. chinensis*, Retz. Obs. iv. N. 94.

Suffrutescent. *Leaves* oval, serrate, hoary underneath; *peduncles* solitary, one-flowered; *stamens* thirty; *arils* from six to seven. Small, ramous; bark of the woody part whitish;

№ 4. I have seen a variety with white flowers. They have a heavy, disagreeable smell.

11. S. Nopce *II* *ibid.* III 76.

Stems 1-2 m. erect, branched, scabrid-acute. *P.* *racemes* from four to six-flowered.

C. l. = suborder, or class, = minutes.

N. a. a. l. o. r. a. n. d. i. t. l. p. p. 1. 1935.

Sid. Symm. : *over Des. v. 1, 277, l. 132, c. 1.*

N. *Very rare* in the wild. It flowers during the cold season in the Botanic garden at

(4) . 1 1 . 1 .

12. S. *laeta*, *l. la.* *Willd.*, in 736. *Reichb.*, IV, p. 28

A. rivin. (Bongal. Flowers in the old season.

$$1) \leq r \leq r_0 + h = 1, \quad \forall \tau \in [0, 1].$$

Stems by *L.* somewhat woody, rather brittle, pubescent and smooth. *Stipules* filiform. *Leaves* ovate-lanceolate, serrate, scabrous, long petioled; leaves, one flowered. *Cymes* from eight to twenty-nerved.

$$K_{\text{eff}} = \alpha \cdot K = 1/375 \approx 0.0026$$
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A native of Brazil, the *Melastomaceae* flowers in the cool season, in the Botanic garden at Calicut.

18. *S. rufonotata* = *R. alb.*

Heute, und ich werde, nicht für Sovjet-Blut, für Polen.

A native of Bengal, which it loses during the cold season. The flowers expand at night.

[illegible]

Stems by, cylindrical, *Leaves* broad, elliptical, the under side, green, soft underneath. *Petioles* soft, green, nearly as long as the leaves, and flowered. *Stipules* uniform. *Capsules* ten, without seeds, sharp beak.

Melvin L. and Emily, *Dial*, 1912, 216, *t.* 172, *f.* 212.

S. A. Krasovskiy (Moscow) *On the problem of the stability of the motion of a system of two bodies*, *Dokl. Akad. Nauk SSSR*, 252, 1980, pp. 112-114.

H = height of the ladder, or height,

A relative of Pr_2O_3 and Pr_2O_4 appears during the rainy season.

The lack of ribs and the fact, *Colutea triflorata* is a bundle of very delicate flaxy fibres, and I think could be advantageously employed for many purposes. When the seed is sown thick in the soil, the plants grow tall and slender, without branches, and every way fit for spinning.

16. *S. cordifolia* Willd., iii, 758. *Flora Anat. Reg.* xi, 178.

Herbage glaucous, very hairy. *Leaves* cordate. *Peduncles* solitary, one-flowered. *Cap-*
sules erect, with a close straight, or slightly hispid hairs.

König, *Abh. d. Med. u. Nat. Hist. Mus. Wien*, x. t. 54.

13. $\frac{1}{2} \log \frac{1}{2} = -0.15321$

H. n. et l. Bay. Nevada, or barba.

Native of Colombia, Brazil, &c. and with the rest blooms during the rains, and cools down.

With the other ten, from two to three-seeded *C. vides*.

17 *S. cerisea* *Witt* n. 737.

Stems suberect, with long, villous bracteoles. *Leaves* petioled and sessile, round-cordate, crenate, acuminate, downy. *Sepals* filiform. *Peduncles* solitary, filiform, one-flowered.

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Pericarp perfectly globular, and pendulous. *Capsules* twelve, oval, inflated, from two to three-seeded.

A native of the coast of Coromandel. In blossoms during the greater part of the year.
18. *S. abutilon*, Willd. iii. 750.

Annual, erect, coloured, villous. *Leaves* cordate, acuminate, dentate-serrate. *Peduncles* axillary, solitary. *Capsules* fourteen or fifteen, from two to three-seeded, hairy, much longer than the calyx, reniform, with a long, spreading, sharp, two-partible horn.

Abutilon leave. *Rumph. Amb.* iv. p. 31. t. 11.

A native of various parts of India, though not common. The seed has been received from Peking into the Botanic garden under the name *King-ma* and is said to be cultivated in that Province as a substitute for hemp and flax.

19. *S. tomentosa*, Roxb.

Annual, erect, very downy. *Leaves* round-reniform, grossly serrate. *Peduncles* axillary, one-flowered; *arils* twenty, reniform, very downy.

A native of rubbishy, road sides, hedges, &c. where the soil is good, but a very rare species. Flowers during the cold season.

Stem annual, sub-erect, from three to four feet high, branchy, round, very downy, as is every part of the plant. *Branches* ascending, stem-like. *Leaves* alternate, petioled, rather round kidney-formed, some few are pointed, but in general rounded at the apex, irregularly toothed, very downy, about as long as the petioles, size very various, the larger are about five or six inches long, and from four to five broad. *Stipules* lanceolate, reflexed. *Peduncles* axillary, solitary, one-flowered, shorter than the petioles where the leaves are large. *Flowers* large, of a bright deep orange colour. *Petals* obliquely triangular; the interior margin deeply divided into two unequal lobes. *Capsules* about twenty, nearly as high as the calyx, in a depressed verticil, very downy, reniform, equally rounded at each end, this mark distinguishes it immediately from *S. indica*, and *asiatica*. *Seeds* generally three, a little scabrous, white, bearded.

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20. *S. asiatica*, Willd. iii. 750.

Biennial, downy, and glutinous. *Leaves* round-cordate, subulate, grossly serrate. *Peduncles* solitary, one-flowered. *Petals* obliquely triangular, embracing each other. *Capsules* about twenty, equalling the calyx, truncate, with a conic hornlet. *Eye* of the seed bearded.

Teling. Tooten-benda.

Hind. and *Beng.* Petaree, also Jhampi.

A native of various parts of India, and in blossom and seed most part of the year.

21. *S. populifolia*, Willd. iii. 751.

Sub-herbaceous, villous, not glutinous. *Leaves* round-cordate, sub-lobate, grossly serrate. *Petals* obliquely triangular, and remote. *Capsules* twenty, truncate, longer than the calyx.

Teling. Noogoo-benda.

Beloere. *Rheed. Mal.* vi. t. 15.

A native of various parts of India, and like *asiatica* in flower and seed all the year.

22. *S. indica*, Willd. iii. 752.

Sub-herbaceous. *Leaves* round-cordate, sub-lobate, grossly serrate. *Petals* evenly obovate, embracing each other. *Capsules* twenty, truncate, longer than the calyx.

I have not been able to learn that the natives have any other name for this than that by which *populifolia* is known, and with it, and *asiatica* it is found common over most parts of India; on the coast of Coromandel, these species are most generally used as a substitute for the officinal *Althæa* and *Malvæ*.

23. *S. graveolens*, R.

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Herbaceous, erect, ramous, every part clothed with clammy pubescence. *Leaves* round-cordate, crenulate, rarely lobate. *Stipules* falcate. *Flowers* axillary, solitary. *Corol* rotate, fruit sub-globular, compound, of about twenty, obliquely reniform, three-seeded capsules.

Hind. Bura-baugh about Cawnpore, where indigenous. From that place Colonel Hardwicke sent the seeds to the Botanic garden where the plants thrive most luxuriantly, and blossom chiefly about the close of the rains, and beginning of the cold season. In a favourable soil they grow with an erect stem to the height of six, eight, or even more feet; with numerous, spreading branches, forming a beautiful, large, ovate bush; all the young parts are covered with much clammy down, intermixed with some larger, very soft hairs.

Leaves alternate, petioled, round-cordate, crenulate, five or seven nerved; the larger ones on the stems of the young luxuriant plants are sometimes slightly lobate; both sides covered with the same clammy pubescence, from two to twelve inches each way. *Petioles* almost as long as the leaves. *Stipules* reflexed, narrow-falcate, acute. *Peduncles* axillary, solitary, sub-erect, generally shorter than the petioles, one-flowered. *Flowers* large, of a deep orange colour, with a dark ferruginous spot in the centre. *Corol* rotate; lacinia obovate. *Pericarpium*, fruit almost round, nearly the length of the calyx, composed of about twenty, three-seeded, villous, obtuse-pointed capsules. The fresh plant possesses a strong, peculiarly unpleasant smell.

ALTHAEA. Schreb. gen. N. 1132.

Calyx double; the exterior one from six to nine-lobed. *Capsules* many, one-seeded.
A. rosea, Willd. iii. 773.

Herbaceous, erect, ramous. *Leaves* from five to seven-lobed, angular.

Aleer roosa. Linn. *Miller's Illustrations.*

Holly-hock.

Hind. Gool-khyru.

Pers. Kuli-humeshu, Babur

As in Europe, the varieties of this plant are numerous over India; but always in a cultivated state only; at least I have never met with it in any other. Our most beautiful sorts come from China.

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MALVA. Schreb. *gen.* N. 1143.

Calyx double; the exterior one three-lobed. *Capsules* many, one-seeded.

1. *M. Hortensis.* Willd. III. 787.

Annual, erect. *Leaves* five-lobed. *Peduncles* and *petioles* smooth.

M. sinensis. Carth. *Desc.* II. p. 25. f. 4.

The *Hortensis* of these parts grows in nature; for this plant, it is only found in gardens: the seeds are generally brought from Hyazend. It is annual; flowering time the cold season.

Stems erect, round, shining. *Leaves* alternate by a petiole, of a roundish kidney-form, five-lobed, five-angled, five-veined, serrated, acuminate, soft, but smooth, from two to six inches each way. *Petioles* as long as the leaves, round, smooth. *Stipules* oval, hairy. *Flowers* many, round, smooth, about two-thirds shorter than the calyx, five-lobed. *Flower* numerous, at the end of a long pedicel, rose-colour, striated with a purple. *Receptacles* the lobes are narrow cordate, inserted upon the inner calyx, smooth. *Pedals* round, broad wedge-form. *Arms* from ten to fifteen, depressed, umbellated.

2. *M. rotunda f. l.* Willd. III. 786.

Annual, prostrate. *Leaves* ovate, shallowly five-lobed.

A native of Persia, as well as of Europe.

URENA. Schreb. *gen.* N. 1137.

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Calyx double; the exterior one five-lobed. *Capsules* five-celled, five-partible; divisions one-seeded.

1. *U. Lutea.* Willd. III. 800.

Perennial, bushy. *Leaves* round cordate, angled. *Capsules* cordate.

Bombay. *Hind.* Poo-moon.

Europe. *Am. sp.* *Lin.* *Desc.* II. p. 25. f. 2.

Common over most parts of India. Flowers during the rains and cold season in Bengal.

2. *U. sinensis.* Willd. III. 802.

Perennial, bushy. *Leaves* linear, palmate, hairy, sinuses obtuse; lobes gashed; margins serrate cuneate. *Capsules* tri-angled.

Pers. *Rind.* *Mal.* v. l. 2.

Beng. and *Hind.* Kangroon.

Thibet. *Polia* nankai.

Malvinda foliis inferioribus multilidis. *Burm.* *Zool.* t. 69. f. 2.

This is also common over most parts of India. The bark of these two yields a strong and tolerably fine substitute for flax.

3. *U. parviflora.*

Erect, ramous; tender parts clothed with stellate pubescence. *Leaves* long petioled, roundish, many-lobed, serrate-dentate. *Capsules* smooth.

Found in Rolducund by Col. Hardwicks, in flower and seed in September.

4. *U. repanda.*

Shrubby, erect, ramous, pubescent. *Leaves* ovate-cordate, repand, serrate-dentate. *Capsules* smooth.

A low, stout, very ramous species, a native of Coromandel; flowers in October.

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GOSSYPIMUM. Schreb. *gen.* N. 1138.

Calyx double; the exterior one three-parted. *Capsules* from three to five-celled. *Seeds* clothed with cotton wool.

1. *G. obtusifolium.* R.

Stems very ramous. *Leaves* small, with three, rarely five, obtuse, ovate, entire lobes. *Stipules* faint. The exterior *calyx* with entire divisions. *Capsules* ovate; cells three-seeded. *Seeds* free and clothed with firmly adhering, short, greenish-gray down, under a small portion of ash-coloured wool.

A native of Ceylon, but not cultivated. Flowers during the rains and cold season in the Botanic garden at Calcutta.

2. *G. arboreum.* *Carth.* *Desc.* vi. 311. t. 493. Willd. III. 804.

Shrubby, thin of branches. *Leaves* from three to five-lobed, hairy. *Stipules* ensiform. *Leaflets* roundish pointed. *Seeds* free, but downy under the white wool.

G. hirsutum. S. *Nylon Malva patense rubicundo pedunculatum.* *Pluck.* *Am.* p. 172. f. 3 seems to me to be this plant, but I cannot bring myself to think *Cudu pariti* of the *Hortus Malabaricus*, i. l. 31. to be the same. It may probably be Gaertner's *Gossypium religiosum*. In both, the capsules are nearly round, and I know of no other species with any thing like

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Ed. a round pericarpium.
It is found in the gardens of the curious over most parts of India, where it is in flower great part of the year.
111. From my enquiries and observations, it does not appear ever to be cultivated for its wool.
184 3. *G. herbaceum*. *Willd.* iii. 803.
Bi-triennial; *young parts hairy*. *Leaves* hoary, palmate, with sub-lanceolate, rather acute lobes. *Stipules* falcate-lanceolate. *Leaves* of the exterior calyx dentate. *Capsules* ovate, pointed. *Seeds* free, clothed with firmly adhering, white down, under the long white wool.
Gossypium. *Capas*. *Rumph. Amb.* iv. p. 33. t. 12.
Sans. Karpassee.
Hind. Rewee.
Beng. Kapass.
G. herbaceum. *Cavan. Diss.* vi. p. 310. t. 164 f. 2.
Arab Kootn.
Teling. Pati-chittoon the plant, and Pati the cotton itself.
This and its varieties are by far the most universally cultivated by the natives of India.
The most conspicuous of these varieties are the *Dacca*, *Berar*, and *China* cottons.
Dacca Cotton may be reckoned the first variety, or deviation, from the last mentioned common sort.
G. herbaceum is in general cultivation all over Bengal and Coromandel. It is reared about Dacca, and furnishes that exceedingly fine cotton wool employed in manufacturing the very delicate, beautiful muslins of that place. The *Dacca* variety differs from the common *G. herbaceum* in the following respects.
1st. In the plant being more erect, with fewer branches, and the lobes of the leaves more pointed.
2nd. In the whole plant being tinged of a reddish colour, even the petioles, and nerves of the leaves, and being less pubescent.
3rd. In having the peduncles which support the flowers longer, and the exterior margins of the petals tinged with red.
4th. In the staple of the cotton being longer, much finer, and softer.
These are the most obvious disagreements, but whether they will prove permanent I cannot say at present. The most intelligent people of that country (*Dacca*) think the great difference lies in the spinning, and allow little for the influence of soil.
- 111 BERAR COTTON, I call the second variety. It is in cultivation over the Berar country; 185 and is from thence imported into the Circars, or Northern Provinces, by Sada, Bakawansa, &c. to Youma-goodum, in the Mulsipatam district. With this cotton the fine Madras, more properly, Northern Circar long cloth is made.
It differs from the above mentioned two sorts in the following respects.
1st. In growing to a greater size; in being more permanent, or living longer; and in having smooth and straight branches.
2nd. In having the leaflets of the exterior calyx more deeply divided, and the wool of a finer quality, than in the first variety.
- CHINA COTTON, I call the third variety. It has lately been introduced into Bengal, from China; where it is cultivated, and its wool reckoned 25 per cent. better than that of Surat. It differs from the former sorts.
1st. In being much smaller, with but very few, short, weak branches.
2nd. In being, so far as my experience yet goes, annual.
3rd. In having the leaflets of the exterior calyx entire, or nearly so.
Lamarck's *G. Indicum*, (*Encycl.* ii. p. 134.) is no doubt one of these varieties, and from him Willdenow has given it a place in his *Ed.* of the *Sp. Pl.* vol. iii. p. 803.
4. *G. religiosum*. *Willd.* iii. 805.
Perennial, diffuse. *Leaves* hairy, with five acute, triangular lobes. *Stipules* cordate, acuminate. *Leaflets* of the exterior calyx deeply lacinate, colour of the corol uniform yellow. *Capsules* from four to five celled, oblong, much pointed. *Seed* free, clothed with firmly adhering, short, tawny down, and long wool of the same colour.
111. Nankeen, or brown cotton, allied to *G. hirsutum*. This species has been introduced into 186 Bengal under the name *Nankeen cotton*, but does not thrive so well as to make it profitable; the colour of the wool tawny, and very different from the colour of the cotton cloth commonly called Nankeen, which is no doubt dyed. This can scarcely be more than a variety of *hirsutum*.
Note. Since writing the foregoing, a small variety of this tawny cotton has been introduced into this garden from the province of Nankeen itself, but unfortunately it promises still less than the first, and the colour and quality of the wool is much the same.
5. *G. vitifolium*. *Willd.* iii. 804.
Sub-arboreous, dark purple, and hairy. *Leaves* three, sometimes five-lobed; lobes triangular, and acuminate. *Capsules* oblong; sides clothed with firmly adhering short, greenish gray down, under the long, fine, white wool.
Native place uncertain, but in the Botanic garden at Calcutta it grows to be a small, ramous tree, with all the tender parts highly coloured, and very hairy. This sort is in flower and seed the whole year, and though the wool or cotton is fine and large in the fibre, it does not promise advantage to the cultivator, on account of the scantiness of the crop.
G. G. acuminatum. *R.*
Sub-arboreous. *Leaves* from three to five-lobed; lobes oblong, tapering much, and very acute. *Calyx* deeply lacinate. *Stipules* linear-lanceolate. *Capsules* long-ovate, much pointed.

Stems many, adhering firmly to each other, black, and free of every pubescence, except the long, white wool which is easily removed; said to be a native of the mountains to the north and westward of Bengal.

I do not find that this species is ever cultivated. It is readily distinguished by its superior size, and large black seeds, which adhere firmly to each other.

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7. 4. *Barbarea*. *Willd.* iii. 803.

Shrubby. *Leaves* smooth, with five acute, short, broad lobes. *Limbs* of the exterior calyx deeply lobed, and the colour of the corol uniform, yellow. *Capsules* oblong, pointed. *Seeds* free, black, and without any other pubescence than the long, fine, white wool.

Bourbon Cotton is the name this species is known by amongst the English in the East Indies. It does not appear to be a native of India, but introduced from the Island of Bourbon, some twenty years ago; at what period it was introduced from the West Indies into that Island, is uncertain. It succeeds better in the more elevated, dryer, and less fertile soil of Ceylon, than in Bengal, where the plant grows to a great size, yields less cotton, and the cultivation is very generally relinquished, though there must be many situations near the mountains of our northern frontier where it would thrive.

8. *G. Pterodon*. *Willd.* iii. 805.

Shrubby, tender parts hairy. *Leaves* hairy, with from three to five, triangular, acute lobes. *Exterior calyx* lobed. *Corol* uniform pale yellow. *Capsules* ovate, acute. *Seeds* free, clothed with finely adhering green, or gray down, under the fine, long, white wool.

Xylon Americanum praestansimum, siccine viscositate. *Thunb.* 101

This green-seeded variety has only been of late introduced into India, where the cotton is much admired by the natives. Another variety very lately introduced into the Botanic garden by Mr. Hutton of Philadelphia, has the wool of a coarser nature, and the down which covers the seeds under it of a dirty white, or ash-colour. This promises little or no benefit to India.

After a search of above thirty years, I have not been able to find more well defined species of this genus, than the first mentioned here, and the sixth species, with their varieties, that can be called the natives of Asia. *G. Bushiana* and *herculina* being, as above-mentioned, natives of America, do not properly belong to this Flora.

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KYDIA R.

Calyx double, exterior from four to six leaved, spreading. *Anthems* fascicled. *Stipules* three. *Trunk* slender, erect, furrowed. *Seeds* solitary.

1. *K. calycina*. *R. Ind. pl.* N. 215.

Exterior calyx four-leaved, larger than the corol.

Heart Cinnabar.

Trunk Persea.

I have every reason to imagine this will form a very natural and essential character being, I think, very distinct from any of those I have described; nor do I believe it was known to Dr. Koenig, for I have never met with it but amongst the Circar mountains, where he never was.

It delights in such soil as is generally found in the banks of rivers, water courses, &c. where it grows to be a tree of a middling size. Flowering time the cold season.

Trunk scrubby, bark ash-coloured. *Heart* large, smooth, very mealy, young shoots covered with a brown mealy dust. *Leaves* numerous, petiole, broad, cordate, more or less from three to five angled, imbricately serrated, from three to seven veined; both sides downy; there are also small tufts of stellate hairs dispersed over both sides, together with a ferruginous dust; from three to six inches each way; costate, middle nerve raised, below the middle, and sometimes also on the two next to it is an oblong, hollow, yellow gland. *Petioles* round, from two to three inches long, covered with brown ferruginous powder. *Petioles* round, crowded, many-flowered. *Flowers* numerous, oblong, pale white, collected in small umbels, many of which make a panicle. *Heart* round, red, covered with a downy. *Pedicle* filiform, round, about three quarters of an inch long, covered with brown ferruginous powder. *Calyx* double; the exterior one evidently four-leaved, spreading. *Leaves* oblong, white, downy, striated; three times longer and larger than the interior calyx, permanent. The interior calyx one-leaved, campanulate, half veined; hairy on the outside, and clothed with white short hairs on the inside. *Corol* petaloid, oblong, oblong, not longer than the interior calyx, but shorter than the exterior one, woolly at the base. *Petaloids* five, exceedingly short, thick, cordate, lobed into a cleft. *Antennae* four, four of them sessile, round the apex of each of the short filament, oval, lobed, cordate. *Germens* four, cordate. *Style* length of the tube formed by the filaments, three-cleft; *lobes* numerous. *Stipules* very large. *Capsules* small, somewhat three-lobed, lobed in the interior calyx, covered with brown ferruginous stellate rugosities, three-lobed, three-valved, opening from the apex. *Seeds*, one in each cell, obtusely three-sided, brown, adnexed to the bottom of the cell.

Note I have found many of the flowers male. As yet I am unacquainted with the uses of this tree.

2. *K. filiformis*. *Rub.*

Exterior calyx six-leaved, shorter than the corol.

Trunk Persea.

This is evidently a second species of the last described; it is also a native of the Circar mountains, where it grows to be a larger tree than the former. Flowering time the rainy season.

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Trunk straight; *bark* rust-coloured. *Leaves* as in *calycina*, even to the glands, and all the parts covered with farina in that species, are the same in this. *Petioles* terminal, composed of small umbellules as in the former species, but by no means so much crowded. *Flowers* and *bractes* the same. *Pedicels* shorter and thicker. *Calyx* double. The *exterior* one from five to six-leaved, or cleft to very near the base; *leaflets* oval, no longer than the interior perianth. The *inner* calyx as in the last species. *Filaments*, they are as long as the stamiferous tube itself, and spreading. *Anthers* as in the former species. *Style* the length of the stamiferous tube. *Stigmas* three-lobed, even with the mouth of the tube, three-cleft, and spreading as in the last.

I have not seen the ripe seed-vessel, but the structure and contents of the germ promise the same parts as that of the former species.

Note. The chief marks of specific distinction are in the exterior calyx, filaments, and pistillum.

Upon the supposition of this forming a new genus, I have ventured to give it to the above name, in memory of the late Colonel Robert Kyd, of Bengal, whose attachment to botany and horticulture induced him to retire from the high rank he held in the army, to have more leisure to attend to his favourite study, to the advancement of every object which had the good of his fellow-creatures in view, and to the establishment of the Honourable East India Company's Botanic garden at Calcutta, where he was particularly attentive to the introduction of useful plants, and to their being dispersed over every part of the world, for the good of mankind in general.

HIBISCUS. Schreb. gen. N. 1139.

Calyx double; the *exterior* one many-leaved. *Capsule* five-celled, five-valved. *Seeds* a few in each cell.

SECT. I. *Leaves entire, or slightly lobed, or angular.*

1 *H. populneus*. Willd. iii. 809.

Arboreous. *Leaves* broad-cordate, entire, smooth. *Exterior calyx* scarcely any; the *interior* one almost entire. *Capsules* oblate-spheroidal, and bristly. *Seeds* downy.

Teling. Gangaraya.

Tam. Poris.

Beng. Poresch.

Bihariti. Rheed. Mal. i. t. 29.

Novella littorea. Rumph. Amb. ii. t. 74.

A native of India, and its Islands, chiefly near the sea, in flower and seed all the year.

2. *H. populneoides*. R.

Arboreous. *Leaves* cordate, long-pointed, waved, smooth, glands in the divisions of the nerves. *Capsules* with two tough integuments; *seeds* from one to three in each cell, mealy.

Gorda-chanda. the Sanserit name.

Hind. and *Beng.* Poris-pippal.

Teling. Moonce-Gangaraya.

This species is much like the former, I have found it in a few of the gardens of the natives near Sambleota; it flowers during the wet and cold seasons.

Trunk straight, from fifteen to twenty-five feet to the branches, thicker than a man's body. *Branches* numerous, forming a large, oblong head. *Young shoots* covered with bronze-coloured scales. *Leaves* about the extremities of the branches, alternate, petioled, cordate, waved, leathery, entire, from five to seven-nerved, long-pointed, as in *Picus religiosa*: both sides, but particularly the under one, covered with small, round, ash-coloured scales, with a dark spot in the middle of each; at the base, in the axill of each of the principal nerves, there is a gland, which is smooth, convex above, and a deep pit below. *Petioles* as in *populneus*. *Stipules* subulate. *Peduncles, bractes, flowers, calyx, corol, stamens, style, and stigmas* as in *populneus*. *Capsule*, external form as in *populneus*, but large, five-celled; *integument* double; the *exterior* one, which is fragile and composed of five valves, opens from the apex spontaneously when ripe, exposing the inner lamina, which are remarkably strong, tough, reticulated with fibres, and not opening without considerable force. *Seeds* from one to three in each cell, kidney-formed, covered with brown farina.

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This species is immediately to be distinguished from *populneus* by the glands in the axills of the nerves of the leaves, their waved border and long points, and by the double integument of the capsule; the innermost of which requires force and a sharp knife to open it; whereas in *populneus* it is single, and can be easily broken by the pressure of the thumb and finger.

This tree will answer better for avenues, parks, &c. than *populneus*, because it is much higher to the branches, consequently gives a free circulation to the air.

When wounded there discharges the same yellow juice as in *populneus*.

As both these trees want the most essential character, the double calyx of *Hibiscus*, I should imagine they would, with more propriety, form a new genus.

3. *H. vilaceus*. Willd. iii. 810.

Arboreous. *Leaves* round-cordate. *Flowers* terminal. *Exterior calyx* ten-toothed. *Capsules* shorter than the calyx, five-valved, each divisible, though not spontaneously, ten-celled. *Seed* reniform.

Novella, Rumph. Amb. ii. t. 73, is too bad a figure to be quoted; yet I doubt not but it was intended for this tree, and although our plants are uncommonly luxuriant, I never saw any of the leaves with the least tendency to a lateral lobe.

A native of the Moluccas. Flowers in the hot season in the Botanic garden, though more or less the whole year round.

4. *H. tortuosus*. *R.*

Arboreous, with a crooked trunk, and variously bent, diffuse branches. *Leaves* round-cordate, crenulate, hoary underneath. *Stipules* and *bracteoles* ovate-lanceolate. *Flowers* terminal; *exterior calyx* eight or nine-cleft. *Capsules* ten-celled, five-valved; the length of the inner calyx.

Bala, the Sanserit name.

Beng. Bala.

Parisi. Rhod. Mal. i. t. 30.

Novella repens. Rumph. Amb. ii. p. 222.

Hibiscus Ulaeensis. Lour. Coch. Ch. p. 500.

A native of most parts of India; found chiefly near the sea, and on the banks of large rivers, at no great distance from it; growing to be a tree of considerable size, with a stout, crooked trunk, or rather, like an immense bush, with numerous, very crooked branches, spreading wide, close to the ground. Flowering time in Bengal the hot season, viz. March, April, and May; the seed ripens three or four months afterwards. *Leaves* alternate, petioled, round-cordate, pointed, minutely crenulate, smooth above, hoary underneath; about four inches each way. *Petioles* an inch, or an inch and a half long, round, downy. *Stipules* opposite, obliquely oblong. *Peduncles* terminal, and from the axils, two or three-flowered. *Pedicels* clavate, downy. *Flowers* large, campanulate, drooping, of a bright yellow, with the inside of the bottom of the bell, dark crimson. *Bracteoles* opposite, obliquely oblong, very downy, cartilaginous. *Calyx*: the *exterior* one deeply divided into seven, or ten unequal-conic segments; the *inner* one twin, the length of the exterior one; five-cleft, each division has a glandular protuberance. In the Moluccan plant, which has been included with this, as one species, the exterior calyx is ten-toothed, and about one third or one fourth the length of the inner calyx, both are downy, and permanent. *Corolla* ovate, villous; ten-celled, each cell containing from five to eight ovula, attached to the inner angle of the cell. *Stamens* five-lobed, clothed with clammy, dark crimson filaments, with glandular heads. *Capsule* the length of the inner calyx, ovate, acute, densely clothed with stellate pubescence, of the size of a nutmeg, ten-celled, five-valved; it splits spontaneously into five, but may be split into ten, the partitions are all double; five of them stronger, and rising from the middle of the five valves. *Seeds*, generally two, three, or four ripen, obovate-minutely, attached as to the germ. *Endosperm* two in the fresh seed. *Perisperm* thin, of a dull white. *Embryo* curved green. *Cotyledons* folioid. *Radicle* curved, pointing directly to the umbilicus. The inner bark may be employed as a very tolerable substitute for lamp.

5. *H. selousii*. *R.*

Leaves deeply cordate, crenulate, acute, downy underneath. Tender parts thickly clothed with very long, stiff bristles. *Flowers* axillary. *Interior calyx* ten-cleft. *Capsule* ovate, acute. *Seeds* very hairy.

A native of Prince of Wales' Island, Chittagong, &c.

6. *H. Rosa-virens*. *Willd.* iii. 812

Shrubby. *Leaves* ovate cordate, doubly serrate, hoary. *Stipules* disciform. *Flowers* axillary. *Exterior calyx* of from six to eight linear leaflets.

Java, the Sanserit name.

Beng. Amb. Java, Oost.

Shoe-flower of the English, because the flowers are frequently used for blacking shoes.

Solan puri. Rhod. Mal. vi. t. 17.

Flas testalis. Rumph. Amb. iv. t. 8.

Of this beautiful shrub there are several varieties, viz. single and double red, single and double yellow, and white. I have only found it in a cultivated state, however the single sort is found wild in the interior parts of Hindostan.

It continues in flower the greater part of the year in our gardens.

7. *H. phoeniceus*. *Willd.* iii. p. 818.

Shrubby. *Leaves* cordate-serrate, acute, villous. *Stipules* subulate. *Peduncles* axillary, solitary, one-flowered. *Exterior calyx* green from five to six leaved. *Stamens* in verticillate. *Capsules* globular. *Seeds* woody. There is a variety with pure white flowers.

Beng. Lall Sooryamini, the red-flowered variety. Shwet Sooryamu, the white-flowered one.

Teling. Yerrasallaburta, the red variety; and Tella the white.

Siam. *Rhod. Mal.* x. p. 1. t. 1.

Found in most parts of India. Flowers chiefly during the rainy season, though more or less the whole year.

8. *H. fragrans*. *R.*

Arboreous, tender parts hairy. *Leaves* cordate, serrate. *Flowers* axillary and terminal. *Calyxes* equal, and both equally five-cleft.

Kannur the vernicear near in the Sthet district, where it is indigenous, growing to be a small tree, producing, during the cool months of December and January, a profusion of large, white, fragrant flowers; the seeds ripen in two or three months after.

9. *H. sarsaparilla*. *Willd.* iii. 818.

Shrubby, straight. *Leaves* rhombiforme, with the anterior margin grossly crenate, often undulate, tolerably smooth. *Stipules* linear. *Flowers* axillary, short-peduncled. *Exterior calyx* of from six to eight subulate leaflets.

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H. rhombifolius, Cavan. and Willd. iii. 819.

Like *H. Rosa-sinensis*, there are many varieties of the plant cultivated in India. I have not yet found it in its wild state. The leaves vary from rhomboidal to three-lobed. I have therefore little doubt of *H. rhombifolius* of Willdenow and Cavanilles being the same.

10. *rigidus*, Willd. iii. 815.

111. 196 Shrubby, rigid, straight, scabrous, thin of branches. *Leaves* from round to ovate-lanceolate, serrate, scabrous. *Stipules* minute, subulate. *Peduncles* axillary, diverging, longer than the leaves. *Petals* totally reflexed. *Anthers* verticelled. *Capsules* round. *Seeds* woolly.

Teling. Salla-Burtu.

A native of Coromandel. Flowers during the rainy season.

I am strongly inclined to think, *H. hirtus* and *micranthus*, are nothing more than accidental varieties of this plant; soil and situation make it vary exceedingly.

11. *H. tubulosus*, Willd. iii. 828.

Annual, very hairy. *Leaves* cordate, serrate, the lower ones five-angled, hairy. *Flowers* short-pedicelled, axillary, erect. *Capsules* ovate. *Stipules* often triple.

A large annual, a native of the Circar mountains. Flowers during the rainy and cold seasons.

Stem erect, ramous, round, from two to three feet high, clothed with many, stiff, straight, furcate hairs. *Leaves* petioled, cordate; the large or inferior ones are often five-angled, all are somewhat pointed, grossly dentate-serrate, downy and glutinous on both sides; from two to five inches each way. *Petioles* nearly as long as the leaves, round, and armed with hairs like the stem and branches. *Stipules* single, double, or triple, filiform, hairy, falling. *Peduncles* axillary, solitary, short, erect, rigid, one-flowered. *Exterior calyx* from seven to ten-leaved, erect, spatulate. *Filaments* few. *Capsule* oval, nearly hid by the inner calyx. *Seeds* numerous, brown, downy.

12. *H. pruriens*, R.

Perennial, hairy. *Leaves* cordate, acute, from three to five-angled, serrate. *Flowers* short-pedicelled, axillary, and in terminal racemes. *Capsules* pointed, hairy. It is a very large, seemingly perennial species, a native of the mountainous parts of the country. Flowers during the cold season.

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Stem erect, short, as thick as the wrist, woody. *Branches* numerous, ascending; *young parts* covered with very rigid hairs; the height of the plants raised in my garden, were from six to twelve feet. *Leaves* alternate, horizontal, petioled, cordate, from three to five-angled, from three to five-nerved, serrate, from three to six inches long, and from two to five broad. *Petioles* the length of the leaves. *Stipules* subulate. *Flowers* single from the exterior axills, and on long terminal racemes, short-pedicelled, in the flowering time habitually bowing, very large, yellow, with a dark purple bottom. *Bractes* to the flowers on the racemes three-fold, awled. *Calyx*, exterior from five to seven-leaved; *leaves* linear, hairy, permanent. *Corol* campanulate, &c. as in *populneus*. *Capitate* oblong, erect, sharp-pointed, covered with strong hairs, which stick in the skin, and produce much itching. *Seeds* many, kidney-formed.

13. *H. Solandra*, L' Herit. Stirp. i. t. 49.

Annual, erect, ramous, clothed with lanose pubescence. *Leaves* cordate, rarely cordate-lobate, grossly serrate. *Stipules* and *bractes* clavate. *Racemes* terminal, elongated. *Pedicels* very long. *Exterior calyx* minute, or wanting.

Laganea lobata, Willd. iii. p. 733.

Triquera acerifolia, Cavan. Diss. i. t. 11.

A native of Mysore. Flowers during the rainy season in the Botanic garden at Calcutta.

14. *H. Lampas*, Willd. iii. 811.

Sub-arboreous. *Leaves* from cordate and entire to three-lobed. *Stipules* subulate. *Flowers* sub-terminal, forming large, leafy panicles. *Exterior calyx* of from four to eight small, subulate, caducous leaflets. *Capsule* ovate.

A native of the Rajmahal hills and Chittagong. It was also found by Dr. Buchanan in Nepal. Flowering time the close of the rains; seed ripens in January.

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Stems in general several from the same root, with several, sub-erect branches, particularly near the top; *young parts* clothed with much stellate down. *Leaves* alternate, petioled, from sub-rotund, with the anterior margin, three-lobed on the young plants, to cordate and entire on the old; above pretty smooth, but hairy with stellate down underneath; from three to seven-nerved, with a gland on the base of the middle one only; length and breadth from two to six inches each way. *Petioles* round, ferruginous. *Stipules* subulate, caducous. *Flowers* campanulate, very large, of a bright yellow, with a very deep crimson bottom, short-pedicelled, and disposed two, three, or four alternately, on small entire, leaf-bearing branchlets, which issue from the exterior axills of the larger branches, forming a large leafy panicle. *Bractes* caducous, small, and rarely to be seen. *Calyx*; exterior of an uncertain number of small subulate, caducous leaflets; inner five-parted; divisions with subulate points. *Capsule* ovate, villous, of the size of a nutmeg. *Seeds* numerous. The young trees are now plentiful in the Botanic garden at Calcutta and very ornamental; the flowers being large, and the colour (yellow and crimson) particularly bright.

15. *H. tetralocularis*, R.

Sub-arboreous. *Leaves* cordate, three-lobed on the anterior margin, mealy. *Peduncles* axillary, bearing from one to four or more alternate flowers. *Exterior calyx* of three or four minute, caducous leaflets; the inner one truncated, with five remote, subulate segments. *Capsules* four-celled.

Teling. Conclapatti.

Found on the hills of Coromandel, and is allied to *H. Lampas*, which grows on the hills of R. Jorah and on the banks of the Ganges; but differs from it in having a four-celled capsule. Flowering time, the rainy and cold seasons. Page
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16. *H. solanum*, *R.*

Arboreous. *Leaves* cordate, three-lobed, repand, smooth. *Exterior calyx* of from eight to ten lanceolate, wavy, permanent leaflets. *Capsules* oblate, very hairy, and lined with pungent bristles. III.
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Tring, Kanda-gung.

A native of the mountainous parts of the Circars, where the natives use the bark as a substitute for hemp. Flowering time the rainy season.

Stems pubescent. *Branches* ascending. *Leaves* alternate, petioled, slightly three-lobed, from three to five-nerved, scolloped, wavy, sometimes thick, smooth. *Petioles* round, rather shorter than the leaves. *Stipules* bristle-like, falling. *Peduncles* solitary from the axills of the exterior leaves and terminal, as long as the petioles, round, one-flowered, articulated near the apex. *Flowers* large, raised, with a dark purple centre. *Calyx*: *exterior* from eight to ten-laved; *interior* five, lanceolate, pointed, *sepalines* wavy and reflexed. *Corol* flat. *Filaments* of the stamens round four times. *Capsule* reniformish, a little oblate, five-ribbed, covered with much strong, gray, burring hair: the sutures on the inside are also thickly lined with bristles.

The mountainous parts of the back of this species for cordage. I have often observed that the bark of most of the Indian plants of this class, particularly of this family, might be employed for the same purpose as hemp. It does not always peel off in very long slips, and is very tough, that of *Abourea* particularly so, and is of the same natural order.

In India I have also often observed with admiration, that these flowers with pistils longer than the stamens, and that are not naturally pendulous, stand in an oblique, or nearly perpendicular direction: this obliquity is further assisted by the curvature of their pistils, which together with the oblique direction of the leaves, generally bring their stamens immediately below the anthers. This structure is most conspicuous in the flowers of those plants belonging to the natural order *Cunila*, and is certainly a strong argument in favour of the *Samol* system.

17. *H. affinis*, *Willd.* iii. 829.

Annual, or biennial, bushy and villous. *Leaves* five-angled, lobed, grossly serrate, villous. *Flowers* axillary, solitary, drooping. *Flower calyx* of about eight subulate leaves. *Capsules* five-angled, tripartite. III.
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Buried in the Sanscrit name.

Kanda-been. *Rheed.* *Hid.* vi. t. 46.

Ben. Pun Kapah.

A native of rubbish, garbets, &c. all over India, in flower during the rainy and cold seasons.

18. *H. arvensis*, *R.*

Annual, erect. *Leaves* from three to five long-lanceolate, grossly serrate. *Stipules* minute. *Flowers* axillary, solitary, compound. *Peduncles* jointed, articulated. *Exterior calyx* of from six to seven, subulate leaves, half the length of the inner calyx. *Corol* subrotate, with petals standing erect. *Capsules* tripartite with five thin cartilaginous wings.

A native of China. Flowers in the rainy season in Bengal.

This plant, growing in the same place with *H. arvensis*, which it most resembles, does not arrive at one sixth the size. The flowers are also much smaller. Both must be handled with care, as the small, sharp bristles readily enter the skin, and cause considerable uneasiness.

19. *H. arvensis*, *R.*

Shrubby, scandent, villous. *Leaves* round cordate, serrate-dentate, from three to five-angled. *Stipules* none. *Panicles* terminal, ramification thereof remote, and diverging; both *calyxes* five-parted.

A scandent, permanent plant, a native of the forests of Chittagong, where it runs over trees &c. It blossoms in April and May. The flowers are numerous, large, campanulate, yellow, with crimson bottom.

20. *H. antiochiensis*, *Willd.* iii. 817.

Arboreous. *Leaves* cordate, somewhat crenate, five-angled, downy. *Flowers* axillary, long-peduncled. *Exterior calyx* eight-laved, half the length of the inner. *Capsules* globular, very hairy.

Pedimcharinee, the Sanscrit name.

Him paroti. *Rheed.* *Hid.* vi. t. 38-42.

Ben. Thul-pudma.

A native of China; both double and single are now common in gardens all over India. When the flowers first open in the morning they are nearly white; by night, a pretty deep red.

21. *H. acutatus*, *R.**

Annual, erect, every part hairy and bristly; *leaves* cordate, more or less angled, crenate. *Stipules* subulate. *Ramifies* terminate. *Interior calyx* of about fifteen long incurved filiform leaflets; *outer* spatiform; *capsule* ovate.

From Nepal Dr. Buchanan sent the seed to the Botanic garden, where the plants blossom during the rainy season.

* *H. acutatus* is a new species. Dr. Willd. has considered this a species of *Pearsonia* viz. *P. crenata*. See *Willd. Bot. Med.* p. 28.

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Root annual. *Stem* straight, with but few sub-erect, round branches, clothed with much long hair intermixed with stiff sharp bristles; height of our plants about three feet. *Leaves* petioled, cordate, generally more or less angular, crenate, very hairy; from four to six inches long, and from three to five broad. *Petioles* horizontal, nearly as long as the leaves, round, and like every other part of the plant, very hairy. *Stipules* subulate, very long and very hairy. *Flowers* numerous, peduncled, drooping, solitary in the superior axills, and on a pretty long straight, terminal raceme, large, campanulate, of a lively yellow, with the bottom of the bell crimson. *Bractes* like the stipules. *Calyx*; the *exterior* one as it were inflated, and composed of from ten to eighteen or twenty long, filiform, incurved, hairy permanent leaflets; the *inner* one spathiform. *Capsule* ovate, length of the exterior calyx, five furrowed, very hairy, five-celled, five-valved. *Seeds* macrons, reniform, black.

22. *H. Abolmoschus*, Willd. iii. 826.

Annual, erect, hairy. *Leaves* serrate, hairy; the *inferior* ones from five to seven-angled, lobed; the *superior* ones sub-palmate. The *inner calyx* spathiform; the *exterior* one about ten-leaved.

Hind. Kustoorree, or Kulla-kustoorree.

Cutta-gasturi. *Rheed. Mal.* ii. t. 38.

A native of various parts of India. Flowering time the rainy and cold seasons.

23. *H. tricuspis*, Willd. iii. 830.

Arboreous, long-petioled, three-lobed, entire or crenate-dentate, pubescent, about five-nerved, with a long gland on the middle one, near the base. *Stipules* and *branches* large, semi-cordate. *Racemes* terminal, few-flowered, both calyces ten-parted. *Capsule* with five double cells.

From Otaheite the seeds were sent by the Missionaries to the Botanic garden at Calcutta, where in two or three years, the plants they produced were ten or twelve feet high, with a perfectly straight trunk to the very top, amply decorated with long, spreading branches down to the ground. All the tender parts rather sparingly clothed with whitish stellate hairs, on the base of the middle nerve is a long gland underneath; the leaves next the flowers are generally entire, and lanceolar, all are obtuse pointed, even the lobes. The inner calyx in this species is strongly marked by having ten segments, they are alternately smaller, and the capsule is ten-celled, or rather has five double cells, as in Gartner's *H. tiliaceus*, the flowers are large, bright yellow, with a deep purple coloured bottom; they appear during the cold season and are very ornamental; the seed ripens early in the hot season.

24. *H. hirtus*, Buch.

Annual, erect, very hairy. *Leaves* from cordate-lobate to hastate-palmate, and finally simple and linear. *Racemes* terminal. *Exterior calyx* ten-leaved; the *inner* one spathiform. *Capsule* ovate, hairy.

Alcea moschata villosissima. *Pluk. Alm.* t. 127. f. 1.

A native of Mysore, from thence the seeds were sent by Dr. Buchanan to the Botanic garden where it blossoms about the close of the rains.

Root annual, ramous. *Stem* erect, with several spreading branches near the ground, all are round and very hairy, height of the whole plant about two feet. *Leaves* alternate, petioled; *shape* very various; the lower ones being from simple to from five to seven-lobed, about the middle of the plant hastate, or deeply three-lobed, while those near the top amongst the flowers are small, linear, and nearly entire; all but those among the flowers deeply serrate, and very hairy. *Petioles* nearly as long as the leaves. *Stipules* subulate, incurved, and like the rest of the plant hairy. *Racemes* terminal, solitary. *Flowers* large, yellow, with a red bottom. *Bractes* like stipules. *Calyx*; the *exterior* one about ten-leaved, permanent; the *inner* one spathiform, dropping with the corol. *Capsule* ovate, five-angled, very hairy. *Seeds* numerous.

This species comes nearer *H. Abolmoschus*, particularly in the pubescence, flower and pericarp, than any other I know.

25. *H. pumilus*, Roeb.

Annual, erect, downy. *Leaves* serrate; the *inferior* ones cordate, the middle ones three-lobed; the *superior* ones lanceolate. *Exterior calyx* minute. *Stigmas* hairy. *Capsule* shorter than the inner calyx.

Solandra lobata. *Nu. Syst. Veget.* 623.

This is rather a rare plant on the Coromandel coast, a native of the borders of cultivated land; appearing and flowering in the wet and cold seasons.

Root ramous, annual. *Stem* erect, a little flexuose, round, downy, from two to four feet high. *Branches* few, near the ground ascending, stem-like. *Leaves* alternate, petioled, the lower ones, both on the stem and branches, cordate; the upper ones generally three-lobed, in luxuriant plants the lobes are separated to the base, and sometimes the lateral lobes are two-cleft; again those toward the summit of the plant are simply linear, the whole are acute, serrate and downy, with sometimes a few hairs; size very various. *Petioles* from one to two inches long, round, hairy. *Stipules* linear-lanceolate, in very luxuriant plants they are sometimes double or two-cleft. *Peduncles* axillary, single, erect, the length of the petioles, round, articulated above the middle, a little hairy, one-flowered. *Flowers* white, about the size of a shilling, open all day. *Calyx* minute, from six to nine parted; the *interior* one five-cleft. *Corol*; *petals* obliquely-obcordate. *Filaments* numerous, short, the tube bending to one side, so as to make the stigmas below the anthers. *Style* five cleft. *Stigmas* covered with hair, or globular leaflets. *Capsule* five-celled, five-valved, not in any respect wreathed, but just as in the genus. *Seeds* many, two rows in each cell.

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26. *H. furcatus*, R.

Shrubby, very ramous, armed with sharp thorny bristles arising from coloured, glandular tuberculi. *Leaves* from entire to three-parted, grossly serrate, and hairy. *Stipules* falcate, lanceolate. *Peduncles* solitary, axillary, one-flowered; *exterior calyx* of ten toothed leaflets. *Capsule* hairy, ovate, acute.

Pago
Carey
Irid.

Discovered by the Rev. Dr. Carey, indigenous in the interior parts of Brazil. The seed sent by him to the Botanic garden in one year produced plants that were six or eight feet high, and blossomed during the rainy season.

Stems erect, somewhat lignous. *Branches* numerous, expanding, armed with numerous stiff, acute, spinous, recurved bristles arising from small, conical, glandular papillae; amongst the bristles, which have an interixed *Leaves* alternate, long, three-lobed, five-lobed, about the middle of the palm; and again near the top numerous, dentate; lobes serrate and hairy; size very various. *Peduncles* as long as the leaves, and armed like the branches. *Stipules* falcate, lanceolate; *petioles* dilated. *Peduncles* axillary, solitary, one-flowered, shorter than the petioles, and the fruit armed with the same sharp bristles. *Flowers* large, yellow, with a dark crimson border. *Calyx* the seed-capsule about two-lobed, each lobelet enlarged beyond the middle; from the base of the capsule, at the upper side, issues a clavate, erect, or inclined, sometimes very branched, glandular, and often hairy, the pointed, rigid, glaucous, bristly calyx; which is at first brown, but when the seeds are spread out horizontally. *Capsule* very hairy in the middle. Seeds few, from one to four in each cell.

I consider this to be *bifurcatus* Jacq. Syn. Pl. 2. H. 24. 819, and I found that very plant, from seed received from the King of Trinidad; the flowers, however, of the same size, but in that species every part is less hairy, the coloured bristles being of the latter are not to be found, the seeds are scarcely so many, and the flowers are coloured; consequently I must consider this a well marked distinct species, though nearly allied in the shape of the leaves and exterior calyx. Like many of the other plants of the manual order, *Chiranjiva* of Linnaeus, or *Melasma* of Jussieu, the bark of this species of *Hibiscus*, yields a kind of strong, white, flaxen fibres; but the prickliness of the plant renders it very troublesome to handle.

27. *H. Scutellaria*, Willd. iii. 824.

Somewhat shrubby, weak and fragrant, prickly. *Leaves* from entire to palmate, serrate. *Stipules* ear-shaped. *Exterior calyx* of ten lobes to twelve appendicled, permanent leaflets. *Flowers* axillary. *Capsule* acute, hairy on the outside.

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206*H. Scutellaria*, Lour. Catal. Ch. 512

Herba rindibum Rumph. Amb. iv. t. 16, appears to me to be this plant.

Namian-punil. Rumph. Mus. vi. p. 75. *Calycis* lobes with a very distinct species, (viz. *aculeatus*) formerly described by me under the idea of being *Scutellaria*. At that time I had not seen the real Linnaean species, which was not before me. Otherwise the mistake would not have happened. The stipules are the best marks to know them by.

A native of various parts of India. Flowers during the rainy and cold seasons in the Botanic garden.

28. *H. asiaticus*, Roxb.

Annual, erect, very prickly. *Leaves* palmate, three-lobed. *Lobes* remotely serrate. *Stipules* lanceolate. *Peduncles* axillary, solitary, one-flowered. *Exterior calyx* ten-lobed, appendicled.

I have only observed this in my garden, where it must have been brought from some other place amongst other seeds. It has proved mortal with me.

Stem erect, very prickly, from two to five feet high, round, flexuose. *Leaves* remote, alternate, petioled, from entire to five-lobed, serrate, a little hairy; *lobes* lanceolate, pointed, principal nerves prickly on the under side. *Petioles* longer than the leaves, round, prickly. *Stipules* lanceolate, ciliate. *Peduncles* axillary, single, shorter than the petioles, prickly, one-flowered. *Flowers* large, campanulate, yellow, with a dark purple border. *Calyx*; *exterior* articulated below the middle, and there enlarged on the outside with an oval leafy appendage below the articulation, horizontal from it, erect and incurved, covered with strong, straight, sharp bristles.

29. *H. strictus*, R.

Annual, straight, polished. *Leaves* palmate, lobate; *lobes* sub-entire, acutely serrate, dentate. *Flowers* racemal, pure white throughout. *Exterior calyx* callicious; *inner* spatulate. *Capsule* linear-oblong.

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Of what country this plant is a native, I have not yet been able to ascertain. It made its appearance in the Botanic garden in 1798, when many chests of plants were brought into it from the Moluccas; and I think it is more than probable, the seed came accidentally amongst the earth of those plants. Be this as may, the plant thrives luxuriantly with little or no care; seed-time, the beginning of the rains; it is in blossom about their termination, and the seed ripens in December and January, soon after which the plants perish. Since writing the above, Dr. J. Glass found it wild on the Rejumbil hills.

Root annual, ramous. *Stem* perfectly straight, with a few straight branches, when the plants stand single, or at a distance, otherwise simple. *Bark* pale green, and uniformly smooth. Height of the whole plant from six to fourteen feet. *Leaves* alternate, petioled, reflexed, serrate, three, five, or seven-lobed; *lobes* of a roundish-obovate shape, smooth on both sides; size very various. *Petioles* as long as the leaves, sometimes most slightly armed with minute prickles, otherwise they are very smooth. *Stipules* filiform, callicious. *Flowers* short-peduncled, solitary in the exterior axils, and on long, curved, terminal racemes, they are pretty

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large, and white in every part. *Calyx*; outer *perianth* of five or six, small, subulate, villous, caducous leaflets, dropping long before the corol expands; the *inner* one spatiform, villous; *mouth* five-toothed, deciduous. *Corol* as in the genus. *Capsule* oblong, five-angled, villous, and hairy, both without and within; while green, covered with minute, pellucid, clammy drops. *Seeds* numerous, round, hairy, and of a dark blackish brown colour.

On the coast of Coromandel I have often seen a species, which I think agrees better with all the descriptions and figures of *H. ficulneus* that I have met with, than the above described, otherwise I might have taken it for that plant.

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Like many other of the malvaceous tribe, the bark of this species abounds in flaxen fibres; but in none have I found so large a quantity, equally beautiful, long, glossy, white, fine and strong, as in this. To these promising qualities may be added the luxuriant growth, and habit of the plant, rendering it an object deserving of every care and attention, at least until the real worth of the material is fairly ascertained.

From several years experience, I find the best season for sowing the seed in Bengal, is just when the first rains begin; which is generally in May, in beds; and when the plants are about six inches high, transplant them out in rows, about nine inches asunder, and about as much from each other in the rows. In 1801, I had forty square yards planted in this manner, which yielded thirty-three pounds weight of the naturally very clean fibres.

30. *H. prostratus*. R.

Annual, with little or no stem, but many, very long, procumbent, scarcely armed branches. *Leaves* from three to five-lobed; lobes obovate, serrate. *Stipules* subulate. *Racemes* terminal. *Flowers* white, with a rose-coloured bottom. *Exterior calyx* from five to six-leaved, caducous; the *inner* one spatiform. *Capsule* oval, villous.

A native of the Circars, where it blossoms during the cold season. Compare with Lamarck's *H. ficulneus*.

31. *H. diversifolius*. Willd. iii. 820.

Perennial, bushy, prickly. *Leaves* from sub-lobate to palmate, serrate. *Exterior calyx* from eight to nine-leaved, both are very bristly.

A native of the eastern coast of Africa, and Madagascar. In the Botanic garden at Calcutta, it blossoms and ripens its seed during the cold season.

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32. *H. cannabinus*. Willd. iii. R. *Coron. Pl.* ii. N. 190.

Annual, straight, nearly simple, slightly armed. *Leaves* serrate; the inferior cordate; towards the middle of the plant palmate, with lanceolate, acute lobes; at the top simply linear-lanceolate. *Stipules* subulate. *Flowers* axillary, short-peduncled. *Exterior calyx* of seven subulate leaves; the *inner* one bristly and glandular.

Beng. Mesta pat.

Hind. Puloo.

Teling. Gung-kura.

Native place uncertain. Cultivated during the rainy season. The leaves are used as a pot herb, and the bark for hemp.

33. *H. radiatus*. Willd. iii. 824.

Perennial, prickly. *Leaves* palmate; lobes lanceolate, serrate. *Stipules* ensiform. *Flowers* axillary. *Calyx* bristly, the *exterior* one of eight or ten, linear, sub-bifurcated divisions.

Native place uncertain, but it is common in gardens about Calcutta, where it blossoms during the cold season.

Stem short, scarcely ligneous, though existing two or three years. *Branches* numerous, spreading, and ascending, armed with small prickles; generally the length of the plant, from five to six feet. *Leaves* alternate, palmate, rarely simple; lobes generally five in young plants, in old ones fewer, and broader lanceolate, deeply and acutely serrate; smooth on both sides, from four to five inches long, by one broad. *Petioles* armed, and nearly as long as the leaves. *Stipules* ensiform. *Flowers* axillary, solitary, short-peduncled, very large; the exterior two thirds of the petals yellow, and spreading horizontally; the inner third deep crimson, and formed into a bell. *Calyx*; the *exterior* one of from eight to ten narrow-linear, bristly segments, which like *H. fureatus* and *bifurcatus*, have each a small additional segment, growing from the disk a little within the apex; the *inner* calyx five-cleft, longer than the exterior bristly segments, three-ribbed, and rather without the large gland in the middle of each, as in *H. cannabinus*, and this is one of the best marks to distinguish them by.

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It is an elegant plant when in blossom, the flowers being amongst the largest of the genus and the colours bright.

34. *H. longifolius*. Willd. iii. 857.

Annual, bristly. *Leaves* palmate, serrate; lobes lanceolate. *Flowers* axillary, solitary. *Exterior calyx* of from eight to ten linear leaflets; the *interior* one spatiform. *Capsules* subcylindric. *Seeds* numerous.

Beng. Dharoos.

Teling. Bendeer.

Hind. Ram toorai.

I have not found this plant wild. It is much cultivated throughout India, in the gardens of both natives and Europeans.

Root ramous, annual. *Stem* erect, ramous, from three to six feet high, round, towards the base somewhat ligneous, and in a good soil as thick as a man's wrist, tender parts covered with sharp bristles and often spotted with purplish specks. *Leaves* alternate, petioles the inferior ones only angular, about the middle of the plant palmate, while the superior ones are sub-digitate, with the divisions lanceolate-oblong, all are serrate, and somewhat bristly; the

general size of the whole leaf is from eight to twelve inches each way. *Petioles* round, hairy, as long as the leaves, generally more coloured than the stem, or branches. *Stipules* often paired. *Flowers* axillary, solitary, short-peduncled, very large, pale yellow, with a dark crimson bottom. *Calyx*: the *exterior* one from six to twelve-leaved; *leaflets* linear, bristly, entire; as: the *interior* one spatuliform, bursting on one side, of a remarkably soft texture. *Corol*, *stamens*, and *gynm* as in the genus. *Stigmas* as many as the cells in the capsule. *Capsule* from six to twelve inches long, and about one in diameter, somewhat bristly, particularly the ridges, their number corresponding with that of the cell, and valves, viz. from five to eight, with a single row of round, smooth seeds in each cell.

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This is one of the best, if not the best of the esculent herbs of India; the plant is easily raised from seed, and produces abundance of fruit, the only part which is eaten. The whole plant, particularly the capsules, is replete with much mild mucilage, which I consider as highly nourishing as well as mucilaginous, and might no doubt be employed to advantage in all diseases requiring emollients and demulcents. Some tender branches placed in water for examination soon rendered it gelatinous, almost as much so as if the branches of *Pedaliura murex* had been standing in it. Dr. Cullen observes that coughing is often caused by acrid vapour, rising from the humes irritating the glottis, and its neighbourhood; that by besmearing these parts with demulcent matter, we often lessen the irritation and frequency of coughing. A mild, palatable, culinary preparation of the very young capsules of this plant, would, I think, stand as fair a chance to answer this intention as any thing I know, and at the same time prove a nourishing part of the diet.

The stigmas are replete with a very beautiful deep purple juice, which they communicate to paper, and which is tolerably durable.

II. *aculeatus*, the West India *Okra* possesses virtues nearly similar, though I believe inferior; this I have also cultivated for many years in the Botanic garden, and it differs from this very conspicuously, both in the shape of the leaves and capsules.

35. II. *triphyllus*, R.

Annual, erect, ramous, hairy. *Leaves* palmate; *divisions* variously lobate, and acutely dentate. *Stipules* and *bractes* lanceolate. *Flowers* racemed. *Exterior calyx* four-leaved. *Capsules* linear-oblong, hairy.

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A large, racemed, annual species, of from four to five feet high, found about Calcutta. Flowering time, the wet and cold season.

Stem erect, armed with very stiff short hairs, as well as the branches. *Leaves* palmate, hairy, and serrate; *lobes* variously lobed, and dentate. *Petioles* round, longer than the leaves. *Stipules* lanceolate. *Flowers* large, yellow, campanulate, nodding on long terminal racemes, and from the exterior axills. *Calyx*: the *exterior* one four-leaved. *Capsule* ovate-oblong, five-sided, armed with much very stiff hair.

36. II. *cheiranthus*, R.

Annual, erect, hairy. *Leaves* palmate; *segments* from three to seven, sub-lanceolar, obtusely serrate, and obtusely acuminate. *Flowers* axillary and terminal; the *exterior calyx* from six to eight-leaved; the *interior* one spatuliform. *Capsules* oblong, five angled, hairy.

From China it has been introduced into the Botanic garden where it flowers and ripens its seed during the rainy and cold season. It has the habit of *Abelmoschus*; but the leaves are much more divided, and though the capsules are exceedingly like those of that species, yet the seeds are smaller, and void of the musky scent.

37. II. *pectinatus*, R.

Annual, erect, nearly smooth. *Leaves* deeply palmate, sometimes hastate; *divisions* linear, near the apices dentate. *Stipules* ensiform. *Exterior calyx* five-leaved, permanent; the *inner* one spatuliform and deciduous. *Capsule* linear-oblong, hairy.

Raised in the Botanic garden from seeds received from Mr. Kerr at Canton in China; here it blossoms during the latter part of the rains.

Root annual. *Trunk* straight and almost destitute of branches, pretty smooth, the thickness of a man's finger, and about six feet high. *Leaves* alternate, petiolate, deeply palmate; in old plants young shoots are produced with the leaves less divided, even three-lobed; *divisions* linear, near their apices dentate, pretty smooth on both sides; length and breadth of the whole leaves, from six to eight inches. *Petioles* shorter than the leaves. *Stipules* ensiform. *Flowers* terminal, and solitary from the terminal axills, peduncled, large, drooping, yellow. *Calyx*, the *interior* one constantly of five, large, ovate, permanent leaflets; the *inner* one spatuliform, a little hairy, deciduous. *Capsule* linear-oblong, when ripe five-seeded, hairy.

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38. II. *pungens*, R.

Perennial, erect, ramous, every part armed with acute bristles. *Leaves* palmate; *divisions* linear lanceolate, somewhat lobate, and deeply dentate-serrate. *Stipules* ensiform. *Racemes* terminal. *Exterior calyx* four-leaved, permanent. *Capsule* slender, acuminate, hairy, longer than the calyx.

From Nepal Dr. Buchanan sent the seeds to the Botanic garden, where the plants blossom about the close of the rains and in the cold season.

Stem erect, as thick as a walking cane, and often continuing for two or more years. *Bractes* ascending, all are round, green, and densely clothed, as is every other part of the plant, with innumerable, diverging, strong, acute bristles; which enter the skin like spines. *Leaves* long-petioled, alternate, palmate; *lobes* linear-lanceolate, often lobate, and always deeply serrate-dentate; length and breadth of the whole leaf, from six to eight inches. *Stipules* broad-ensiform, or sub-lanceolate. *Racemes* terminal. *Flowers* drooping, rather short pedicelled, large, deep yellow. *Bractes* like the stipules. *Calyx*; the *exterior* one of four, large, broad-ovate,

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permanent leaflets; the *inner* one five-toothed. *Capsule* of a long, thin, tapering, conical form, and much longer than the calyces.

39. 11. *heterophyllus*. *Vent. Mah.* p. 103. t. 103.

Arboreous. *Trunk* straight, armed. *Leaves* from palmate on young plants, to simple on the old; all are linear-lanceolate, and serrate. *Flowers* axillary, solitary. *Exterior calyx* of about ten subulate, permanent leaflets; the *inner* one five-cleft. *Capsules* oval, hairy.

A native of New South Wales. Flowers during the hot season in the Botanic garden.

PAVONIA. Schreb. *gen. N.* 1140.

Calyx double; the *exterior* one many-leaved. *Stigmas* ten. *Capsules* five, two-valved, one-seeded.

1. *P. Zeylanica*. *Willd.* iii. 838.

Erect, ramous, clothed with clammy pubescence. *Leaves* deeply three-lobed; lobes lanceolate, and notched. *Stipules* subulate. *Peduncles* axillary. *Exterior calyx* of from eight to twelve subulate, hairy leaflets. *Stamina* fifteen.

Hibiscus Zeylanicus. *Linn. Flor. Zeyl.* 226. *Burm. Flor. Ind.* 153. t. 48. f. 3.

Aleen pentacoccus. *Pluk. Alm.* 13. t. 125. f. 3. good.

A native of Coromandel. Flowers during the rainy and cool seasons.

2. *P. odorata*. *Willd.* iii. 837.

Erect, ramous, covered with clammy pubescence. *Leaves* round-cordate, single-lobed, dentate. *Peduncles* axillary. *Exterior calyx* from ten to twelve-leaved. *Stamina* fifteen.

Teling. Chittle-bunda.

A native of Coromandel. In the Botanic garden at Calcutta, it is in flower all the year.

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CLASS XVII.

DIADELPHIA TRIANDRIA.

TAMARINDUS. Schreb. *gen. N.* 1100.

Calyx four-leaved. *Corol* three-petalled, unilateral. *Legume* pulpy.

T. indica. *Willd.* iii. 577.

Balm-palli. *Rheed. Mal.* i. t. 23.

Amlicia. *Asiat. Res.* iv. 247.

Tintri, or *Tintree*, are also Sanscrit names.

Beng. *Tintree*, or *Tintil*, or *Tentool*.

Hind. *Umli*, *Amli*.

Chinta-chitto of the *Telingas*.

This most magnificent tree is so common and so generally known, as to require little or no description. I however suspect our East India tree differs, probably specifically, from that of the West Indies; besides I have in view, the reducing of it to its proper place in the *Sexual System*, which I conceive to be in the Class *Diadelphia*, and not *Monadelphia*, as arranged by Schreber, Willdenow, &c. It possesses the natural classic character of the former in an eminent degree, and scarcely any part of the latter; should the single circumstance of the filaments being united in one body towards the bottom, constitute the essential mark, it would undoubtedly be a monadelphous plant, but we know that almost one half of the genera of this, (the 17th Class) have the stamens connected into one body towards their base; yet I do not know of any one who has attempted to remove such, or even to consider them as monadelphous.

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Flowering time the hottest part of the year, which is generally in May. Fruit ripens during the cold season, or from December till February.

The tree is one of the largest in India, with a most extensive, large, shady head, or coma, the bark dark-coloured, and scabrous, the wood hard, very durable, and most beautifully veined.

Leaves pinnate. *Leaflets* from ten to fifteen pair, opposite, sub-sessile, tapering a little, entire, obtuse, smooth on both sides, the inferior pair larger. *Petiobes* channelled, from four to six inches long. *Stipules* small, caducous. *Racemes* terminal, and lateral. *Bractes* obovate, coloured, one-flowered, caducous. *Calyx* four-leaved, erect, expanding, deciduous. *Corol* sub-papilionaceous, erect, unilateral, the length of the calyx. *Banner*, or middle petal oblong, margins involute and curled. *Wings* oval, margins curled, all three are beautifully variegated with red and yellow; *keel*, two short subulate petals, or filaments under the stamens; these were considered nectarial, and formed a part of the essential generic character. *Filaments* three, conjoined, inserted under the germ, ascending. *Anthers* incumbent. There are the rudiments of four more filaments in the fissures and outsides of the three fertile ones. *Germ* pedicelled, linear, with the style much incurved. *Legume* pendulous, nearly linear, generally curved, somewhat compressed, replete with firm, acid pulp, covered with a hard, scabrous bark, which never separates into valves; nor could I ever observe any suture indicating such a division; under the bark run three nervous fibres, one down the upper concave margin, and the other two at equal distances from the inferior, or convex edge. *Seeds* from six to twelve, somewhat trapeziform, compressed, covered with a smooth, hard, brown bark, and inserted into the in-

terior, or convex side of the pericarp.

Extract of a letter from Captain (now Colonel) Pringle at Lucknow.

"I enclose I beg to send you a specimen of the red Tamarind, which I believe is unknown in Bengal; at least I never saw it until I came to this part of the country.

"This Tamarind makes a very fine preserve, and yields a beautiful deep red colour, approaching to a purple."

The leaves are eaten in the curries of the natives, the pulp of the fruit is universally known. The seeds ground into a flour, are boiled into thick congee, and used as an article of diet by the poor in times of scarcity or famine; of the same flour a tenacious paste is made, which serves for various economical uses.

The kernels of the Mango are large, and seem to contain much nourishment; however they are made no use of, except like those of the Tamarind, in times of scarcity and famine; they then are boiled in steam, and used as an article of diet.

DIADELPHIA HEXANDRIA.

FUMARIA, Schreb. gen. N. 1154.

Calyx two-leaved. *Corol* ringent. *Filaments* two, each bearing three anthers.

F. puriflora, Willd. iii. p. 868.

Annual, diffus. *Leaves* super-decomposed, with smooth, filiform divisions. *Flowers* racem'd. *Stigma* bifid; *pericarp* round, with one round hard seed.

Beng. Bin Su pa.

A native of Bengal, where it appears very common on cultivated lands in the vicinity of Calcutta, during the cold season. It has the habit of *F. officinalis* but in the Indian plant, the ultimate segments of the leaves are filiform and the stigma bifid.

DIADELPHIA OCTANDRIA.

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POLYGALA, Schreb. gen. N. 1154.

Calyx of five leaves, two of them large and coloured. *Legume* obovate, two-celled.

1. *P. arcensis*, Willd. iii. 376.

Procumbent; root perennial. *Leaves* linear-lanceolate, hairy. *Racemes* axillary, solitary; *flowers* erect. *Seeds* hairy.

Hind. Mera Lo.

A small, procumbent, triennial, or perennial plant, a native of pasture lands. Flowers during the rainy season.

Stems several, diffuse, with their extremities ascending, round, a little hairy, about a foot long. *Leaves* alternate, very short-petioled, linear-lanceolate, recurved, margins revolute, a little hairy, from one to twelve inches long, the inferior leaves are broader and shorter. *Racemes* solitary, axillary, or a little above, as long as the leaves. *Bractes* three-fold, one-flowered. *Flowers* small, orange-coloured. *Corol* five-leaved, the three exterior ones small, the two interior, or lateral ones, formerly called the wings of the corol, large, all are oval and pointed. *Banner* two-petalled, or they may be called wings, and then there will be no banner, sub-erect, obovate. *Keel* bearded. *Stamens* in one body, dividing into eight filaments. *Germ* obovate. *Style* long projecting, thickening. *Stigma* large, clubbed, incurved. *Seeds* hairy.

2. *P. telephoides*, Willd. iii. 376.

Procumbent; *leaves* oval, smooth. *Racemes* scattered between the leaves; *flowers* erect. *Seed* very hairy.

This species differs from the last in the following points, for the plants are in size and appearance the same, but in this the leaves are smooth, and oval, or at most oblong, the racemes are scattered over the branchlets between the leaves, and not axillary, and the seeds are very hairy.

3. *P. undulata*, R.

Annual, rumpus. *Leaves* alternate, ovate-cordate, much waved, from three to five-nerved. *Spikes* terminal; *flowers* erect. *Capsule* reniform, margins prickly.

A native of Prince of Wales' Island.

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SECURIDACA, Schreb. gen. N. 1156.

Calyx three-leaved. *Corol* papilionaceous, with the banner two-leaved, without the wings. *Legume* (capsule) ovate, one-celled, one-seeded, ending in a ligulate wing.

S. paniculata, R.

Shrubby, caudex. *Leaves* oblong. *Panicle* terminal and axillary. *Flowers* erect, as in many of the *Polygalas*.

Fringjer, the vernacular name in Sillist, where, as well as Chittagong, it is indigenous, growing to be a large, very ramous, bushy shrub. Flowering in August, and the seed ripening in April.

Stem stout and woody, covered with smooth, olive-coloured bark. *Branches* numerous, extraneous drooping, round and smooth, even polished. *Leaves* alternate, bifarious, short-petioled, oblong, entire, acute, smooth on both sides, coloured, from three to four inches long,

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and from one to two broad. *Petioles* very short, and inserted on a brown, glandular receptacle, which has a pit on each side, and no other stipula. *Panicles* terminal with smaller ones from the exterior axills, large, racemose, open. *Flowers* numerous, but standing single, long-pedicelled, small, red. *Calyx* three-leaved. *Leaflets* ovate-oblong, one incumbent, and two under the flower laterally. *Corol* sub-papilionaceous, five-petalled, the two largest inserted on the sides, and from the banner, exterior; they are oval, and taper at the base, spreading out, and ascending; the interior three, two of them the wings, spatulate, and inverted on the posterior sides of the boat-shaped, one-leaved, crested carina, all are curled on the margins and beautifully veined. *Filaments* eight in one body. *Anthers* oblong. *Germ* sessile, oval, protruded under the style, one-celled, and containing a single ovulum, attached to the apex of the cell. *Style* the length of the stamina, ascending. *Stigma* glandular. *Capsule* superior, from turbinate to oval, entire, one-celled, evalvular, ending in a very large substantial wing in the erect shape of a chopping-knife. *Seeds* solitary, oval, or somewhat obovate, attached to the top of the cell, and round the insertion partially arilled. *Integument* single, thin, and firmly attached to the embryo. *Perisperm* none. *Embryo* conform to the seed, inverse. *Cotyledons* of a softish, yellow, waxy consistence, and yellow colour. *Plumula* of two obtuse lobes. *Radicle* minute, superior.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

DALBERGIA. Schreb. gen. N. 1158.

Legume pedicelled, membranaceous, not opening spontaneously, but crumbling to pieces by age. *Seeds* one or more.

Note. The stamina disagree so much in the different species of this very natural family as to render their forming any part of the *essential generic character* inconvenient. The fruit alone appears to be sufficient, to which may be added the alternately pinnate leaves.

1. *D. Oojeinensis*. Roxb.

Leaves ternate; *leaflets* sub-rotund. *Racemes* terminal, and axillary. *Flowers* three-fold; *stamens* one and nine. *Legume* linear.

From seeds received in 1795 into the Botanic garden at Calcutta from Dr. William Hunter, the surgeon to the Resident at Oojein, two young trees have been reared. In March and April they blossom, when nearly destitute of leaves. The seed ripens in September and October.

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Trunk tolerably straight, crowned with numerous spreading branches and branchlets, the height of the trees in fourteen years, thirty-five feet. *Bark* of the trunk dark brown, and deeply cracked, of the younger parts smoother. *Leaves* alternate, petioled, ternate, the whole length often extends to twelve inches. *Leaflets*, the exterior one nearly round, with an obtuse point, length about seven inches, and about six broad; lower pair obliquely ovate-cordate, obtuse-pointed; about four inches long, and three broad; *margins* of all scalloped, and much waved, of a firm texture, smooth above, and a little villous underneath. *Racemes* axillary, and terminal, rarely compound. *Pedicels* three-fold, slender, coloured, villous, one-flowered. *Bractes*; common of the pedicels, solitary, sub-reniform, small, villous, caducous; *proper* of the pedicels, solitary on the outside of the base of each; of the calyx, still smaller but oblong, and pressing upon it laterally. *Flowers* numerous, rather small, of a very pale rose-colour, indeed almost white, somewhat fragrant. *Calyx* sub-bilabiate; the upper division oblong, bidentate; the under one three-parted. *Corol* papilionaceous. *Banner* sub-rotund. *Stamina* a single one above, and below nine united. *Anthers* sub-rotund. *Germ* linear, with the rudiments of eight or nine seeds. *Style* short. *Stigma* headed. *Legume* linear-oblong, obtuse, veined, and villous on the outside. *Seeds* one, two or three, reniform, compressed.

The wood of this very large tree, Dr. Hunter informs me, is highly valued for various purposes.

The pillars of Madajee Scindia's palace, at Oojein, are made of it.

2. *D. latifolia*. Willd. iii. 902. *R. Corom.* pl. ii. No. 113.

Leaflets from three to seven, sub-alternate, roundish, emarginate. *Panicle* axillary. *Filaments* ten, coalesced into one body. *Legume* one-seeded.

Feling. Viroogoodh-charva.

Eng. Blackwood tree.

Beng. Sit-sal.

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This is one of our largest mountain trees. Flowers during the wet season. The seeds ripen in February and March.

Trunk erect, though rarely straight, often very thick and rising to a very great height. *Branches* spreading, very numerous, forming a large, shady head. *Leaves* alternate, pinnate, with an odd one, from six to nine inches long; *leaflets* from three to seven, generally five, alternate, the exterior ones largest, roundish, emarginate, a little waved, above smooth, covered with a little whitish down underneath, generally about two inches each way. *Petioles* round, smooth. *Stipules* none. *Panicles* axillary, small, erect. *Flowers* small, white. *Calyx* hoary, five-toothed. *Filaments* ten, united into one, open above. *Anthers* twin, singly globular. *Germ* pedicelled, smooth. *Stigma* simple. *Legume* pedicelled, lanceolate, thin, brittle, when ripe crumbling away, not opening spontaneously, about an inch broad, and two and a half or more long. *Seed* generally but one in the centre of the legume, reniform, smooth, compressed, brown, of the size of a very small French bean.

The wood of the centre of the trunk and large branches of this tree, is what is commonly called black wood, and is almost universally used for making furniture; its colour is a greenish or greenish black, with lighter coloured veins running in various directions, which give it that beautiful appearance, so much admired; it is rather heavy, sinking in water, close-grained, and admitting of the finest polish. On the Malabar coast this tree must grow to an immense size, as I have seen planks from thence, full three feet and a half broad, and if we allow nine inches of white wood to have been on the outside of these trees, the circumference must have been fifteen feet exclusive of the bark.

In Bengal, where the tree is common, the wood is known by the name Sit-sal, and is certainly not so heavy as that on the coast of Coromandel and Malabar, though fully as beautiful, and very much used for furniture.

3. *D. Sissoo. Roxb.*

Leaflets about five, alternate, round, acute. *Panicle* axillary. *Filaments* nine, equally enclosed into one. *Legume* lanceolate.

Sens. shingshupa.

Hind. and Beng. Sissoo.

A native of Bengal, and of the adjoining provinces to the northward. Flowering time the beginning of the hot season; the seed ripens about the close of the year.

Trunk generally more or less crooked, high and of great thickness, often from three to four feet in diameter. *Branches* numerous, spreading in every direction; *terminalities* bifurcous. *Young shoots* downy and always drooping, even the leading ones. *Bark* on young trees ash-coloured and pretty smooth, when old more or less thick, and very deeply cracked in every direction. *Leaves* alternate, bifurcous, pinnate. *Leaflets* alternate, generally from three to five, suborbicular or orbiculate pointed, waved when young downy, when old smooth and shining; from one to twelve inches each way, the interior ones smallest. *Petioles* round, waved, very downy when young, smooth when old. *Stipules* lanceolate, caducous. *Panicle* axillary, downy, composed of numerous short, subsessile spikes. *Flowers* small, of a yellowish white. *Bracts* small, cartilagenous. *Calyx* campanulate, hairy; the upper two divisions rounded, the under three acute. *Corolla* as in the genus. *Filaments* nine, equally enclosed for two-thirds their length, thin, alternate, shorter with roundish anthers. *Germ* pedicelled. *Style* very short. *Stigma* large, glandular. *Legume* linear and channeled, immixtaneous three-seeded. *Seeds* compressed; reniform.

This tree yields the Bengal shillars their crooked timbers and knees. It is tolerably light, remarkably strong, but not so durable as could be wished. It answers well for various other economical purposes; the colour, a light grayish brown, with darker coloured veins. Upon the whole I know of no other tree that deserves more attention, for which its rapid growth in almost every soil, its beauty, and uses are taken into the account, few trees can be compared with it.

4. *D. emarginata. R.*

Leaflets from five to seven, alternate, round, obovate, emarginate. *Panicle* axillary, and terminal. *Filaments* nine, enclosed into one. *Legume* linear-oblongate, from two to four-seeded.

A native of the Andaman Islands, from thence introduced into the Botanic garden in 1769, by Colonel Alex. Kyd. In 1800, the largest of the trees was from forty to fifty feet high, and thick in proportion, viz. from forty to forty five inches in circumference, four feet above the ground. They blossom in September; and the seed ripens in March, at which time the trees are destitute of leaves in Bengal.

Trunk nearly straight. *Bark* tolerably smooth and of a dirty gray colour. *Branches* numerous, spreading and dividing in every direction, so as to form one of our most shady trees. *Leaves* alternate, bifurcous, pinnate, from six to eight inches long. *Leaflets* generally five or seven, subalternate, short-petioled, round-obovate, emarginate, very smooth, and highly polished on both sides, but much paler underneath, general size about an inch each way for the lower ones, and an inch and a half for the most exterior ones. *Petioles* and *petiolules* round, slender and smooth. *Stipules* minute, cartilagenous. *Panicle* axillary, and terminal, shorter than the leaves, ramifications alternate, bifurcous, smooth. *Flowers* numerous, small, alternate, pedicelled, pure white, fragrant. *Corolla* smooth; the upper two divisions broader, shorter and more united. *Filaments* nine, united into one body with a fissure down the back. *Anther* twin. *Germ* linear-oblong, pedicelled. *Style* short. *Legume* lanceolate, with generally from one to three seeds.

In habit it much resembles *Dillenbergia Sissoo*; the most conspicuous specific difference is in the leaves; in this they are emarginate, in that pointed; I may also add that the bark in this is smooth, in that deeply cracked. Colonel Alexander Kyd, who brought the young tree from the Andaman Islands, in a letter dated October 1801, says, "I remember the trees perfectly well, I brought them from the Andamans. We there looked upon it as a kind of *Sissoo*, and it was by far the most valuable kind of wood we had on the Island, as it grew to a very large size, and was well suited for ship building. It has very much the appearance of *Sissoo* when cut, but it is of a more uniform colour and rather darker; in fact, like very dark cedar wood. It grows in common on the high grounds, with wood oil, and red wood trees, and all the other varieties of trees that are in the Andaman, but cannot by no means be a very common tree. Captain Blair built a vessel at the Andamans called the Union, and employed as much of this timber on her as he could procure, but as this vessel is unfortunately gone to the bottom, there is no finding out whether it is a durable timber or not."

The timber of the young tree in the Botanic garden is considerably harder and closer in

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the grain, than that of *Sissoo* of the same size, and its growth much slower.

5. *D. alata*, R.

Arborescens. *Leaflets* about three pair, opposite, linear-oblong, polished. *Panicle* terminal. *Filaments* single and nine-cleft. *Legume* linear, with a short polished wing all round.

Found by Mr. William Roxburgh in the state of a small tree in the forests of Palo Pinang.

6. *D. parviflora*, R.

Leaflets from three to four pair, alternate, broad-lanceolate, entire, smooth. *Panicles* terminal, corymbiform. *Bractes* round, ciliate. *Stamina* in one body. *Legume* falcate, one or two-seeded.

111. A native of the Moluccas, and by far the smallest flowered species I have yet found.

226 7. *D. caifornica*, R.

Tender parts ferruginous. *Leaflets* from five to eleven, alternate, lanceolate. *Panicles* axillary and lateral. *Stamina* in two five-cleft bodies; *legumes* reniform with thick, rounded margins.

Kures, the vernacular name in Silhet, where it is indigenous; grows to be a large, crooked, bushy tree, the wood yields a greenish flame, and is reckoned the best for burning the lime stone of that district. Flowering time March; and the seed ripens in December.

Young shoots, &c. tender parts densely clothed with a thick coat of ferruginous down. *Leaves* alternate, pinnate, about six or eight inches long. *Leaflets* generally from five to seven, or nine; rarely eleven, sub-alternate, short-petioled, lanceolate, entire, while young villous underneath, at all other times perfectly smooth, and of a firm texture; two inches long, and one broad. *Stipules* subulate, villous, caducous. *Panicles* axillary, and below the leaves, and generally shorter than them, very downy, composed of a few, many-flowered, simple branches. *Calyx* sub-campanulate, and like the panicle, clothed with ferruginous down. *Corol* as in the genus. *Stamina* in two, equal, five-cleft bodies. *Anthers* nearly round, two-lobed. *Germ* pedicelled, generally two or three-seeded. *Style* incurved. *Stigma* simple. *Legumes* generally of one reniform joint; and one-celled, compressed, but with thick rounded margins; about an inch long, and three quarters of an inch broad. When the legume has a second joint, it is like the anther. *Seed* solitary, reniform, &c. as in the order.

8. *D. frondosa*, Roxb.

Bark smooth. *Leaflets* about five pair, alternate, oval, emarginate. *Stipules* falcate. *Panicles* axillary. *Stigma* in two equal bodies. *Legume* from two to three-seeded.

111. A native of Ceylon, and the Peninsula of India. In the Botanic garden the trees blossom
227 in May and June, and the seed ripens in September and October.

Trunk erect, and in a tree only seven years old, three feet in circumference; the *bark* is particularly smooth, and light ash-coloured. *Branches* spreading, nearly horizontal, with numerous, alternate, bifarious branchlets, forming a large, dense crown; general height of the tree thirty feet to the top. *Leaves* alternate, bifarious, pinnate, from six to twelve inches long. *Leaflets* alternate, short-petiolated, about five on each side, oval, emarginate, smooth, about an inch or an inch and a half long, and one broad, deciduous during the cold season, and appearing with the flowers in May and June. *Stipules* lanceolate-falcate, caducous. *Panicle* axillary, solitary, shorter than the leaves, composed of a few alternate, bifarious, ascending, simple, secund, villous branches. *Flowers* pale blue, small, disposed in two approximate, unilateral rows on the convex or outside of the branches of the panicle. *Bractes* small, lanceolate, villous, caducous at a very early period, the largest one below each pedicel, and two pressing the calyx laterally. *Calyx* bilabiate; the upper lip bidentate; the under one tridentate, the middle one longer. *Filaments* in two, equal, five-cleft bodies. *Germ* pedicelled, one-celled, four-seeded. *Style* shorter than the germ, rising at a right angle from it, smooth. *Stigma* minute, smooth. *Legume* pedicelled, not opening, lanceolate, from one to four-celled, one or two most frequent. *Seeds* obliquely-reniform, compressed, smooth. *Perisperm* none, &c. as in other *Leguminosae*.

It is a quick growing, large, beautiful tree, and the timber useful for many purposes.

9. *D. paniculata*, Willd. iii. 903. Roxb. *Corom. pl. ii. No. 114.*

Leaflets from five to six pair, alternate, obovate-oblong, emarginate. *Panicles* terminal, one or two-seeded.

111. Patsuroo is the Telinga name.

228 This is also a large tree, and a native of the same mountains as the preceding species. Flowers about the beginning of the hot season.

Trunk erect. *Bark* pretty smooth, of a light ash-colour. *Branches* numerous, spreading, forming a very fine, close, shady head. *Branchlets* ascending. *Leaves* alternate, bifarious, pinnate, with an odd one; from four to five inches long. *Leaflets* generally from three to five pair, alternate, oblong, smooth, often emarginate, nearly equal, about one inch and a half long, and about one broad. *Stipules* lanceolate, falcate. *Panicles* terminal, leafy, large, generally bifarious; ramifications alternate, round, downy. *Flowers* numerous, small, white, with a faint tinge of blue. *Calyx* of a deep blackish purple, and hairy. *Wings* as long as the banner. *Keel* half the length of the wings, two-petalled, only slightly united for a little way at the middle. *Filaments* two, lateral, equal, ascending, each divided into five. *Anthers* twin, singly globular. *Legume* lanceolar. *Seed* generally single.

Note. The wood of this tree is white, and firm to appearance, but less useful than some of the other species.

10. *D. zeylanica*, R.

Bark cracked. *Leaflets* six-paired, alternate, cuneate-oblong; emarginate. *Stipules* oblong. *Panicles* axillary. *Legume* lanceolar, from one to three-seeded.

Cing. Belou-labba.

A large, elegant timber tree, a native of Ceylon; from thence sent to the Botanic garden by General H. Macdowall in 1801; where in six years, they began to blossom in May and June, and the seed ripened in September and October.

11. *D. ferruginea*. Roxb.

Leaflets from six to eight pair, alternate, oblong, emarginate. *Stipules* and *bractes* from broad obovate, to linearly cuneate. *Panicles* axillary. *Filaments* in two equal bodies. *Legume* lanceolate, from two to four-seeded. 111. 229

A native of the Islands east of the Bay of Bengal. *Tender branchlets* clothed with ferruginous down. *Leaves* alternate, pinnate, from four to six inches long. *Leaflets* six or eight pair, alternate, sub-sessile, linear-oblong, emarginate, a little hairy, nearly one inch long, and scarcely half so much broad. *Stipules* broad obovate; apex almost premorse, downy. *Panicles* axillary, shorter than the leaves; *racemes* simple, secund, and ferruginous. *Bractes*, the larger one under each division of the panicle like the stipules; those of the flowers also solitary, unflowered, and narrower; those of the calyx, one on each side, narrow-cuneate. *Flowers* numerous, small. *Calyx* hairy; *upper lobe* of two rounded lobes; *lower* of three long, acute segments. *Filaments* ten, in two equal bodies. *Althers* broadly two-lobed. *Germ* pedicelled, margins hairy. *Legume* lanceolate, from two to four-seeded.

12. *D. Krowee*

Arboreous. *Leaflets* from ten to eighteen pair, sub-opposite, oblong. *Racemes* axillary, solitary. *Filaments* one and nine. *Legumes* linear, black, sharp, from four to eight-seeded.

Krowee, is the vernacular name in Sillhet, where the tree is indigenous and grows quickly to a large size, yielding timber of a dark brown colour, and rather too porous for furniture, but seems very fit for various other purposes. Flowering time April, seed ripens in December.

Trunk of considerable size, but generally crooked. *Bark* embossed with transverse protuberances on a smooth bright ash-coloured ground; inwardly very fibrous, but rather friable. *Wood* very firm and of a brownish gray colour. *Leaves* unipinnately pinnate, from six to ten inches long. *Leaflets* from five to twenty pairs; from opposite to alternate, those which first expand may be called the floral leaves, and have scarcely half the number of leaflets, which those have that unfold afterwards, oblong, or elliptic, obtuse, pretty smooth, from one to two inches long, and three-fourths of an inch broad. *Stipules* ensiform, clothed with ferruginous down. *Racemes* axillary, longer than the floral leaves. *Flowers* numerous, small, white, pretty long-pedicelled, from three to six inserted on very short, alternate, common peduncles. *Bractes* small, ensiform, always two of them under the calyx. *Calyx* cup-shaped, villous, smooth, five-toothed. *Corollas* in the arbor. *Filaments* one and nine. *Germ* a short-pedicelled, scabular body within the base of the nine co-joined filaments, linear, hairy, and containing from ten to fourteen ovules. *Style* ascending. *Stigma* smooth. *Legume* linear, from two to three inches long, and less than half an inch in breadth; *upper* margin sharp and distinctly defined by a strong rib, or nerve, to the inside of which the seeds are attached, thin and brittle, not opening. *Seeds* generally from four to eight, small, smooth, light brown, lenticular. 111. 230

13. *D. marginata*. Roxb.

Scandent, scabrous. *Leaflets* five or seven, lanceolate, glossy, obtusely acuminate. *Panicle* axillary. *Stipules* one and nine. *Legumes* sub-linear, membrane-margined, one-seeded.

Makree gilla, the vernacular name in Sillhet, where it is indigenous; it blossoms in the rains, and the seed ripens during the hot season.

Stem woody, and with its numerous scabrous branches climbing and twining up and over trees, &c. *Leaves* alternate, unequally pinnate, from six to ten inches long. *Leaflets* two or three pair, and a terminal one, petiolate, lanceolate, entire, points long, narrow, and obtuse, of a firm texture and polished, from four to five inches long and from one to two broad. *Bractes* axillary, length of the leaves, and its few remote branches spreading as much. *Flowers* remote, long, and slender-pedicelled, white. *Calyx* bowl-shaped, of a deep black purple; mouth obscurely five-toothed. *Bractes* long-clawed, obovate. *Wings* and *keel* long and slender pedicelled, white. *Filaments* one and nine. *Germ* linear, smooth, three-seeded. *Stigma* rather larger, but smooth. *Legumes* obliquely-lanceolate, sessile, thin, smooth, hard and veined on the surface, without any kind of crack or fissure, one-celled, one-seeded, about four inches long, and one and a half broad. *Seed* solitary, reniform, thin, one inch long by three-fourths of an inch broad. 111. 231

14. *D. culiginosa*. Willd. iii. 902. Roxb. *Corom. pl.* ii. No. 115.

Climbing. *Leaflets* from five to seven, nearly opposite, lanceolate-oblong, smooth. *Spikes* axillary, sessile.

Foliig. Tella tiga.

A large, woody, climbing species, a native of the Circar mountains. Flowering in the hot season.

Trunk large, woody, running over the highest trees. *Bark* rust-coloured, pretty smooth. *Branches* alternate, bifurcous, flexuose, short, rigid, erect. *Leaves* alternate, bipinnate, pinnate, with an odd one, from four to six inches long. *Leaflets* generally three pairs, alternate, sessile, oblong, the exterior ones several times larger than the inferior ones, smooth on both sides, entire, firm, with many very fine, parallel veins, the exterior one about two and a half or three inches long, and three-fourths of an inch broad. *Petioles* round, downy. *Stipules* oval, small, covered with greenish green down. *Spikes* axillary, compound, small. *Peduncles* downy. *Flowers* as in the former species. *Filaments* ten, conjoined in one body, which is open on the upper side.

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15. *D. volubilis*. Roeb. *Corom. pl. ii.* No. 191.
Twining. *Leaflets* five pairs, sub-alternate, oval, smooth. *Panicles* terminal. *Filaments* in two equal, five-cleft bodies. *Legumes* linear-oblong.
Teling. Baudée-gurjan.
111. 232 A very large, woody, twining species, a native of the mountainous countries on the coast, where it runs up and over the highest trees.
Branches, their extremities often twine round whatever they meet with in the form of tendrils. *Leaves* alternate, bifarious, pinnate, with an odd one, four or five inches long. *Leaflets* about five pair, not opposite, nor alternate, but between the two; oval, small, pointed, entire, smooth, the exterior largest, about an inch long, by three quarters of an inch broad. *Stipules* scarcely any. *Panicles* terminal, large, bifarious; *ramifications* generally two-forked, and diverging. *Flowers* small, very numerous, blue. *Bractes* a small one below each, pedicelled, and two still smaller pressing on the calyx, oblong, nut-coloured. *Banner* orbicular, emarginate; *keel* below two-parted. *Filaments* two, placed laterally, each five-cleft, &c. as in the last. *Legume* pedicelled, linearly oblong, obtuse, membranaceous, waved, smooth, from two to three inches long, by one broad; not opening, from one to two-seeded.
16. *D. scandens*. R. *Corom. pl. ii.* N. 192.
Climbing. *Leaflets* opposite, oblong-lanceolate. *Racemes* axillary, as long as the leaves. *Legumes* linear-lanceolate, two or three-seeded.
Beng. Non-lota.
Noël valli. *Rheed. Mal. vi. t. 22.* In *Willd. Sp. Pl.* *Vahl's Symbol.* and *Martin's Edition of Miller's Dictionary.* this figure is quoted for *D. lanceolaria*, which I think it cannot be for very obvious reasons.
Cheralatee hadoo of the Telingas.
A common, very large, woody, climbing, or twining species. *Flowers* during the wet season. *Branches* pendulous, remarkably long, and slender. *Leaves* alternate, pinnate, with an odd one, about six inches long. *Leaflets* from three to five pairs, opposite, oblong, or broad lanceolate, obtuse, smooth, shining, entire; from two to three inches long and about one broad. *Petioles* channelled. *Racemes* axillary, single, long, bowing. *Flowers* fascicled, small, rose-coloured. *Filaments* one and nine, alternately shorter. *Legume* linear-lanceolate, membranaceous, &c. *Seeds* two, or three, kidney-form.
17. *D. tamarindifolia*. R.
Leaflets from twelve to sixteen pairs, linear-oblong. *Racemes* lateral, short, ovate, dense. *Filaments* nine in one body; *anthers* two-lobed. *Legumes* swelled, scabrous, where the single seed is lodged.
Ketee, the vernacular name in Silhet, where it is indigenous; growing to so great a size, as to run up and over trees. Flowering time March and April; seed ripe the January following.
18. *D. rimosa*. R.
Shrubby. *Leaflets* about seven, sub-alternate, oblong, finely parallel-veined. *Flowers* minute, panicle. *Filaments* ten, in one body. *Legumes* one, rarely two-seeded, rimose at the seeds.
Kagroom, the vernacular name in Silhet, where it is indigenous in the forests; flowering in March and April, and the seed ripens in November and December.
19. *D. stipulacea*. R.
Shrubby. *Leaflets* from eight to twelve pair, alternate, linear-oblong. *Stipules* and *bractes* oblong-falcate. *Panicle* axillary, and terminal. *Filaments* ten, in two equal bodies.
An elegant bushy shrub, with small blue flowers, a native of Silhet, where it blossoms in April, and the seed ripens in November.
20. *D. spinosa*. R.
111. 234 Shrubby, erect, lateral branchlets ending in a spine. *Leaflets* from six to ten, sub-alternate, cuneate-oblong. *Racemes* axillary, few-flowered. *Filaments* in two equal bodies. *Legume* oval, one-seeded.
A native of Chittagong.

PTEROCARPUS. Schreb gen. N. 1159.

Calyx campanulate, five-toothed. *Legume** nearly round, leafy margined, varicose, one or more-celled; *cells* one-seeded.

1. *P. santalinus*. Willd. iii. 906.

Leaves ternate, with sub-rotund, retuse, smooth leaflets. *Racemes* axillary.

Sous. Chandana.

Beng. Chundana, or Rakta-chundan.

A native of Coromandel. Flowering time the hot season.

For a full description, see *Supplementum plantarum. Linn. p. 318.* Willd. iii. 906, &c.

2. *P. marsupium*. Willd. iii. 905. R. *Corom. pl. ii.* No. 116.

Leaves pinnate: *leaflets* from five to seven, alternate, elliptic, emarginate. *Panicles* terminal. *Stamens* ten in two bodies, coalesced near the base.

Teling. Yeanga-sha.

Beng. Peet-Sul.

This species, which grows to be a very large tree, seems not to have been taken notice of by any writer that I have met with. It is a native of the Circar mountains. Flowering time, the beginning of the rains, and the seed ripens about the close of the year.

* It rather deserves the name of a compressed, ligneous, varicose, one or more celled, winged nut

Trunk erect, very high, though scarcely ever found straight. *Bark*, outer coat brown, spongy, falling off in flakes; inwardly red, fibrous, and astringent. *Branches* spreading, horizontal, numerous, extending far. *Leaves* sub-bifarious, alternate, pinnate with an odd one, eight or nine inches long. *Leaflets* five, six or seven, alternate, elliptic, emarginate, firm, above shining, and deep green; below less so, from three to five inches long and two or three broad. *Petioles* round, smooth, waved from leaflet to leaflet, five or six inches long. *Stipules* none. *Panicles* terminal, very large, ramifications bifarious, like the leaves. *Peduncles* and *pedicels* round, a little downy. *Bractea*, a small caducous one below each division and subdivision of the panicle. *Flowers* papilionaceous, very numerous, white, with a small tinge of yellow. *Banner* with a long slender claw, very broad; sides reflexed, waved, curled, veined. *Wings* with claws as above, oval, waved, curled, veined. *Keel* two-petalled, adhering slightly for a little way near their middle, waved, &c. as the banner. *Filaments* ten, united into one body near the base, but soon splitting into two bodies of five each. *Anthers* globose, two-lobed. *Germ* oblong, pedicelled, hairy, generally two-celled; *cells* transverse, and to the anterior margin the single ovulum of each cell is attached. *Style* ascending. *Legume*, the under three-fourths orbicular, the upper side, which extends from the pedicel to the remains of the style, straight, the whole surrounded with a waved, veined, downy, membranaceous wing, swelled, rugose, and woody in the centre, where the seed is lodged, not opening; generally one, though sometimes two-celled. *Seed* solitary, kidney-shaped.

From wounds in the bark, there issues a red juice, which hardens in the open air into a dark red, very brittle, gummy resin, on being powdered it changes to a light brown, not unlike powdered peruvian bark. In the flame of a candle it burns with difficulty, and without crackling, swelling, noise, or any peculiar smell, into fine white ashes. In the mouth it melts away like the simple gums. Its taste is strongly, but simply astringent; as much so, I think, as that of the gum of the *Butea*, which it resembles much. It tinges the spittle but little; heat does not soften it.

It is readily, and almost totally soluble in either water or spirit; the solutions are a pretty deep, but dull red, the spirituous one was rather more transparent, yet with a martial solution it shows considerably less astringency than the watery solution, here it differs from *Butea* gum; for the spiritus is solution of that, although seemingly less perfect than this, shows rather more astringency with the electrolytic proof than the watery solution. The solutions bear being mixed without decomposition. Vinegar added to them makes no immediate change; mineral acids debase their colour; alkalies heighten them. In short, this substance is so exceedingly like the gum of the *Butea*, that one analysis may serve for both. The solutions after being kept ten days show no signs of change, and the same experiments were then repeated, with the same success.

Note. It is highly necessary to observe, that the above analysis was made with the gum resin fresh from the tree, (how long it had adhered thereto I cannot say;) because I find, that when the gum of *Butea frondosa* is kept one year or two, it is less soluble in water than in spirit, and the watery solution grows sooner turbid; but at the same time this turbid solution continues as when recent, to show with a martial solution, more astringency than the spirituous.

The specimen of the *Gua-Kin* tree in the *Banksian herbarium*, is perfectly like this. It is probable these are the same, or very nearly allied.

3. *P. dubergerianus*, R.

Leaves pinnate; *leaflets* about nine, alternate, ovate-lanceolate, smooth. *Panicle* terminal. *Stems* ten in two equal portions.

Anthem red wood.

A native of the Andaman Islands, from thence, in 1794, young trees were sent to the Botanic garden by Colonel Alexander Kyd. These are now, 1809, from forty to eighty feet high, blossoming during the rains in June and July chiefly, and ripening their seeds eight months after.

Trunk straight. *Bark* pretty smooth for so large a tree, ash-coloured. *Branches* numerous, spreading. *Primary* alternate, bifarious; *young shoots* somewhat scabrous, with small grey dots. *Leaves* bifarious, alternate, pinnate, spreading, from six to twelve inches long. *Leaflets* about four or five pair, with a single terminal one, alternate, short petioletted; the *inferior* ones ovate-oblong; the *superior* ones longer, and narrower in proportion, all are entire, and smooth on both sides, from two to three inches long. *Petioles* round, smooth, about six inches long. *Stipules* none. *Panicles* terminal, ramifications alternate, bifarious, expanding with their extremities, while young of a beautiful dark greenish violet-colour. *Bractea* one-flowered, ovate, villous, small, caducous. *Flowers* papilionaceous, alternate, solitary, short-pedicelled, pure yellow, delightfully fragrant. *Calyx* somewhat gibbous; mouth of five, unequal divisions, the upper two being by far the largest. *Corol*; *receptum* oval; *margins* reflexed back and beautifully curled. *Wings* projecting, long-clawed, passing on the calyx, with margins curled, as in the vexillum. *Keel* of two small petals. *Filaments* two, most distinct, as in *Dalbergia*, hence the specific name; above the middle they divide into five, alternately with somewhat shorter than the other. *Anthers* oval. *Germ* oval, villous, dark greenish, violet. *Style* subulate. *Stigma* acute. *Legume* two-celled, pedicelled, sub-rotund, a small part of the upper margin only being more straight, the whole surrounded with a broad, membranaceous margin; the centre where one or two seeds are lodged, is of a firm, ligneous, fibrous, tough texture, not opening spontaneously. *Seeds* reniform, a single one in each cell.

On the Andaman Islands, where it is indigenous, it grows to an immense size. I have seen planks of it brought from thence, which were four feet in diameter, of coloured wood;

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and if six or eight inches be allowed for the white wood on the outside, which is not over-rating it, the tree will have been above fifteen feet in circumference. The wood is not unlike Mahogany, but rather redder, heavier, and coarser in the grain. That of the root is most beautifully variegated, I may say marbled, closer grained, and darker coloured.

4. *P. indicus*, Willd. ed. sp. iii. 904.

Leaflets from six to fifteen, alternate, ovate, firm and polished on both sides. *Stipules* ensiform. *Racemes* axillary. *Filaments* ten, in two equal portions. *Fruit* nearly orbicular, from one to three-seeded.

Lingoum saxatile, Rumph. Amb. ii. t. 70.

A tree of considerable size; a native of China, the Moluccas, and eastern parts of Asia. From the former it has been brought to Calcutta, and now, April 1808, a young tree is in flower in Sir John Royds' garden. Its trunk is straight, with smooth, olive-coloured bark, and few, long, waving branches, with their extremities generally drooping much. In its scanty ramification, it differs widely from my *Pterocarpus dalbergioides* which it most resembles in other respects. In that tree the branches are more numerous with many alternate bitarious, spreading, never drooping branchlets, forming a large spreading head.

Leaves alternate, pinnate, twelve or fifteen inches long. *Leaflets* from six to fifteen, alternate, petioletted, ovate, entire, with an emarginate point, firm and polished on both sides; from three to four inches long, and from two to two and a half broad. *Petioles* flexuous, slightly channelled, smooth. *Stipules* lanceolate, caducous. *Racemes* axillary, often compound, and a much larger panicle of simple racemes terminates the branchlets. *Flowers* numerous, deep orange yellow, and very fragrant. *Bractes* of the pedicel solitary, lanceolate; of the calyx two, and smaller, all caducous at a very early period. *Calyx* short, sub-cylindric, five-toothed; the upper two, larger. *Banner* with a long claw, nearly round, erect, and rugose. *Wings* also curled, and exactly of the same colour. *Keel* of two small, paler coloured, less curled petals. *Filaments* ten, united into two equal, distinct bodies of five each. *Anthers* small, two-lobed, deep yellow. *Germes* oblong, pedicelled, villous, generally three or four-celled, with one ovulum in each, attached to the middle of the anterior margin of its cell; *style* rather shorter than the stamina. *Stigma* acute. *Legume* nearly orbicular, wrinkled, of a very tough, ligneous texture, never opening spontaneously, broad-winged, three or four-celled; it frequently happens that two, or even three of the cells are abortive. *Seed* solitary, of a long, narrow, oblique kidney shape, smooth, lucid, and of a brown colour.

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GALEDUPA. Lamarch and Juss.

Calyx cyathiform. *Stamina* one and nine. *Legume* elliptically-falcate, plain, one or two-seeded.

1. *G. indica*, Lamarch. Encycl. ii. 594.

Arboreous. *Leaflets* three-paired, ovate, pointed. *Racemes* axillary, with many flowers in pairs. *Legumes* elliptic, one-seeded.

Dalbergia arborea, Willd. iii. 904.

Pongam, Rheed. Mal. vi. t. 3.

Sans. Karanjuka.

Hind. and Beng. Kurunja, or Kenja.

Robinia mitis, Linn. sp. 1044.

Pongamia, Lamarch, and Pongamia glabra, of Ventenat seems to be this very tree.

Robinia mitis, Loureir. Coch. Ch. must, I think, be a different species; and I also suspect *Caju-galedupa*, Rumph. Amb. ii. 13. to be another, which I have not yet met with.

Teling. Ganuga.

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A pretty large timber tree, from forty to fifty feet high, common over all the coast, Bengal, &c. *Leaves* deciduous at the end of the cold season, and in about a month are succeeded by the new foliage. Flowers during the hot season; and the seed ripens toward the close of the year.

Trunk rarely straight, height very various, say from ten to twenty feet. *Bark* smooth, olive-coloured. *Branches* spreading irregularly in every direction. *Branchlets* twiggy, very long, often pendulous. *Leaves* unequally pinnate, from twelve to eighteen inches long. *Leaflets* opposite, generally three pair, oval, pointed, entire, smooth, shining, deep green; about four or five inches long, and from two to three broad. *Petioles* round, smooth. *Stipules* oval, reflexed. *Racemes* axillary, peduncled, about half the length of the leaves, erect, many-flowered. *Bractes* broad-lanceolate, two-flowered, caducous. *Flowers* pretty large, of a beautiful mixture of blue, white, and purple. *Calyx* obliquely cup-shaped, slightly four-toothed, of a dark purple colour. *Banner* very broad, emarginate; *cellous* processes large as in *Dolichos*, pointed, and projecting almost directly down. *Filaments* of equal length. *Stigma* smooth. *Legume* ovate, compressed, smooth, with the apex thick and bent down, about two inches long, and one broad, one-celled. *Seed* generally single, compressed, almost round, smooth, light gray.

The wood of this tree is light, white, and firm, it serves for a variety of economical purposes. Branches stuck in the ground to fence round some Cinnamon trees, grew readily; grass and almost every thing else grows well under its shade. The seeds yield an useful oil, and cattle are fond of the leaves.

2. *G. piscidia*, R.

Arboreous, smooth. *Leaflets* three or five, the pairs opposite, lanceolate. *Racemes* axil-

lary and terminal, simple, or ramous. *Filaments* single and nine-cleft.

A small tree, a native of the mountains on the border of Sillhet, where it is called *Chand kee* by the natives, who powder the bark and flowers, which they throw into any small body of water, where there are fish they wish to take, by which they are said to be intoxicated, and easily caught, and are not reckoned the less wholesome by the effects of the powder.

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Flowering time July; seed ripens in the cool season.

Twigs slender, and clothed with remarkably white, smooth bark. *Leaves* alternate, quinat-pinnat, and ternate, from six to eight inches long. *Leaflets* three or five, the pairs opposite, or nearly so, petiolate, lanceolate, entire, obtusely serrulate, from two to four inches long, and one or one and a half broad. *Petioles* and *pedicels* round and smooth. *Stipules*, *Bractes* axillary and terminal, frequently ramous near the base, shorter than the leaves, smooth. *Flowers* pretty large, white, long-pedicell'd, and always in pairs, rather remote from each other. *Calyx* campanulate; the *limb* of two rounded segments; the *outer* one of three, and more protruded. *Corolla* papilionaceous; the *wings* and *keel* remarkably slender. *Filaments* one and nine. *Germ* pedicell'd three or four-sided. *Style* incurved. *Stigma* single. *Legume* large pedicell'd oblong in shape according to the number of seeds, the most common form is broad-pedicell'd, or batell'd or ship'd with a sharp beak, and then one-seeded; *surface* pretty smooth, and radiate with veins. *Seeds* as large as common garden beans, and much like them. *Endosperm* as in the order. *Calydon* green.

3. *G. arguta*, R.

Twining. *Leaflets* petiolate, five, seven, or nine, oblong, and emucato-oblong, entire, smooth. *Stipules* subtriangular, ovate, hairy. *Racemes* lateral. *Legume* suborbicular, smooth; *upper margin* winged, one rarely two-seeded.

Ooknee, the vernacular name in Sillhet, where it is indigenous; flowering in April and May.

Stem ligneous. *Branches* and *twigs* twining and scandent to a great extent. *Bark* brown, and marked with little greyish spots. *Leaves* alternate, from six to ten inches long, unequally pinnate. *Leaflets* five, seven, or nine, distinctly petiolate, the pairs opposite, and oblong, the terminal one emucato-oblong, all are entire, and smooth on both sides; from two to four inches long. *Petioles* and *pedicels* smooth. *Stipules* ovate, petiolate, hairy. *Racemes* lateral, distinct, but numerous, and approximate, generally compound, scarcely villous. *Bractes* small, ovate, obtuse. *Flowers* numerous, pretty large, with a rose-red, white banner and wings. *Calyx* wide, bowl-shaped, obscurely five-toothed. *Standard* one and nine. *Germ* linear, very hairy, its base embraced by a small notched cup of nine or ten upper lobes, one cell'd, containing two ovula, attached to the upper margin. *Style* acute, and simple. *Legume* orbicular, marginate, finely acuminate, one, rarely two-seeded.

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4. *G. elliptica*, R.

Twining. *Leaflets* opposite, from four to five pair, cuneate. *Flowers* panicled, axillary. *Pedicels* peduncles from two to five flower'd. *Calyx* bowl-shaped, almost entire. *Banner* with two scales at the base. *Legume* elliptic.

A native of Amboya and the Malay Islands. In the Botanic garden it flowers in March, and ripens its seed in August.

Seeds scandent and twining to a great extent. *Bark* dark brown, and scabrous. *Young parts* covered with ferruginous pubescence. *Leaves* alternate, unequally pinnate, from six to eighteen inches long. *Leaflets* opposite, from four to five-paired, shorter than the leaves, entire, smooth, taper, obtuse-pointed, from two to six inches long, the inferior ones being the smallest. *Petioles* channel'd, villous. *Stipules* broad triangular, obtuse, permanent, ferruginous. *Racemes* panicled, axillary, one, two, or three together, compound of alternate, short, diverging, partial, villous peduncles, bearing from two to five, large, pink-coloured, villous, pedicell'd flowers on their apices. *Bractes* ovate, ferruginous. *Calyx* ample, of an oblique, gibbous cup shape, with its margin slightly five-toothed. *Banner* erect, oval, emarginate, with two remarkably large, yellow, margin'd scales on the inside, near the base. *Style* simple, and free. *Style* ending in a tapering, incurved, smooth, pointed stigma. *Legume* compressed, oblique, rather acute, smooth, about two inches long, and one broad. *Seed* one, rarely two, reniform.

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5. *G. elliptica*, R.

Twining. *Leaflets* three or five, ovate-oblong, smooth, pointed. *Racemes* axillary, compound. *Legume* suborbicular, compressed, one-seeded.

Diapelia heterophylla, Willd. III. 301

Robinia uliginosa of the same volume, page 1133.

Bong Pan bita.

A native of the lower parts of Bengal, where it is found on the wet banks of rivers, and lakes, &c. Flowering time the hot season.

Stem woody, twining. *Bark* smooth, dark brown; *young parts* smooth. *Leaves* alternate, unequally pinnate. *Leaflets* two pairs, besides the terminal one, opposite, short-petioled, ovate, pointed, entire, smooth, and shining on both sides; the exterior one largest. *Racemes* compound, axillary, or from the old axilla over the naked branchlets, erect, about as long as the leaves. *Bractes* minute. *Flowers* numerous, pretty large, of a beautiful rose colour. *Calyx* campanulate, obscurely four or five-toothed. *Pedicels* round and linear. *Legume* oblique with a small curved apex, compound, smooth, rather more than an inch each way. *Seed* solitary, large, filling the whole legume.

LITTLE & Kean

Calyx campanulate, bilabiate. *Standard* simple, and nine-cleft. *Legume* pedicell'd, mem-

branaceous, with one seed at the apex.

I. B. *frondosa*. *Corom. pl. i. No. 21. Willd. iii. p. 917.*

Arboreous.

Sans. Pulasa.

Beng. Pulas.

Erythrina monosperma. *Lamarck. Encycl. ii. p. 388.*

Teling. Maduga.

Plasa. *Rheed. Mal. vi. t. 16 and 17.*

A middle-sized, or rather a large tree, not very common on the low land of the coast, but much more so among the mountains, and still more in Bengal. *Leaves* deciduous, during the cold season; they come out again, with the flowers, about the months of March and April; seed ripe in June and July.

Trunk generally crooked, covered with ash-coloured, spongy, thick, scabrous bark; the middle stratum of which contains a red juice, hereafter to be mentioned. *Branches* very irregularly bent in various directions. *Young shoots* downy. *Leaves* alternate, spreading, ternate, from eight to sixteen inches long. *Leaflets* emarginate, or rounded at the apex, leathery, above shining, and pretty smooth; below slightly hoary, entire, the pair are obliquely oval, from four to six inches long, and from three to four and a half broad, the exterior one obovate, and considerably larger than the lateral ones. *Common petioles* round, when young downy, as long as the leaflets. *Stipules* of the petioles small, recurved, downy, those of the leaflets subulate. *Racemes* terminal, axillary, and from tuberosities over the naked woody branchlets, rigid, covered with a soft, greenish-purple down. *Flowers* papilionaceous, pendulous, numerous, pedicelled, fasciated, very large, their ground colour a beautiful deep red, shaded with orange and silver-coloured down, which gives them a most elegant appearance. *Pedicels* round, about an inch long, articulated near the apex, and covered with the same greenish, velvet-like down. *Bractes* lanceolate, caducous, one below the insertion of each pedicel, and two smaller, pressing on the calyx. *Calyx* campanulate, leathery, two-lipped; the *upper lip* large, scarcely emarginate; the *under* one three-toothed, covered with the same dark green down that the racemes and pedicels are covered with. *Corol*; *banner* reflected, ovate, pointed, very little longer than the wings. *Wings* ascending, lanceolate, the length of the keel. *Keel* two-parted, ascending, large, semilunate, the length of the wings and banner. *Filaments* one and nine, ascending in a regular semi-circle, about as long as the corol. *Anthers* equal, linear, erect. *Germ* short, thick, pedicelled, lanceolate, downy. *Style* ascending, a little longer than the filaments. *Stigma* small, glandular. *Legume* pedicelled, pendulous, linear, thin, downy, about six inches long. *Seed* one, lodged near the point of the legume, oval, much compressed, smooth, brown, about an inch and a half long, and about one broad.

From natural fissures, and wounds made in the bark of this tree, during the hot season, there issues a most beautiful red juice, which soon hardens into a ruby-coloured, brittle, astringent gum; but it soon loses its beautiful colour, if exposed to the air. To preserve the colour, it must be gathered as soon as it becomes hard, and kept closely corked up in a bottle.

This gum held in the flame of a candle swells, and burns away slowly without smell or the least flame into a coal, and then into fine light white ashes. Held in the mouth it soon dissolves; its taste is strongly, but simply astringent. Heat does not soften it, but rather renders it more brittle. Pure water dissolves it perfectly; the solution is of a deep, clear red colour. It is in a great measure soluble in spirits, but this solution is paler, and a little turbid; the watery solution also becomes turbid when spirit is added, and the spirituous more clear by the addition of water; diluted vitriolic acid renders both solutions turbid, and caustic; vegetable alkali changes the colour of the watery solution to a clean, deep, fiery blood red.* The spirituous, it also deepens, but in a less degree. Sal martis changes the watery solution into a good durable ink.

These are, I think, proofs that a very small proportion of resin is present in this substance. In this it differs essentially from the gum-resin called *Kino* or *Gummi rubrum astringens Gambiense*, which the Edinburgh College has taken into their *Materia Medica*,† but as this can be most perfectly dissolved in watery menstruum it may prove of use, where a spirituous solution of the former, being the most complete, cannot be so properly administered; consequently it may prove a valuable acquisition also. I have used the recent gum in making my experiments, which may make some difference.

Infusions of the flowers, either fresh or dried, dyed cotton cloth, previously impregnated with a solution of alum, or alum and tartar, of a most beautiful bright yellow, which was more or less deep, according to the strength of the infusion. A little alkali added to the infusion, changes it to a deep reddish orange. It then dyed unprepared cotton cloth of the same colour, which the least acid changes to a yellow, or lemon. These beautiful colours I have not been able to render perfectly permanent.

Amongst numberless experiments, I expressed a quantity of the juice of the fresh flowers, which was diluted with alum water, and rendered perfectly clear by depuration. It was then evaporated by the heat of the sun, into a soft extract; this proves a brighter water colour than any gamboge I have met with. It is now one year since I first used it, and it re-

* With an alkalinized decoction of this gum, I tried to dye cotton cloth prepared with alum, with sugar of lead, and with a solution of tin in aqua-regia; but the reds produced thereby were bad; that where alum was employed was the best.

† A specimen of the tree which produces this African substance in the *Banksian herbarium*, convinces me that it is a species of *Klaooropus*.

minis bright.

Infusions of the dried flowers yielded me an extract very little, if any thing, inferior to this last mentioned. They yield also a very fine durable yellow lake, and all these in a very large proportion.

The *Lac* insects are frequently found on the small branches and the petioles of the leaves of this tree. Whether the natural juice of its bark contributes to improve the colour of their red nidus, or colouring matter, I cannot say. It would require a set of experiments accurately made on specimens of *lac* gathered from the various trees it is found on, at the same time, and as nearly as possible from the same place, to determine this point.

I do not find that the natives make any use of the gum, or flowers, although they promise to be valuable. The former as a medicine; and the latter as a pigment, and dying drug.

2. *B. superba*. Willd. iii. p. 917. R. *Corom.* pl. 1. No. 22.

Shrubby, twining.

Teling. Tiganuduga.

This is a very large, twining shrub, a native of the Circar mountains. Flowering time the beginning of the hot season, and the seed ripens in June and July.

Root spindle-form, very large. *Stem* twining, as thick or thicker than a man's leg, woody, very long, running over large trees. *Bark* ash-coloured, pretty smooth. *Branches* like the stem, but with a smoother bark. *Leaves* alternate, terminal, remote, very large. *Leaflets* downy, in other respects as in *B. frondosa*, but much larger; the exterior one is often about twenty inches long, and broad in proportion, the lateral ones somewhat less. *Racemes* as in the former, but much larger. *Flowers* also the same, only much larger, and more numerous. *Calyx* divided as the other, but the divisions longer and much more pointed. *Corol* the same. *Legumes* and seed as in the former, but rather larger. When this species is in full flower, I do not think the vegetable world offers a more grandly show. The flowers are incomparably beautiful, very large, and very numerous. The colours are so exceedingly vivid that my best painter has not been able, with his utmost skill, to imitate their brightness.

From fissures, &c. in the bark the same sort of ruby coloured astringent gum exudes as was noticed in the last species. The flowers also yield the same beautiful yellow dye and pigment.

3. *B. parrylori*. Roeb.

Shrubby, twining. *Panicles* axillary, and terminal; flowers small, and white. *Banner* emarginate.

A native of the mountainous parts of the Rajamahendree Circar, from thence Captain Alexander Dutton sent the seeds to the Botanic Garden in 1797, where, when about ten years old, they began to blossom in December, and the seed ripened in April and May.

When in flower, it is immediately known by its copious panicles of small, white flowers. In other respects it is so much like *Batea superba*, that I took it for that species until it blossomed.

Stem in plants twelve years old, as thick as a man's leg, ligneous, twining. *Bark* light brown, and somewhat spongy. *Branches* numerous, twining over trees, &c. to an extent of many fathoms.

Leaves alternate, ternate, about a foot long. *Leaflets* the pair obliquely oblong, the terminal one nearly round-obovate; all are entire, obtuse, or emarginate, both sides somewhat villous, particularly underneath; of a pale dull green, about six inches long, and nearly as broad. *Petioles* round, slightly channelled, when young, villous, from three to six inches long. *Stroubles* of the petioles triangular, acute. *Panicles* terminal, with the smaller or single branches thereof in the axils of the exterior leaves, branches alternate, bifarious, diverging. *Flowers* numerous, short-pedicelled, small, white, in proximate fascicles of three. *Bractes* numerous, ovate-oblong, small, downy, a common one under each fascicle, one on the base of each pedicel, and two pressing each calyx laterally. *Calyx* bilabiate, the downy upper lip lid-nate; the under one three-cleft. *Corol* papilionaceous. *Stamina* one and nine. *Anthers* round. *Germ* sessile, two-seeded. *Stigma* large, smooth, pellucid. *Legume* pedicelled, linear, thin, clothed with a soft, brown, velvet-like down, apex one-seeded. *Seed* round reniform, compressed, its greatest diameter nearly an inch. *Integument* single, smooth, brown. *Perisperm* none. *Embryo* as in the other *Leguminosæ*.

ERYTHRINA. Schreb gen. N. 1163.

Calyx bilabiate. *Corol* with the standard much larger than the small wings and keel. *Legume* pedicelled, torose.

1. *E. indica*. Willd. iii. 913.

Arboreous, armed with black prickles. *Leaves* ternate, unarmed. *Racemes* terminal, horizontal. *Keel* two-petalled, equalling the wings.

Mauriceon. *Rheed. Mal.* vi. t. 7.

Sax. Mundir.

Beng. Petit-mandar.

Teling. Bada-chitto.

Dacapo, or Dacapo of the Malays; and when employed to support the black pepper vine, for which it is very generally used, they call it *chinkeren*.

A pretty large tree, and common over India and the Islands. Flowering time the begin-

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ning of the hot season, in March and April. Seed ripens in June and July.

Trunk pretty straight, short but thick; *branches* many, forming a large, shady head. *Bark* of the trunk and large branches smooth, of a greenish ash-colour, in the younger branches, armed with small, black, sharp prickles, which generally fall off about the third or fourth year, leaving the trunk and large branches unarmed. *Leaves* ternate. *Leaflets* smooth, and entire, the terminal one broad-cordate; the pair obliquely so, from three to six inches long, and about the same breadth. They are deciduous in the cool season, which corresponds with winter in Europe. *Petioles* round, smooth, unarmed. *Stipules* of the *petioles* falcate, those of the leaflets round, and concave underneath. *Racemes* terminal, and projecting horizontally at a right angle from the branchlet, sub-secund. *Peduncles* round, while young and tender somewhat mealy; when advanced, smooth, ferruginous purple; *pedicels* ascending in a curved direction, terete, but often so crowded as to appear verticillate. *Bractes* minute, one under each pedicel, and two on the calyx. *Flowers* numerous, large, of a bright dazzling scarlet. *Calyx* spathaceous, opening longitudinally on the upper side; apex contracted, five-toothed. *Banner* oblong, erect. *Wings* scarcely one-fourth the length of the banner, semilunar. *Keel* two-petalled, and much like the wings. *Filaments* one and nine. *Anthers* sagittate. *Germ* long-pedicelled, mealy, from ten to fifteen-seeded. *Style* so long as to elevate the erect glutinous stigma a little above the anthers. *Legume* from six to twelve inches long, enspinate, very protuberant at the seeds, and equally so on each margin, when ripe blackish, and wrinkled. *Seeds* from six to eight, oblong, smooth, blackish-purple.

This tree is employed, in many parts of India, to support the black pepper vine. See Marsden's *History of Sumatra*, page 107. The best method for raising them is by planting cuttings of about eighteen inches, or two feet long, and about as thick as a man's arm, half under ground, if planted of a greater length, the wind is apt to shake them, which prevents their striking root. From ten or more feet asunder, according to the quality of the soil, and in quincunx order, is from my experience, the best way.

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What seems to render these trees very proper for this purpose, is their quick growth, their firm, permanent, though smooth bark, which never peels off, and gives firm hold to the roots of the vine, which come out abundantly at the joints. And lastly, they are full of leaves, and very shady during the hottest months of the year, which shelters the vines from the intense heat of the sun, and keeps the ground moist. As soon as the hottest weather is over, the leaves drop and expose the vines to the sun and weather during the cool season, which I conceive renders them more healthy, and of course more productive. They must be kept in a dwarf state, by topping, and cutting off the lateral branches, for if allowed to grow without interruption, they would soon arrive at very great height, which would be very unfavourable for collecting the pepper.

The immense quantity of large leaves that fall annually from these trees, manures the ground below them, which becomes more and more fertile, the longer it remains in this state; so that when the vines have done bearing, the land must be in a much better condition than when first planted. Daily experience proves the truth of this.

2. *E. stricta*.

Arboreous, armed with innumerable white prickles. *Leaves* unarmed. *Racemes* terminal, horizontal. *Calyx* minute, spathaceous, entire. *Wings* sub-triangular, minute. *Legumes* lanceolar, from two to three-seeded.

En-mouricou, the vernacular name at Anjenga, and Pen-mouricou that of *E. indica*, which this resembles much.

A native of Malabar; from Anjenga the seeds were received into the Botanic garden, under the Canara name *En-mouricou*, at the same time, seeds of *E. indica* were received under the name *Pen-mouricou*. Both grew rapidly, for in two years the latter flowered in April, and in three, the former began to blossom early in March, and ripened its seed by the middle of April.

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Trunk perfectly straight, in our young trees eighteen inches in circumference, four feet from the ground; *branches* few, and covered with smooth olive-coloured bark, all are well armed with numerous, short, sharp, light green prickles, height about twenty feet. On the Malabar coast it grows to be a tree of very considerable magnitude. *Leaves* ternate. *Leaflets* the pair unequally broad-cordate; the terminal one reniform-cordate, all are smooth, entire, and pointed, from three to five inches each way. *Petioles* round, smooth, very rarely prickly, about six inches long. *Stipules* narrow falcate, more permanent than the leaves. *Racemes* terminal, projecting horizontally at right angles from the apex of the new leafless branchlets. *Bractes* minute, caducous; one under each pedicel, and two near their apices. *Flowers* ternate, numerous and crowded, large, as in *E. indica*, and the colour the same bright dazzling scarlet. *Calyx* minute, not above one-tenth part of the length of the banner, spathiform, entire, acute, opening on the upper side, withering. *Banner* oblong, erect. *Wings* minute, even shorter than the calyx, semi-obovate. *Keel* half the length of the banner, and four or five times longer than the wings, two-petalled, but firmly united, and in that state, when expanded ovate; colour pale greenish yellow, which is also the colour of the wings; with the addition of a slight tinge of pink. *Filaments* seem one and nine, but the ten are united into one, a little above the base, alternately short. *Germ* pedicelled, villous, containing from four to six ovula attached to the upper margins. *Style* tapering. *Stigma* acute. *Legume* pedicelled, lanceolar, subulate, pointed, from three to five inches long, smooth, light brown. *Seeds* one, two or three, rarely more come to maturity, edged equally distinct from the ends, oval, smooth, light brown, of the size of a French bean.

Note. Notwithstanding the great similarity of this tree, to *E. indica*, *Mouricou* of Van

Rhode, there can be no doubt of its being specifically distinct; the small, entire, spathiform, calyx and minute triangular wings, are sufficient marks by which to distinguish it from all our other Indian *E. Hyacin*, exclusive of the colour of the prickles, which is, no doubt, the most obvious criterion. The number of the germiferous standarder proof; in that containing from ten to fifty ovals, in this only from four to eight, generally about six.

3. *E. suberosa*, Roeb.

Arboreous, with corky, deeply crack'd bark. *Leaves* white, with down, ternate, prickles three-fold, and aculeate. *Petioles* armed. *Racemes* axillary, spreading. *Wings* most minute. *Keel* one-jointed.

Vel. g. Lower Maringa.

This species I have noted in the Circars only; there it is much less common than the *E. indica*, but grows in every soil, and similar. *Leaves* delicious during the cold season. *Flowers* in February and March, soon after the leaves appear.

In the Circars is first a variety is found, with the exterior leaflets reniform, and the apex perfectly rounded.

Trunk erect, generally from eight to twelve feet to the branches, covered with light gray, corky, deeply crack'd bark; *branches* numerous, very crooked, spreading in every direction. *Prickles* stipulary, three-fold at the insertion of the leaves, and so where else, recurved, sharp, falling off about the third or fourth year. *Leaves* ternate, ternate. *Leaflets* the pair obliquely broad-ovate, the exterior one rhombic, cordate, all very hairy; below covered with much soft, white down, three or four inches each way. *Petioles* puffy long, round, downy, armed with a few small prickles. *Glands* a pair at the insertion of the lateral leaflets, and another pair where the common petiole joins the exterior leaflet. *Stipules* broad-ovate. *Racemes* axillary, sometimes terminal, horizontal, &c. as in *indica*, but much smaller. *Flowers* as in *indica* but smaller. *Calyx* tubular, with a two-lipped mouth. *Corolla* banner as in *indica*. *Wings* minute, cordate, all within the calyx. *Keel* one-jointed, cordate, three times longer than the wings. *Pilosity* ten, all connected, alternately situated. *Legume* pedicelled, containing generally two, though sometimes three remote seeds, the interstices filled with a gray, light spongy substance.

4. *E. oryzae*, Roeb.

Arboreous, armed. *Leaves* ternate; *Leaflets* oval. *Petioles* armed. *Racemes* terminal, horizontal. *Banner* obcordate.

Vel. g. Hari kokra.

Is rather a rare tree about Calcutta, which is the only place in which I have yet seen it. *Flowering* before the end of the rains here, the seed more before the rains begin.

Trunk straight. *Bark* very thick, and deeply crack'd. *Branches* numerous, armed with innumerable, small, sharp, black pointed prickles. *Leaves* ternate, petiole ternate. *Leaflets* oval, entire; *upper* surface very pubescent, and covered with a few, slender depressed hairs; *under* side very hairy, without any distinct kind of pubescence, from four to six inches long, and from two to three broad. *Petioles* smooth, without prickles and then a few prickles; two umbilicate glands at the insertion of the pair of leaflets, and two similar ones at its apex. *Stipules* small, hard. *Racemes* stipular, terminal, horizontal, from four to six. *Flowers* numerous, dark red, collected in threes round the raceme, on downy, erect pedicels. *Bracts* at the pedicels three-fold; viz. one below the insertion of each lateral pedicel, and two to the central one; small, downy; those of the calyx two, small, opposite. *Corolla* banner, spotted irregularly, on the outside downy, no umbiliferous gland could be seen. *Banner*, twice the length of the keel, erect, broad-bearded, emarginate; *ear* long and puffy. *Wings* a third shorter than the keel, with the exterior one coloured. *Seeds* ascending, on a pedicel, with six finely corresponding glands on their inside round the base of the pedicel of the germ. *Arther* imbricate, on alternately longer filaments. *Germ* pedicelled, downy. *Style* awl-like. *Stigma* small. *Legume* as in the genus.

5. *E. subulata*, Roeb.

Arboreous, armed. *Leaves* ternate; *Leaflets* sub-triangular, repand, downy underneath. *Petioles* unarmed. *Racemes* terminal.

Vel. g. Beldim.

An immortally large tree, a native of the inland mountains in the Circars. *Leaves* deciduous. *Flowering* time, &c. as in the former.

Trunk erect, frequently of very great size. *Branches* spreading, very numerous, the larger as well as the trunk without prickles, and covered with thick bark, the inner stratum of which is fibrous, the middle yellow, and resinous, the exterior a smooth, hard, yellow, firm crust, of vegetable gummy. *Prickles* sericeous, erect, very sharp, exceedingly numerous on the younger branches, covering them almost entirely, three of them, and generally they are the largest, and round the mark left by the insertions of the leaves; these were the only stipules. *Leaves* ternate, ternate, from twelve to eighteen inches long. *Leaflets* the pair obliquely cordate, the odd one rhombic, all variously lobate-incisate, or notched; above smooth, covered with much rus-coloured down. *Petioles* long, round, downy, without prickles. *Glands* as in *E. aspera*. *Stipules* three-fold, strong, emarginate, sharp, permanent, bearing prickles. *Racemes* terminal, erect, slender, a little downy. *Flowers* three-fold, spreading, otherwise in every respect very much like those of *E. suberosa*.

The wood of all the species is remarkably light, soft, and spongy. It is generally employed, but chiefly that of *E. indica*, being the most common, by the people who make trunks, paint, varnish, &c. to make trunks, toys, and other things that are to be varnished; its numer-

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ous, large pores admit, and retain their priming, or under coating better than almost any other wood; besides it is not liable to warp, contract, or split, and is, as before observed, exceedingly light. At the village of Kundupilla, near Masuliputani, they are particularly clever at varnishing upon these sorts of wood.

6. *E. arborescens*. Roxb.

Sub-arborescens. *Trunk* and *longer branches* prickly. *Leaves* terminal, unarmed; *leaflets* reniform-deltoid, entire. *Racemes* straight. *Bractes* three-flowered. *Calyces* truncate, entire. *Legume* pedicelled, five-pointed, villous, from six to eight-seeded.

From Nepal. Dr. Buchanan sent the seeds to the Botanic garden where in one year the plants blossomed for the first time in October. In Nepal Dr. B. observed it to be a small branchy tree ten or twelve feet high; here in seven years they are only five or six feet high, and with but very few branches.

Trunk straight, with not more than two or three, simple, ascending branches, armed with a few, scattered small, sharp prickles, otherwise smooth in every part. *Leaves* ternate. *Leaflets* entire, smooth above, whitish underneath, the exterior one nearly reniform, the pair obliquely broad-cordate. *Petioles* longer than the leaflets, round, smooth, perfectly destitute of prickles, a pair of glands at the insertion of the pair of leaflets, and another pair at the apex of the long portion which supports the terminal one. *Stipules* oval, small. *Racemes* from the terminal axils, solitary, perfectly straight, longer than the leaves. *Bractes* solitary, three-flowered, ovate, within this common bracte, there is a minute proper one at the base of each pedicel. *Flowers* numerous, large, of a vivid scarlet, three-fold, pedicelled, drooping over each other in an elegant imbricated form. *Calyx* entire, but campanulate, smooth, coloured. *Corol*; *banner* sub-ovate, boat-shaped, incumbent over the rest of the flower. *Wings* shorter than the keel, obliquely-obovate, greenish. *Keel* also greenish, two-parted at the base, and apex, scarcely half the length of the stamens. *Filaments* rather shorter than the banner, united into one body near the base, alternately longer. *Germ* long-pedicelled. *Style* the length of the stamens. *Stigma* acute, ascending. *Legumes* pendulous, pedicelled, villous, cuspidate, torose at the seeds. *Seeds* from five to ten.

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E. resupinata. Roxb.

Herbaceous. *Leaves* ternate, appearing after the flowers decay. *Racemes* radical, leafless; *corol* resupinate. *Filaments* one and nine.

A native of Hindoostan. In the Botanic garden they blossom in March, at which time no part of the plant is visible but the raceme.

Root perennial. *Stem* nothing more than a single, from four to five inches high, scarce prickly, slightly villous shoot, which with the leaves, decays about the close of the rains. *Leaves* ternate, rather long petioled. *Leaflets* nearly round, entire, smooth, from two to three inches each way. *Petioles* and *nerves* of the leaflets somewhat prickly. *Stipules* ovate. *Racemes* radical, short-peduncled, appearing long before the herbaceous stem, roundish-ovate, not six inches in height, but uncommonly interesting and beautiful. *Flowers* numerous, three-fold, pretty large, bright scarlet. *Calyx* bilabiate. *Corol* resupinate. *Banner* oval-shaped, much longer and larger than the keel, bright scarlet. *Wings* obovate, minute, and nearly colourless. *Keel* much longer than the wings, tinged with red. *Filaments* one and nine, alternately shorter than the banner, but double the length of the keel.

ABRUS. Schreb. gen. N. 1162.

Calyx obscurely four-lobed; the *upper lobe* broadest. *Filaments* nine, united into a sheath at bottom, gaping at the back. *Stigma* blunt. *Seeds* sub-globose.

A. precatorius. Willd.

Sans. Gunja, Krishnala, its red seed Rattika.

Hind. Rutti.

Beng. Koonch or Goonteh.

Konni. *Rheed. Mal* viii. t. 39.

Abrus. *Rumph. Amb.* v. t. 32.

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Phaseolus arborescens, &c. *Pluck. Alm.* 294. t. 214. f. 5.

Gunja. Asiat. Res. ii. 154 and 499.

This is one of the most common plants in every part of India. Flowering time the close of the rains.

Root ramous. *Stem* ligneous, twining; *bark* smooth; *young shoots* with a few, white, depressed hairs. *Leaves* alternate, abruptly pinnate, from two to six inches long. *Leaflets* opposite, sub-sessile, from eight to fifteen pair, linear-oblong, smooth, entire, both ends obtuse, the lower pairs smaller. *Petioles*, the common channelled on the upper side, and a little hairy. *Stipules* of the leaves lanceolate, of the leaflets minute. *Racemes* axillary, solitary, long-peduncled. The peduncle itself horizontal, thick, and strong, often leaf-bearing. The raceme, or flower-bearing part, erect, secund, with the apex projecting in a curve. *Flowers* numerous, short-pedicelled, inserted on two rows of large, alternate, round, glandular tuberosities, growing on the exterior side of the raceme, pretty large, and of a pale pink colour. *Calyx* campanulate, mouth obscurely five-toothed. *Corol*; *banner* ovate, sides deflected, apex ascending, the length of the wings. *Wings* falcate, projecting horizontally. *Keel* cymbiform, the length of the other petals. *Filaments* nine, conjoined into a cylinder, with a fissure on the upper side, the distinct portions erect, and alternately shorter. *Anthers* ovate, small. *Pistil* minute, hid in the base of the tube of the stamens. *Germ* hairy. *Style* very short. *Stigma* headed. *Legume* of a long-rhomboidal shape, protuberant at the seeds, divided by

transverse membranes, into as many cells as there are seeds. *Seeds* generally four or five, spherical, smooth, of a bright, shining red, or white, with a black mark at the eye, or more rarely black with a white eye.

The seeds are often used as weights by jewellers.

The root is employed as a substitute for liquorice, (*Glycyrrhiza glabra*,) being like it, sweet and mucilaginous.

Of this pretty plant, I have met with three varieties in India, viz.

1st. With rose coloured flowers, red seed, and black eye.

2nd. With dark-coloured flowers, black seed, and white eye.

3rd. With white flowers, white seed, and black eye.

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CROTALARIA. Schreb. gen. N. 1172.

Calyx five-parted. *Keel* beaked. *filaments* connate, with a fissure on the back, which has a circular gape at the base. *Antlers* alternately sagittate, and sub-rotund. *Legume* turgid.

SECT. I. *Leaves simple.*

1. *C. juncea* Willd. iii. p. 974. *Corom.* pl. 2. N. 193.

Animal, straight. *Leaves* subsessile, linear-lanceolate, hairy, rather obtuse. *Racemes* terminal. *Leaves* sessile, club shaped, many-seeded.

Sigs. 54 a. see *Acet. Res.* iv. p. 224).

Long. 5 m.

Te g. (Чаша).

Eng. Hanna, or Hane.

Katon-Lin Lecotti. *Rheod. Med.* ix. t. 26.

See *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London*, vol. lxiv. p. 99.

An annual plant, very generally cultivated all over the southern parts of Asia for the fibres of its bark, which may be called the Hemp of India. The time of flowering and ripening its seed depend on the season it is sown; for in some parts it is raised during the rainy season, in others during the dry.

Stem annual, straight, from four to eight feet high, or even more, striated from the insertion of the leaves, a little downy, towards the top branched, and, when the plant stands single, more so. *Leaves* scattered, short-petioled, lance-ovate, obtuse, with a small bristle-like point; both sides covered with a soft, silver-colored hairs, from two to six inches long, and from half an inch, to one and a half broad. *Stipules* subulate, small. *Racemes* terminal, single. *Bractes* oval, one flowered. *Flowers* numerous, papilionaceous, large, of a beautiful bright yellow. *Calyx* bilabiate; the *upper lip* two-lobed; the *under one* three-parted in the middle, and there gaping; at the apex the segments are united. *Pinnæ* obtuse, erect. *Wings* oblong, obtuse. *Kel* much pointed, slightly twisted at the apex and closely but. *Filaments*, the lower half united into one body, with a fissure down the upper side, which has a circular gape at the base; extremities free, and alternately shorter. *Anther*s on the shorter filaments linear, on the longer ovate, and two-lobed. *Legumes* sessile, club-shaped, downy, from one to two inches long. *Seeds* numerous, kidney-formal.

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This plant yields the native their best hemp, for they have no idea of the quality of the bark of the common hemp plant, *C. cordata*, which is indigenous in every part of India; the leaves and flowers thereof being the only parts used by them. These they employ as an intoxicating, narcotic drug, and a most powerful one it is.

This very useful species of *Crotalaria* is extensively cultivated by the natives in most parts of India. In the Northern Circars the seed is sown towards the close of the rains, in October or November; a strong clayey soil suits it best: the farmers say; about 120 lbs. of seed to the acre, is the usual allowance. It requires no further care than being covered with the soil, which is done with the common Hindoo *harrow*, viz. a bush or two, which two bullocks, or buffaloes drag over the field. In February or March, soon after the flowers drop, and before the seed is ripe, it is pulled up by the roots, like hemp in Europe; half dried in the sun; then tied up in bunches, and committed to the water, where it is steeped, &c. The rest of the process being exactly similar to that of common hemp. Those plants that are left standing for seed, yield bark of an inferior, though strong quality, so that the time of pulling must be attended to. Of this the natives make their cordage, twine, fishing nets, gunny, viz. a strong coarse kind of sack cloth, &c.

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This plant, and it is the only one, is also cultivated by the natives of some parts of the Northern Circars to feed their milch-cows with, during the dry season. I have found that it

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is very nourishing, and causes them to give more milk than most other food: it only bears two or three cuttings, after that the plants perish.

The following is an account of the cultivation of the *Sun* plant (*Crotalaria juncea* of Linnaeus) and preparation of the fibres of its bark, called *Sun* by the people of Bengal.

- It is a tall annual, and very generally cultivated all over the southern parts of Asia for the fibres of its bark, which may be called the *hemp* of those countries where it is cultivated. A very full and particular account of the various methods of cultivation, &c. will be found in Wissett's Book on the *Cultivation and Preparation of Hemp and Sun*, published in London in 1804; and some remarks by myself in the 22nd and 24th volumes of the *Transactions of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts*, &c. I will however give a brief statement of the usual modes in Bengal, and add such remarks as I think may be of use to improve the quality of the fibre, which is naturally excellent, probably not inferior to the hemp of Europe.

111. When cultivated during the rains, which is very generally the case in Bengal, an elevated, rich, friable soil is required, which ought to be well ploughed, or otherwise dressed to free it of weeds, and bring it into good tilth. The seed, about from eighty to one hundred pounds weight to the acre, is sown when the first showers fall, about the beginning of the periodical rains in May or June, and covered in by the harrow, or any other mode. Little more is required, as the plant grows so rapidly, as to keep down the weeds itself. By August the plant will be in flower, and from five to eight, or more feet high. When the fibre is required of a fine quality, it is pulled in this stage of its growth; if strength is the object, it must stand till in seed, or even till the seed is ripe. When thought fit for the purposes intended, it is cut, or pulled up by the root.

Some recommend steeping it immediately when it is pulled, in standing fresh water, as with hemp in Europe; others, and I believe with good reason, recommend its being dried for some time previous to being steeped, upon this head much will be found in Mr. Wissett's Book.

- The length of time required for steeping depends on the season of the year, the heat of the weather, and water. In August and September, from two to three days is generally sufficient. When that is accomplished, which will be known by the bark separating freely from the stalk, but not too much so as over-steeping weakens the fibre much, the people employed in the work stand in the water, in which the plant has been steeped; each takes a handful thereof which he breaks in one, or more places, after having washed off any mud, or filth; then grasps it by one end between both hands, and beats it against the surface of the water, which quickly removes the reed from the fibres; when the parcel is turned, and the other end treated in the same manner.

111. This simple mode is very generally followed by the natives of Bengal, and not only removes the reed quickly, but washes the fibres at the same time; hence the *sun* of Bengal is always whiter than that of Bombay or Salsette, though they are the produce of the same plant; and it is probably the most expeditious mode that can be devised; but unfortunately the fibres are always so materially entangled, that they give but little support to each other, until by the heckle, they are in some measure restored to their natural situation, with the loss of nearly one half of the original quantity, which renders the heckled *sun* of Bengal high priced.

About Bombay, the Salsette *sun*, or *hemp*, as it is generally called, is reckoned particularly good, not inferior to the best Russian hemp, and that is all perked by the hand. Numerous experiments made by me, induce a belief that its superiority depends on the peeling.

In that country, and in many other parts of India, the seed is sown toward the close of the rains, when a stronger soil is said to be required. In other respects the management is the same.

2. *C. tenuifolia*. R.

Perennial, ramous, straight-furrowed, hoary. *Leaves* linear, sericeous underneath. *Stipules* minute, subulate. *Racemes* terminal. *Legumes* sessile, clavate, many-seeded.

A native of Coromandel. In the Botanic garden it is perennial, growing to the height of nine feet, with numerous, slender, furrowed, straight branches, which are again more ramous at top; during the cool season each twig ends in a long raceme of large yellow flowers; and the seed ripens in two months.

111. 3. *C. tetragona*. Roxb.

264 Shrubby, erect; *young shoots* four-cornered, villous. *Leaves* linear, lanceolate, acute. *Stipules* minute, filiform. *Racemes* terminal, drooping. *Legume* sessile, clavate, hairy.

From Nepal Dr. Buchanan sent the seed to this garden in 1842, where the plants grow well, and generally blossom during the hot season; and ripen their seed two months after.

Stem erect, shrubby, with many expanding, drooping, alternate branches; *young shoots* villous, and four-cornered, whole height of the plants four or five feet, and lasting from two to four years. *Leaves* alternate, sub-sessile, linear-lanceolate, acute, slightly villous, entire, from two to six inches long, and less than an inch broad. *Stipules* filiform, minute, villous. *Racemes* terminal, solitary, drooping, few-flowered. *Flowers* remote, drooping, large, yellow. *Bractes* of the pedicel ovate, acute, solitary, one-flowered, those of the calyx, on the opposite sides of its base, and smaller than those of the pedicel. *Calyx* bilabiate; the *upper lip* bipartite, the *under* one three cleft, but the margins of the segments are united, requiring force to separate them, otherwise it remains entire. *Legume* sessile, clavate, hairy, many-seeded.

4. *C. stipulacea*. Roxb.

Shrubby, erect, ramous, hairy. *Leaves* sessile, lanceolar, hairy. *Stipules* lanceolar, and conspicuously large. *Racemes* terminal. *Bractes* of both pedicel and calyx lanceolar. *Legumes* subsessile, oblong.

A native of Mysore, from whence the seeds were sent by Mr. Hayne to the Botanic garden at Calcutta, where the plants thrive well, blossom and ripen their seed during the cold season.

Stem erect, ligneous. *Branches* erect; *young parts* very hairy; height of the whole plant three or four feet. *Leaves* simple, scattered, sessile, lanceolate, entire, very hairy; from one to two inches long, and from a quarter to half an inch broad. *Stipules* lanceolate, almost half as long as the leaves, and equally hairy. *Flowers* solitary, scattered, pretty large, yellow. *Bractes* lanceolate, hairy, one-flowered, three-fold under the insertion of the pedicels of the lower flowers of the raceme; under those of the upper part solitary; besides those there are two at the apex of each pedicel, close to the calyx; all are permanent. *Calyx* subsessile, smooth, thickest near the apex, more than twice the length of the permanent calyx. *Seeds* numerous, small, deep shining black.

5. *C. stricta*, Roxb.

Annual, straight, hairy. *Leaves* lanceolate. *Flowers* solitary, axillary and on terminal racemes. *Calyx* hairy, larger than the corolla. *Legumes* sessile, clavate, smooth, many-seeded, thicker than the permanent calyx.

Thing, Menga.

This species I have only found in the valleys up amongst the Circar mountains, and in my own garden, where I raised it from seeds brought from those valleys.

Root annual. *Stem* straight, from one to three feet high, scabrid hairy, with few or no branches. *Leaves* scattered, very serrate-pinnatifid, expanding, lanceolate, hairy underneath, entire, from three to four inches long, and from one to half an inch broad. *Stipules* minute, setaceous. *Flowers* opening in the evening, standing vertically, in the axils, and solitary, a little above the axills, and on short, terminal racemes, pretty large, of a sulphur colour. *Bractes* lanceolate, one below each pedicel, and two to the calyx. *Calyx* remarkably large, particularly the two upper divisions, very hairy. *Legumes* sessile, clubbed, smooth, a little shorter than the calyx, from thirty to forty seeded.

6. *C. monilifera*, Roxb.

Shrubby, erect. *Leaves* emarginate, lanceolate, obscure, smooth. *Stipules* and *bractes* minute. *Racemes* terminal. *Legumes* sessile, smooth, few seeded.

Thing, Kaula, H-geeta.

This species I have never found, but up on the Circar mountains; it is a pretty large twiggly shrub.

Branches slender, erect, a little hairy when young. *Leaves* scattered, short-pinnatifid, linear-lanceolate, oblong, with a hoarse, entire, both sides covered with a few silver-coloured hairs, about two inches long, and little more than half an inch broad. *Stipules* most minute, subulate. *Racemes* terminal, long, many flowered. *Bractes* very minute, subulate. *Flowers* middle-sized, yellow. *Legumes* sessile, linear-oblong, smooth, from six to ten seeded.

Note. It differs from *C. verticillata* in having very minute, awl stipules and bractes.

7. *C. linifolia*, Willd. iii. 975.

Perennial, erect, sericeous. *Leaves* sessile, narrow cuneiform, entire, hairy. *Stipules* none. *Racemes* terminal. *Bractes* small, one-flowered. *Legumes* sessile, length of the calyx, from two to three seeded.

A native of Hindostan, as well as other parts of India.

8. *C. fulva*, Roxb.

Shrubby, erect. *Leaves* lanceolar, sericeous when young. *Stipules* none. *Racemes* terminal, and from the exterior axills. *Bractes* ovate, recurved; those at the pedicels solitary, those of the calyx paired. *Legumes* sessile, oval, hid in the sericeous, permanent calyx, two-seeded.

A native of Mysore, from whence Dr. Buchanan sent the seed to the Botanic garden where in two years the plants blossomed in October and November, and ripened their seed in January. They were then stout, erect shrubs with a single, ligneous trunk, and many ascending branches.

Bark of the *young shoots* clothed with much soft, short, white hair. *Leaves* simple, subsessile, lanceolate, entire, while young sericeous on both sides, from two to four inches long. *Stipules* none. *Racemes* terminal, and from the exterior axills; the whole forming large, elegant, sub-erect, sericeous panicles, bearing numerous large, yellow flowers. *Bractes* of the pedicels solitary, one-flowered, ovate, recurved; those of the calyx rather narrower, and recurved; all are permanent. *Calyx* large, yellowish, and sericeous on the outside. *Legumes* sessile, hid in the calyx, oval, villous, with the villous, dry, permanent style bent downwards. *Seeds* two, reniform, smooth, light brown.

The sericeous extremitities, and numerous large yellow flowers, give to this stately species, a very charming appearance while in blossom.

It differs from König's *sericea*, (see *Bot. Ols.* v. p. 29.) in the want of stipules, and disposition of the bractes. *C. linifolia*, (Suppl. 322) is no doubt *juncea*, a plant totally different in every respect.

9. *C. pulcherrima*, Roxb.

Shrubby, erect. *Leaves* ob ovate-cuneate, villous. *Stipules* none. *Racemes* terminal; *bractes* of the pedicels solitary, cordate-neminate, retracted; those of the calyx lanceolate. *Legumes* sessile, oblong, hid in the permanent calyx; *seeds* few.

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A native of Mysore, from thence Dr. Buchanan sent the seeds to the Botanic garden at Calcutta in 1801, and in January 1803 the plants blossomed for the first time, and ripened their seed in March. *Trunk* erect, as thick as a walking cane, covered with smooth, ash-coloured bark; *young shoots* round, and downy. *Leaves* simple, sessile, obovate-cuneate, villous; length from one to three inches. *Stipules* none. *Racemes* terminal, sometimes compound. *Bractes* of the pedicel solitary, one-flowered, sessile, cordate, acuminate, refracted, villous, and yellow. *Flowers* very large, of a lively bright yellow, and of several days duration. *Bractes* of the calyx opposite, lanceolate, expanding, villous, and not of so deep a yellow as the larger cordate bractes. *Calyx* deeply divided into five unequal segments, and clothed with fine yellow pubescence, permanent. *Legume* sessile, hid in the permanent calyx, oblong, smooth. *Seeds* a few, frequently not more than one comes to perfect maturity.

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10. *C. ramosissima*, Roxb.

Suffrutescent, very ramous, hairy. *Leaves* sessile, lanceolar. *Stipules* none. *Racemes* terminal, few-flowered. *Bractes* callous-margined, and revolute. *Legume* sessile, one-seeded.

A native of the inferior parts of Bengal, and in blossom most part of the year.

Root ramous, perennial. *Stem* scarcely any, but numerous sub-lignous, small, variously bent, alternate, very hairy *branches* and *branchlets*, spread in every direction; general height of the whole plant about two feet and in diameter fully as much. *Leaves* alternate, sessile, simple, approximate, cuneate-lanceolar, entire; very hairy underneath, size of the largest, about an inch long, and scarcely one-fourth of an inch in breadth.

Stipules none. *Racemes* terminal, solitary, few-flowered. *Flowers* pretty large, yellow, tinged with deep purple. *Bractes* of the pedicel solitary; of the calyx paired; all are cordate, with callous, recurved, coloured, smoothish margins and apices. *Calyx*; *divisions* unequal; the upper two being much larger than the lower three; the margins of all callous, coloured, and recurved. *Legume* oval, hairy, sessile, one-seeded.

11. *C. chinensis*, Willd. iii. 974.

Perennial, diffuse, hairy. *Leaves* bifarious, from oval to linear-obtuse, hairy. *Stipules* at the forks of the branches. *Racemes* terminal. *Bractes* lanceolate. *Legumes* sessile, oval, smooth, many-seeded.

A native of pasture ground, borders of cultivated fields, &c.

Root perennial. *Stem* scarcely any, but many, diffuse, round, hairy, two-forked, slender *branches*, from one to two feet long. *Leaves* alternate, bifarious, short-petioled, linear-lanceolate, obtuse with a bristle, very hairy, entire, generally more than an inch long, and less than half an inch broad. *Stipules* subulate, and only at the divisions of the branches, and even there frequently wanting. *Racemes* terminal, twice as long as the pedicels. *Flowers* pretty large, yellow. *Calyx* hairy, nearly as long as the flower. *Legume* sessile, oval, smooth, shining, from fifteen to twenty-five-seeded.

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12. *C. rubiginosa*, Willd. iii. 973.

Perennial, diffuse, hairy. *Leaves* oval, and lanceolate, hairy. *Stipules* lanceolate. *Racemes* leaf-opposed. *Bractes* cordate. *Legumes* oval, hairy, few-seeded.

Like the last described, it is a native of pasture lands; it has also a perennial root, with many slender diffuse, round, hairy, two-forked branches.

Leaves alternate, short-petioled, bifarious, below round or ovate, above lanceolate, hairy, entire, very various in size. *Stipules* lanceolate, often reflexed. *Racemes* lateral or leaf-opposed, twice as long as the leaves, round, hairy, from four to eight-flowered. *Bractes* solitary, cordate, reflexed, shorter than the pedicels, one-flowered. *Legumes* sessile, oblong, hairy, eight-seeded.

13. *C. cespitosa*, Roxb.

Perennial, diffuse, caespitose, smooth. *Leaves* somewhat wedge-shaped. *Stipules* none. *Racemes* terminal. *Bractes* subulate. *Legumes* sessile, rhombic. *Seeds* from ten to twelve.

Teling. Nalla-geri-galli-geetsa.

Is one of the most common all over the coast, grows on pasture ground; is in flower all the year round.

Root perennial. *Stem* none. *Branches* numerous, spreading close to the earth in every direction, with their extremities ascending; from one to two feet long, pretty smooth. *Leaves* alternate, inclining to be bifarious, very short-petioled, linear-oblong or wedge-form, sericeous underneath; about three quarters of an inch long, and a quarter broad. *Stipules* none. *Racemes* terminal, very long, ascending. *Bractes* of the pedicel single, awled, one-flowered; those of the calyx two, similar, but smaller. *Flowers* small, of a bright yellow, opening in the evening. *Calyx*, upper segment emarginate. *Legume* rhombic, black, smooth, from eight to twelve-seeded. Cattle eat it.

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14. *C. prostrata*, Roxb.

Perennial, diffuse, hairy. *Leaves* bifarious, oblong, hairy. *Stipules* none. *Racemes* leaf-opposed. *Legumes* sessile, clubbed, smooth, many-seeded.

Teling. Seri-galli-geetsa.

This is an uncommon species on the coast; like the former, it grows on pasture ground, has a perennial woody root, with many slender, hairy, diffuse, two-forked, round branches, from one to two feet long, their lower part often becomes woody, and perennial.

Leaves alternate, bifarious, short-petioled, obliquely-oblong, hairy, about an inch long, and half an inch broad. *Stipules* wanting. *Racemes* leaf-opposed, axillary, or terminal, three or four times longer than the leaves, from six to twelve-flowered. *Bractes* minute. *Flowers* small, yellow. *Legume* sessile, clubbed, smooth, from sixteen to twenty-four seeded.

15. *C. hirsuta*, Willd. iii. 978.

Sub-herbaceous, flaccid, hairy. *Leaves* oval, hairy. *Stipules* semi-lanceolate. *Racemes* leaf-opposed, long, from three to four-flowered. *Bractes* cordate, recurvate. *Legumes* sessile, hairy, clubbed, few-seeded.

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Teling. Nallagalligeetsa.

This species is scarce, it generally grows among low brushwood, on dry ground. Flowers during the wet season.

Root perennial. *Stem* scarcely any, but many two-forked, small, slender, bifarious branches, spreading on the ground, or climbing up amongst shrubs; from one to several feet long, round, hairy. *Leaves* alternate, various, short-petioled, from broad oval to oblong, hairy, from one to two inches long, and one or one and a half broad. *Stipules* half-lanceolate, reddish. *Racemes* lateral, or leaf-opposed, three or four times longer than the leaves, from three to six-flowered. *Bractes* cordate, reflexed, shorter than the pedicels. *Flowers* opening in the evening only, very large, yellow; the back of the banner and sometimes the wings beautifully spotted with purple. *Calyx* large; *segments* slender, hairy. *Legumes* sessile, clubbed, very hairy, from eight to ten-seeded.

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16. *C. uniflora*, Koen. Mss.

Sub-herbaceous, procumbent, hairy. *Leaves* bifarious, obliquely cordate, hairy; no stipules. *Flowers* solitary, axillary. *Legumes* sessile, reniform, one or two-seeded.

Hellia hirta, Willd. iii. 1169.

Teling. Nalla lada.

A small procumbent species, with perennial roots, and annual branches, a native of pasture ground. Flowers in the cold season.

Stems many. *Branches* many, spreading every way, and prostrating on the ground, about a foot long, and as thick as a packthread, two-forked, round, hairy. *Leaves* alternate, bifarious, subsessile, obliquely cordate, a dirty brownish green, petioles half an inch long, hairy, about five-eighths of an inch long and three eighths broad. *Stipules* wanting. *Peduncles* axillary, short, one-flowered, flaring, the middle notched, with a small beak. *Flowers* small, yellow. *Calyx* hairy. *Banner* cordate, having the process of *Drachm.* *Legume* sessile, compressible, dissepiments one or two-seeded.

17. *C. Nannultra*, Willd. iii. 979.

Sub-herbaceous, diffuse, hairy. *Leaves* cordate, hairy. *Peduncles* leaf-opposed, long, two-flowered. *Legumes* sessile, globular, hairy, many-seeded.

C. nana, Burm. Ind. t. 48. f. 2.

This is no doubt the species called by Dr. Koenig, *biflora*, though it agrees better with Willdenow's *Nannultra* than his *biflora*, they are probably the same.

Teling. Pillae-watta tiza

A native of shady pasture ground, about hedges, &c. Flowers during the wet and cold seasons.

Root perennial. *Stem* scarcely any. *Branches* many, spreading amongst the grass, round, hairy, two-forked, from one to two feet long. *Leaves* alternate, subsessile, bifarious, obliquely cordate-ovate, or oblong, hairy, about three quarters of an inch long and half an inch broad. *Stipules* wanting. *Peduncles* leaf-opposed, longer than the leaves, round, hairy, near the apex two-forked, two-flowered. *Bractes* cordate, hairy. *Legumes* sessile, oval, or globular, size of a field bean, hairy, seed crowded, from twelve to twenty, kidney-form.

18. *C. reflexa*, Willd. iii. 976.

Annual, and biennial. *Leaves* oblong-cuneate, slightly retuse. *Stipules* small. *Racemes* terminal. *Bractes* oblong reniform. *Legumes* sessile, clavate, smooth, many-seeded.

Taudaleotti, Retz. Bot. ix. t. 25.

Teling. Pottaligeetsa.

Beng. Beel jhangum.

C. major, Roemer. Tab. v. 1. 96. f. 1.

A common, but elegant plant, found in most parts of India. Flowering time the cold season.

Root often biennial, or more. *Stem* straight, but very short, with several ascending branches rising from it a little above the ground, they are all slightly curved, otherwise round, and nearly smooth, general height of the whole plant about two feet. *Leaves* scattered, short-petioled, oblong-cuneate, with the apex finer rounded than retuse, smooth on both sides, from one to three inches long. *Stipules* minute, acute, spreading. *Racemes* terminal, erect, many-flowered. *Flowers* drooping, large, of lively yellow, with the back of the banner tinged with red. *Bractes* solitary, ensiform, one-flowered, recurved. *Legume* tergid, sub-sessile, clavate, smooth, many-seeded.

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19. *C. sericea*, Willd. iii. 975.

Annual, erect, rimous, furrowed. *Leaves* simple, sub-sessile, from clavate-cuneate, to lanceolate. *Stipules* half-cordate. *Racemes* terminal. *Bractes* cordate. *Legumes* sessile, oblong, smooth, many-seeded.

C. sericea, Retz. Obs. v. p. 26.

Sans. Ghuntaraya.

Beng. Peeyodi, Jhangum.

A native of Bengal. Flowering and seed time the cold season.

Root rimous, generally annual. *Stem* erect, with a few slender, furrowed, slightly pubescent branches; height of the whole plant from three to six feet. *Leaves* simple, sessile, obovate, the upper ones more or less cordate, with a retuse apex, the lower obtuse apex, from three to six inches long, and from one to three broad. *Stipules* semi-cordate, acute,

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about as long as the short vermicular petioles, permanent. *Racemes* terminal, from one to two feet long, round, smooth. *Bractes* cordate, reflexed, one-flowered, embracing the base of the pedicels; two minute sub-opposite ones near the base of the pedicels. *Flowers* very large, of a lively yellow. *Banner* with the callosities of *Dolichos* near the base. *Legume* sub-sessile, linear-oblong, smooth, inflated, many-seeded.

If the above plant is König's, or rather Retz's *sericea*, which can scarcely be doubted, the specific name is ill applied, for there is nothing sericeous about it, a few depressed hairs is all the pubescence I have been able to discover.

20. *C. verrucosa*. Willd. iii. 977.

Annual, erect, angular. *Leaves* sub-ovate, rugose. *Stipules* semi-cordate, reflexed. *Racemes* leaf-opposed. *Bractes* subulate. *Legume* sessile, many-seeded.

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Pee-tandale-cotti. Rheed. Mal. ix. t. 29.

21. *C. alata*. Roxb.

Herbaceous; *branches* two-winged. *Leaves* simple, sessile, obliquely round-ovate, downy. *Racemes* terminal, becoming lateral. *Legume* short-pedicelled, linear-oblong, smooth.

Found in Hindoostan by Captain Hardwicke in flower in July and August.

22. *C. semperflorens*. Willd. iii. 978.

Shrubby, erect, ramous, smooth. *Leaves* ovate; *stipules* falcate, reflexed. *Racemes* terminal, becoming lateral. *Bractes* subulate, one-flowered. *Legume* sessile, clavate.

A native of Sumatra. Flowering in the cold season, in the Botanic garden at Calcutta. The flowers are of a middling size, and bright yellow. Is not far removed from *verrucosa*.

23. *C. bialata*. R.

Perennial, spreading; *branches* two-winged. *Leaves* sub-sessile, from lanceolar to oblong. *Peduncles* lateral, long, and smooth.

A native of Sikkim. In the Botanic garden it grows to be a pretty large bushy spreading shrub, with little or no stem, but many sub-lignous, naked, spreading branches, which divide into ascending, broad-winged, villous branchlets. Flowers and ripens its seed during the rainy and cool seasons.

24. *C. angulosa*. Lamarck's *Encycl.* ii. 196.

Annual. *Stem* and *branches* from three to five-sided. *Leaves* sub-sessile, base sub-ovate, much attenuated, and curled. *Stipules* semi-cordate, transverse. *Racemes* lateral.

A native of the Mauritius.

25. *C. paniculata*. Willd. iii. 980.

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Shrubby, very ramous and hairy. *Leaves* simple, embeate, sub-sessile. *Stipules* subulate, recurved. *Panicles* terminal, large. *Bractes* numerous, subulate, recurved, clammy. *Legumes* sessile, villous, one-seeded.

From plants two years old, reared in the Botanic garden from seed received from Dr. John at Tranquebar, the accompanying drawing and this description are taken. Flowering time, in Bengal, the cold season; seed ripens in March.

Trunk short. *Branches* numerous, spreading in every direction, round, clothed with much soft hair. *Branchlets*, immediately under the panicle generally destitute of leaves, but garnished with many fasciculi of the clammy, stipulary leaflets; whole height of the plant from two to four feet, spreading to a considerably greater extent. *Leaves* simple, sub-sessile, embeate, hairy like the young shoots. *Stipules* in axillary fascicles, subulate, recurved; margin revolute; upper surface clammy. *Panicles* terminal, large, from one to two feet long, composed of simple, expanding racemes. *Bractes* like the stipules. *Flowers* large, yellow, smelling rather offensively. *Banner*, two callosities at the base, as in *Dolichos*, downy on the back. *Germ* one or two-seeded. *Legumes* sessile, oval, downy, about as long as the long, slender acute divisions of the calyx, generally one-seeded.

SECT. II. *Leaves compound*.

26. *C. laburnifolia*. Willd. iii. 982.

Shrubby, erect. *Leaves* ternate; *leaflets* obovate, smooth. *Stipules* none. *Racemes* terminal. *Legumes* pedicelled, clubbed, many-seeded.

Nella-tandale-cotti. Rheed. Mal. ix. t. 27.

Beng. Munna.

Teling. Munna or Pedda-galli-geetsa.

C. arboreseens Burm Zeyl. t. 25.

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An elegant, large shrubby, broom-like species; common on the southern parts of the coast. Flowers most part of the year.

Stem erect, woody. *Branches* several, ascending; the whole plant from four to six feet high. *Leaves* terminal, long-petioled. *Leaflets* nearly equal, obovate, with a point, entire, smooth; about an inch long, and three quarters of an inch broad. *Stipules* wanting. *Racemes* terminal, large, many-flowered. *Pedicels* pointed, and bracted near the apex. *Bractes* of the pedicels small, one-flowered. *Flowers* large, of a bright showy yellow. *Wings* half the length of the banner, and keel. *Legume*, pedicels clubbed, smooth. *Seeds* numerous, kidney-shaped. Cattle eat it.

27. *C. oricensis*. Roxb.

Perennial, procumbent. *Leaves* ternate. *Leaflets* obovate, pretty smooth. *Racemes* lateral, long. *Bractes* cordate. *Legumes* pedicelled, cylindric, smooth, few-seeded.

Teling. Koom-galli-geetsa.

Like most of the rest, this is a native of pasture ground, borders of cultivated fields, &c.

Root perennial, white, woody. Stems several, procumbent; racemes round, hairy, from two to three feet long. Leaves ternate. Leaflets oblong, or obovate, entire, smooth on the upper side, a little hairy underneath; about an inch long and rather more than half an inch broad. Petioles as long as the leaflets. Stipules lanceolate, hairy. Racemes lateral, or leaf-opposed, erect, very long. Flowers small, renate. Bractes corlate, reflexed, one-flowered. Pedicels long, slender. Legumes pedicelled, pendulous, cylindric, smooth, from eight to twelve-seeded.

28. *C. cylistoides*, Roxb.

Shrubby. Leaves ternate; leaflets alike, oblong, acute, glaucous underneath. Stipules minute, permanent. Racemes terminal. Legumes sessile, linear-oblong, downy, few-seeded.

From Nepal Dr. Buchanan sent the seeds to this garden, where the plants blossom during the dry season, chiefly.

Trunk tolerably erect, with many spreading branches, forming a large ramous shrub, of about six or seven feet in height; young shoots round, and clothed with fine, minute pubescence. Leaves ternate; leaflets nearly equal, oblong, or broad lanceolar, deep green on the upper side, paler underneath; from one and a half to two inches long, and less than one in breadth. Petioles slender, channelled, villous. Stipules small, with a broad base, and subulate apex, permanent. Racemes at first terminal, becoming lateral as the branches extend in length. Flowers numerous, pretty large, pale yellow. Bractes of the pedicels solitary, one-flowered, small, lanceolate; those of the calyx large and inserted obliquely on its base. Calyx of five equal divisions. Legumes sessile, oblong, compressed, villous, about an inch long, and less than half that in breadth. Seeds few, oblong-reniform.

29. *C. trifoliata*, Trux. Willd. iii. 1983.

Shrubby, erect. Leaves ternate; leaflets cuneate, emarginate. Stipules filiform. Racemes terminal. Legumes sessile, smooth, four-seeded.

C. B. jugalis, &c. Pluck. Aln. t. 169 f. 5.

Teling. N. ra galligusa.

A pretty large, erect, shrubby species; growing about hedges, borders of cultivated land, &c.

Root woody, yellow. Stems several, erect, woody, branched. Branches zigzag, a little downy, the whole plant from one to four feet high. Leaves ternate. Leaflets broad-wedge-form, or obcordate, emarginate with a bright, shiny smooth, below with a few hairs, about an inch long and half an inch broad. Petioles as long as the leaflets, channelled. Stipules subulate. Racemes terminal, or lateral, very long, slender, many-flowered. Bractes of the pedicels subulate, one-flowered; of the calyx two, opposite, minute. Flowers yellow. Legumes sessile, almost globular, size of a pea, smooth, two-seeded.

30. *C. procumbens*, L. var.

Perennial, procumbent. Leaves ternate; leaflets long obovate. Racemes terminal and axillary, few-flowered. Legumes reniform, smooth, two-seeded.

A native of such places as the last, perennial.

Root yellow. Stems scarcely any, but several weak, procumbent, ramous, round, smooth branches of from one to three feet long, supporting thin fleshy or thin green, or whatever is in the way. Leaves as in the last species, but smaller. Stipules as in the last. Racemes terminal, axillary, or lateral, generally lateral, or leaf-opposed, longer than the leaves, three-flowered. Bractes as in the last species. Legumes as in the last, but smaller.

31. *C. leucata*, Roxb.

Shrubby, erect, with many spreading branches, slightly scabrous. Leaves ternate; leaflets broad-lanceolar, acute, smooth. Stipules minute. Racemes axillary, leaf-opposed; a pair of large ovate bractes over the calyx. Legumes sessile, woolly, many-seeded.

A native of Chittagong. Flowering time the close of the rains seed ripe in January and February.

Root perennial. Trunk short, ligneous. Branches numerous, dichotomous, spreading; young shoots round, lightly scabrous. Leaves alternate, petioled, ternate. Leaflets broad-lanceolar, acute, entire, while young slightly sericeous underneath; from three to six inches long, and from one to three broad. Petioles about two inches long, slightly channelled. Stipules minute, acute. Racemes solitary, erect, axillary, or opposite, shorter than the leaves. Flowers numerous, pretty large, yellow. Bractes of the pedicels solitary, small, one-flowered; those of the calyx, paired, ovate, and projecting over the calyx like a hood, before the flowers expand; their structure and situation make the racemes appear imbricated. Legumes sessile, broad heart-shaped, very woolly, about three quarters of an inch long. Seed several, reniform, smooth, pale coloured.

32. *C. elliptica*, Roxb.

Shrubby, spreading. Leaves ternate; leaflets elliptic. Stipules and bractes conic-ovate, acute. Legumes sessile, oval, villous, two-seeded.

A native of China, from thence introduced into the Botanic garden where it flowers in August and September. The seed ripens in two or three months afterwards.

Stem scarcely any, but several, slender flexuous branches spreading out on each side, a little above the surface of the earth; these and the young shoots are round, and hairy, and their length from one to two feet. Leaves ternate. Leaflets elliptic, obtuse, entire, a little hairy underneath, from an inch, to an inch and a half long, and rather more than half of that in breadth. Stipules acute, recurvate, rigid, smooth above, hairy underneath. Racemes terminal, becoming lateral; about two inches long, many-flowered, hairy. Flowers small, yellow, solitary. Bractes small, ovate, acuminate, hairy, recurvate; those of the pedicels solitary,

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those of the calyx two. *Calyx* hairy, five-toothed. *Filaments* united into one body, with the fissure ending in a circular opening at the base. *Anthers* alternately linear and round as in the genus. *Legume* sessile, oval, villous, two-seeded. *Seeds* reniform, smooth.

33. *C. quinquefolia*. Willd. iii. 988.

Annual, erect. *Leaves* quinate.

Wellia-tundale-cotti. *Rheed. Mal.* ix. t. 28.

Teling. Neroo-galli-greetsa.

A most elegant, large, annual species, growing chiefly in the wet rice fields. Flowers during the rainy season.

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Stem annual, erect, ramous, striated, piped, from three to four feet high. *Branches* stem-like. *Leaves* alternate, petioled, digitate. *Leaflets* sessile, lanceolate, emarginate with a bristle in the cleft; above smooth, below a little hairy, from one to four inches long, and from half an inch to an inch broad; the inferior ones smaller. *Petioles* as long as the largest leaflets, three-sided, with a groove on the upper side. *Stipules* reflexed. *Racemes* terminal, long, erect, many-flowered. *Bractes* single, one-flowered, lanceolate. *Flowers* large, yellow. *Stamens* and *anthers* as in the genus; the round anthers are here nearly twin, so much are their lobes divided.

ARACHIS. Schreb gen. N. 1177.

Perianth with a long filiform tube, supporting the corol, and stamina, or its mouths. *Corol* papilionaceous. *Filaments* united in one tube (a groove,) but no fissure on the back.

1. *A. hypogea*. Willd. iii. 1346.

Annual, diffuse. *Leaves* twice paired. *Legumes* growing under the surface of the ground. *Chamaecrista japonica*. *Rumph. Amb.* v. t. 156. f. 2.

Hind. Moong-phullee.

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This very useful and common plant is to be found in all the warmer parts of Asia. Though in Bengal it appears to be rather scarce, nor have the natives any name for it, though those of other provinces have. It is also universally known in Europe, yet a full and accurate description with figures seems still to be wanting. Its parts of fructification appear to me to have been overlooked by every Botanical writer I have yet met with, on that account I have been obliged to give it a new *essential generic character* and its *natural character* at full length, from which it will be seen that this plant is in fact a *Stylosanthes*. However as its present generic name, *Arachis*, is so universally known, I think it will be better to continue it, and to place the only species of *Stylosanthes* known to me with it; for they clearly make but one genus. I have at this instant both the living plants before me in high perfection, and after repeated examination, can safely say that the *essential generic character* of two such widely distinct species, seldom agrees so well as in these two, (viz. *Arachis hypogea*, Linn. and *Stylosanthes mucronata*, Willd.)

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Root annual. *Stems*, or rather *branches* many, diffuse, hairy, from two to four feet long. *Leaves* alternate, pinnate. *Leaflets* two pair, oval and obovate, slightly hairy underneath. *Petioles* longer than the leaflets, with the base enlarged into a stem-clasping sheath, with two ensiform processes. *Flowers* axillary, two or three together, blossoming in succession. *Bractes* a common exterior pair to the fascicle, and small proper ones to the several flowers; all are membranaceous, tapering to a fine point, and ciliate. *Calyx* with a very long, filiform, slender tube; *mouths* two-parted; the *upper lip* three-cleft, with the middle division emarginate; the *lower lip* lanceolate, and rather longer. *Corol* papilionaceous, resupinate, of a bright yellow colour. *Banner* round, emarginate, large in proportion to the other petals, inserted with the wings and carina partly on the base of the stamiferous tube, and partly on the mouths of the tube of the calyx. *Wings* free, obliquely-ovate, concave, longer than the carina, which is at the base two-parted; the upper half incurved and subulate. *Filaments* ten, united into one fleshy tube, with a groove, but no opening on the upper side. *Anthers* alternately sagittate and ovate. *Germ* ovate, lodged on the very base of the sessile tube of the calyx. *Style* long and slender. *Stigma* even with the anthers, and bearded on the inside. *Legume* oblong, lentheo, swelled at each seed, reticulated with prominent nerves, one-celled, not opening spontaneously, nor are the sutures very conspicuous; length various, but in general about as thick as the little finger. *Seeds* from one to four, ovate, smooth, of the size of a French bean. The manner in which the young minute germ of the plant acquire pedicels, sufficiently long to allow them to thrust themselves into the ground to the depth of one, two, or even three inches, where they grow and ripen thir seed, is truly wonderful. To understand this admirable economy, it must be observed that the flowers are most perfectly sessile, two, three, or four in the axills of the leaves, and that the germ is lodged in the very base of the tube of the calyx. Soon after the flower decays the germ acquires pedicels, after which it lengthens fast, it then enters the earth, and when the legume is perfectly formed, it will generally be found as deep in the earth as when full grown, I therefore conceive that it buries itself to its greatest depth before the seeds begin to enlarge, and while the germ is only an obtuse point.

The uses of the seed of this plant, are too universally known to render any account of them necessary in this place.

2. *A. fruticosa*. Retz. Obs. iv. N. 67.

Trifolium pœmubens. *Burm. Zeyl.* p. 206. t. 106. f. 2. bad.

Stylosanthes mucronata. Willd. iii. 1166.

Teling. Suillee-kumpa.

This small, spreading, ramous, under shrub, is now common in the Botanic garden at Calcutta, first raised from seeds sent by the Rev. Dr. Jomart from Poobar. The plant is indigenous in Ceylon. *Leaves* alternate, ternate. *Leaflets* ovate, acuminate, slightly ciliate; scarcely half an inch long. *Petioles* at the base enlarged into a sagittate, stem clasping sheath, which ends in two lateral acute points, one on each side. *Flowers* axillary, sessile, solitary, or in small terminal subglobular heads. *Bractes* one-flowered. *Calyx*; *tube* long, slender, villous; *border* five parted, the inner five divided into a length and a breadth. *Corolla* small, tubular. The petals inserted partly on the base of thick fleshy stamiferous tubes, and partly on the mouth of the tube of the calyx. *Filaments* inserted in a tube at the base, with only the appearance of a fissure on the upper side. *Anther* dehiscently linear, and entire. *Germ* oblong, lodged in the base of the tube of the perianth. *Style* long, slender, passing through the whole tube of the calyx, elevating the acute stigma rather above the anthers. *Legume* of one or two joints, with a single seed in each.

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CARPOPODON, R.

Calyx irregularly from four to five parted. *Bractes* pedate, in a dent on, and shorter than the unexpanded wings, and keel. *Stamens* numerous and fine. *Anthes* alternately round, and superior. *Stigma* broad.

1. *C. procumbens* R. & Sch.

Annual, twining. *Leaves* procumbent. *Legumes* armed with stinging hairs.

Diction. de Pharm. *Ind. europ.* 657 &c.

Nomencl. *Herb. Mal. indic.* 35.

Trav. D. de l'Inde.

Sina. *Macrole.* *Anna comp. a* or *K. p. a* or *l. a*

B. g. *Alkermes.*

Common in India, in most parts of India. Flowering time the cold season.

I have never been able to learn that the natives of these parts of India make any use of any part of this plant, except the leaves of the legumes which they do not use as a medicine, (venereal) but as an ingredient to make the poison worse. However, its being long of late taken inwardly by many young persons, that it is not too poisonous to take for, and it is more than likely that the other parts may be used for the same purpose, and are therefore much less dangerous than this. The young persons, indeed, it is only the most ignorant, superstitious, illiterate natives who are known to jump to poison water. Nor can it be done to any other than the leaves is used in food, or small treats.

2. *C. procumbens* R. & Sch.

Perennial, twining, under shrubby, peduncles. *Legume* encased, and armed with very stiff, ferruginous, stinging hairs.

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Leaves, *Petioles*, or *long* peduncles, which means the larger or Elephant's *scratch* *root*.

This species is perennial, and as large as any of the twining *Diatelichia* I know. It is a native of hedges and thickets, on the banks of rivers, and water courses. Flowers during the cold season. Seeds ripen in April.

Stems woody, perennial, twining, branchy; young *stems* covered with brown down. *Leaves* ternate. *Leaflets* ovate, acute, downy on the under side; when young they are covered with many round armed downy about the leaves and a half long and two broad. *Stipules* of the petioles imbricate, hairy, falling, three of the leaflets subulate. *Peduncles* axillary, short-peduncled, drooping from the weight of the flowers. *Bractes* and *flowers* as in *C. procumbens*. *Calyx* covered with many hairs, unequally five-toothed, the undermost long and pointed, the rest scarcely appear above the margins of the cup. *Corolla*, *filaments* and *petals* as in *C. procumbens*. *Legumes* subulate, deeply grooved on the back, as in *Lathyrus sativus*, very much wrinkled, pointed, about three inches long, and two broad, covered with much, exceedingly stiff, brown hair, which produces a greater degree of pain and itching than that of *C. procumbens*. *Seeds* bilobed, kidney formed, of the size of the first joint of the thumb, the convex side is entirely surrounded with the hilum.

I know of no use any part of this plant is put to. Cattle do not eat it.

3. *C. capitata* R.

Annual, twining. *Heads* axillary, sub-sessile. *Legumes* armed with soft, velvet-like down.

Trav. de l'Inde.

This I have only found in a cultivated state, and that during the cold season, in the garden of the natives. It is an annual.

Stems herbaceous, twining, branchy, to an extent of ten or twelve feet, if supported; young *stems* slightly downy. *Leaves* ternate. *Leaflets* equal in size, the *exterior* ones ovate, about three inches long, and two broad, the lateral ones obliquely cordate, all are entire and obtuse, above smooth, a little downy underneath. *Stipules* of the petioles broad-imbricate, of the leaflets subulate. *Peduncles* axillary, short, many-flowered. *Bractes*, *flowers*, *stamens*, and *petals* as in *C. procumbens*. *Legumes* cylindric, dehiscent, a little curved, about as thick as the fore finger, or thumb, and about six inches long, covered with soft, velvet like down, when ripe wrinkled longitudinally. *Seeds* five or six, of the size of a small garden bean, smooth, shining, black.

The young pods like those of *Dolichos lignosus* and *Lathyrus* are used by the natives in their curries, after rubbing off the down that covers them.

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4. *C. niroum*. Rechl.

Annual, twining. *Racemes* pendulous. *Legumes* from six to eight-seeded, while young downy; when old destitute of down, and wrinkled.

Beng. Khamach.

Like *Carpopogon capitatum*, I have only found this in a cultivated state and even then very uncommon, having seen it but in one or two gardens near Calcutta; however, if it is not indigenous in Bengal, it must have been long known to the natives, not only on account of their having a vernacular name for it, but because it is eaten by them, as a Hindoo requires a long and intimate acquaintance with any article before he makes it a part of his diet. *Potatoes* they must have known fifty years or more, before they began to admit them at their tables.

Be that as it may, the plant is cultivated during the cold season, when it blossoms and produces fruit in great abundance.

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Root ramous, generally annual, though in some soils it lasts longer. *Stem* twining to an extent of some fathoms, very ramous and thick, but of a spongy, succulent nature; *young shoots* a little villous. *Leaves* ternate. *Leaflets* entire, the pair nearly semi-cordate, the terminal one rhomboidal; all have short acute points, and are nearly equal in size, of a soft delicate texture, and slightly villous on both sides; from four to ten inches long. *Petioles* round, slightly villous, from six to twelve inches long. *Stipules* lanceolate. *Racemes* axillary, solitary, pendulous, often as long, or even longer than the leaves, bearing numerous, three-fold, pendulous, very large, white flowers. *Bractes* four-fold, a common one to each tubercle of the racemes, on which the three flowers are inserted, and one to each of the proper pedicels, all are caducous, nearly lanceolate, and villous. *Calyx* four-parted. The upper division broad, and emarginate; the lower one narrowest, and more lengthened than the lateral pair. *Corol* papilionaceous. *Standard* cordate, incumbent on the wings and keel, and about half their length. *Wings* oblong, with a remarkable callous gland near the base of each. *Keel* one-petalled, linear, length of the wings, with a sharp, rigid, incurved point. *Nectary* a crenulate gland round the insertion of the germ. *Filaments* one and nine, alternately clavate and filiform, with long linear, sub-sagittate, anthers on the slender filaments, and short-ovate ones on the clavate ones. *Germ* hairy. *Style* slender and villous. *Stigma* small. *Legume* linear, about six inches long, curved a little like an Italian S, when ripe black, destitute of down, and longitudinally wrinkled. *Seeds* generally from six to eight, oval, smooth, ash-coloured, and separated by thin partitions.

By removing the exterior velvet-like skin of the large, fleshy, tender legumes, they are when dressed, like French beans (*Phaseolus vulgaris*), a most excellent vegetable for our tables, and the full grown beans are scarcely inferior to the large garden beans of Europe.

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5. *C. atropurpureum*. R.

Perennial, twining. *Racemes* pendulous, often compound. *Legume* elliptic, one or two-seeded, deeply furrowed, and armed with much brown burning hair.

Tam. Tilla-kodl.

An extensive twining permanent species, a native of Travancore, from thence introduced into the Botanic garden, where it flowers in February and March, and the seed ripens in April and May.

6. *C. giganteum*. R.

Perennial, twining. *Umbels* pendulous. *Legumes* from three to six-seeded; *surface* even and armed with stiff, ferruginous burning brown hairs.

Dolichos giganteus. Willd. iii. 1011.

Kuhn valli. Rheed. Mal. viii. t. 36.

A very extensive, twining, perennial species, with large simple pendulous, globular corymbs of large beautiful sulphur coloured flowers, which appear during the rains and cool season, and the seed ripens in March, April, and May.

PHASEOLUS. Schreb. gen. N. 1180.

Keel with the stamina and style spirally twisted.

SECT. I. Twining.

1. *P. vulgaris*. Willd. iii. 1030.

Twining. *Flowers* racemed in pairs. *Bractes* smaller than the calyx. *Legumes* pendulous.

Common in gardens all over India, where indigenous uncertain.

2. *P. lunatus*. Willd. iii. 1031.

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Biennial. *Flowers* racemed in threes. *Legumes* scimitar-shaped, smooth.

3. *P. maximus*. Sloan. Jam. t. 111. f. 1.

There are several varieties (six I know,) of this; all are cultivated for our tables. The natives rarely use any part of the plant, nor have they any vernacular name for it, hence I doubt its being a native of India. Seed sent me from North America under the name *Lima bean*, grew and produced another (a white seeded) variety of the same species.

4. *P. alatus*. Willd. iii. 1034.

Perennial, smooth. *Flowers* racemed, in pairs with a gland between. *Nectary* within the stamina, five-toothed.

Legumes pedulous.

Telug. Karalsanda.

Beng. Bon l'arb tree.

Kann. parnu. *Ich. l. Mat.* viii t. 12.

The legumes in Diacnūs's figure are straighter and more pointed, than in our East India plant.

A native of Bengal. Flowers in the cold season. This is by far the largest flowered *Phasolus* I know.

5. *P. sublobatus*, R.

Annual, very hairy. *Leaves* slightly lobed. *Peduncles* long, twining, and profliferous. *Legumes* cylindrical, hairy, fourteen or fifteen-seeded.

Beng. Garamang.

This plant I have only found in Bengal where it is indigenous. Flowering time the end of the cold and hot seasons.

Stems twining, very hairy, from three to five feet long, including the profliferous, twining peduncles. *Leaves* ternate. *Leaflets*, the long lateral ones gibbous on the outside, the middle one somewhat three-lobed, all are hairy, but much less so than the stems, branches, and petioles; from two to three inches long, and about one and a half or two broad. *Petioles* the length of the leaflets, channelled, very hairy. *Stipules* adjoined, lanceolate-oblong, ciliate. *Peduncles* axillary, and terminal, the latter very long, profliferous, twining, and pretty smooth, when compared to the rest of the plant. *Flowers* axillary, from two to three, terminal, glandular heads, pretty large, of a dirty greenish-yellow colour. *Legumes* cylindrical, hairy, from ten to fifteen-seeded. *Seeds* dark grey, subcylindric, and separated by membranous partitions.

Children eat the seed, the plant is too much clothed with still long hairs, to be liked by cattle.

6. *P. chloratus*, Roxb.

Biennial, villous. *Leaves* lvsom what three-lobed. *Stipules* lanceolar, huate. *Racemes* elongated. *Bracts* two flowered, with a glandular vein. *Carina* with a remarkable long horn. *Legumes* cylindrical, pubescent, smooth, many-seeded.

Found in a cultivated state in Mysore by Mr. Benjamin Heyne, and by him the seed was sent to the Botanic garden, where the plant thrives remarkably well, and is in blossom, and ripens its seed the greatest part of the year.

Root at least biennial. *Stems* and branches twining, somewhat hairy, the whole plant from three to four or more feet long. *Leaves* ternate. *Leaflets* nearly equal, the pair of leaflets ovate-ovoid, and generally more or less three-lobed; the terminal one obovate, all are slightly villous, from four to five lines long, and from two to three broad when fully grown. *Stipules* of the petioles lanceolar, three-lobed, hairy, and villous. *Racemes* axillary, generally solitary or in pairs, suberect, longer than the leaves, thin, and bearing numerous small, in rare circumstances amongst the Indian *Phasolus*. *Bracts* of the pedicels three-lobed, two-flowered, lanceolate, villous; those of the axillary ones, and more numerous. *Pedicels* long, with a large glandular knob between the two axillary ones. *Flowers* axillary, large and very ornamental. *Kel* pale, enclosed than the banner or wing, and the horn on the upper side. It is when looking on the back of the leaflets in this species, a remarkably large, coarse and pinnate. *Legumes* profliferous, slender, nearly smooth, villous, smooth, from one to two and a half inches long. *Seeds* from seven to eight, dark brownish, smooth, subcylindric.

7. *P. sublobatus*, Roxb.

Perennial, hairy. *Leaves* entire, lanceolate, undulal. *Stipules* ovate-lanceolate. *Racemes* axillary, longer than the leaves. *Bracts* ovate, from one to approximately two lines. *Kel* broad. *Legumes* cylindrical, glandular, very hairy; from six to eight, in very distinct cells.

A native of Canton, where it blossoms during the rains, and ripens its seeds in the cool season.

Root triennial, perennial. *Stems* and branches twining to an extent of several fathoms, round, and hairy. *Leaves* ternate, hairy; the pair of leaflets nearly round, the middle one much larger, and broad-shouldered, from being nearly as broad as long. *Petioles* slightly channelled, hairy. *Stipules* from oval to ovate-lanceolate, hairy. *Racemes* axillary, solitary, erect, longer than the petioles, supporting numerous, large, three-lobed, and dark purple flowers, inclosed by pairs, on large profliferous smooth pedicels. *Peduncles* axillary, from one to three, terminal, the base of each gland of the raceme; and the three or four at one at the base of each pedicel, and lastly two passing on the calyx laterally. *Kel* villous, a horn, and last twisted round. *Legume* straight, cylindrical, as thick as a child's finger, and about three inches long, densely covered with soft light brown hairs, like plush, and hardly separated into as many very distinct perfectly round cells as there are seeds. *Seeds* six or seven, oval, of the size of a pea, speckled, with short, very dark coloured hairs on a lighter coloured integument.

I do not find that any part of the plant is usefully employed, but its dark purple flowers render it ornamental.

8. *P. sublobatus*, Roxb.

Annual, villous. *Leaves* ovate. *Flowers* few, capitate, long peduncled, the horn of the kel long and sharp. *Legumes* cylindrical, smooth, from six to seven-seeded.

Chin. Chai-lan.

A native of China, raised in the Botanic garden from seed received from Canton, and like most of the other *Legumes* as above, blossoms last during the dry season.

Root somewhat like that of the *Phasolus* above, but more slender, and the leaves smooth. *Leaves* ternate. *Leaflets*, the long lateral ones gibbous on the outside, the middle one somewhat three-lobed, all are hairy, but much less so than the stems, branches, and petioles; from two to three inches long, and about one and a half or two broad. *Petioles* the length of the leaflets, channelled, very hairy. *Stipules* lanceolate, villous, from one to two lines long. *Peduncles* axillary, from one to three, terminal, the base of each gland of the raceme; and the three or four at one at the base of each pedicel, and lastly two passing on the calyx laterally. *Kel* villous, a horn, and last twisted round. *Legume* straight, cylindrical, as thick as a child's finger, and about three inches long, densely covered with soft light brown hairs, like plush, and hardly separated into as many very distinct perfectly round cells as there are seeds. *Seeds* six or seven, oval, of the size of a pea, speckled, with short, very dark coloured hairs on a lighter coloured integument.

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angular and rather harsh, each supporting a small head of a few pairs of small greenish yellow flowers, each pair inserted in a small green gland. *Stipules* lanceolate, caducous. *Calyx* campanulate, unequally five-toothed. *Banner* of an inverse reniform shape. *Keel* twisted; on the right side a long, sharp horn, which I find common to two thirds of the genus. *Legumes* cylindric, smooth, slightly incurved, scarcely two inches long. *Seeds* from four to eight, sub-cylindric, smooth, dark gray.

I do not know any of the uses of this small species, nor do I think, from its size and appearance in Bengal, that it can be applied to any useful purpose.

SECT. II. *Not twining.*

9. *P. nanus*. Willd. iii. 1036.

Annual, with weak spreading branches. *Bractes* larger than the calyx. *Legumes* pendulous, compressed, one of the smallest of the annual cultivated sorts of *Phaseoli*.

10. *P. glaber*. Roxb.

Annual; *stipules* obliquely ovate, adnate. *Leaflets* sub-cordate, entire. *Heads* long-peduncled. *Spur* of the *keel* remarkably large. *Legume* straight, cylindric, smooth, many-seeded.

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The seeds of the species were received into the Botanic garden, from the Maritims, where I am informed the plant is cultivated under the name *Lentille De Creole*.

Stem scarcely any, but numerous, short, ramous, ascending, round, smooth branches; height of the whole plant, in our rich soil of Bengal, about two feet, and spreading fully as much. *Leaves* ternate. *Leaflets* of the pair obliquely cordate, the terminal one trapeziform, all are entire, and tolerably smooth on both sides. *Heads* solitary, short, on long, round, smooth, peduncles. *Flowers* in pairs, short-pedicelled; one on each side of a large, roundish gland, large, of a bright yellow. *Bractes* of the pedicel solitary, lanceolate; of the calyx in pairs, lanceolate. *Banner* very broad, reniform. *Horn* of the keel remarkably long and pointed. *Legume* cylindric, horizontal, straight, pointed, from three to four inches long, and about as thick as a goose-quill. *Seeds* ten or twelve, cylindric, truncated at both ends, dark brown, with lighter colored spikes.

11. *P. Mungo*. Willd. iii. 1036.

Annual, sub-erect, ramous, the whole plant hairy. *Leaflets* cordate. *Stipules* ovate-oblong. *Legumes* horizontal, cylindric, hairy. *Seeds* from eight to twelve, green.

P. hirtus. Retz. Obs. f. iii. N. 76.

Sans. Moadga.

Engl. Green gram.

Hind. Walli mung.

Beng. Moog.

Teling. Patcha-pessara the name of the plant; and Patcha-pessaloo of the grain.

This is one of the sorts of dry grain of the leguminous kind, which is much cultivated all over India during the cold season. I never saw it wild.

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Stem annual, erect, ramous, generally about two feet high, angular, very hairy, as is every part of the plant. *Leaves* terminal. *Leaflets* slightly acute, the lateral ones obliquely cordate, the terminal one rhomb-cordate. *Petioles* often as long as the leaflets, channelled. *Stipules* of the petioles adjoining, ovate-cordate, pointed at both ends, ciliate; those of the leaflets narrow-lanceol, ending in a bristle. *Peduncles* axillary or terminal, when terminal they are often, in luxuriant plants compound, erect, round, shorter than the petioles, ending in an enlarged, cylindric, glandular, flower bearing head. *Bractes* one to each pedicel, and two pressing on the calyx, they are all lanceolate, concave and falling. *Flowers* numerous, subsessile, pretty large, of a dirty greenish yellow. *Calyx* pretty smooth; upper segment broad, emarginate, the under one twice as large, and pointed. *Banner* broad, emarginate. *Wings*, the right one, when the flower is held from the person looking at it, and the calyx towards him, is with the keel twisted to the left. *Keel* on the left side, when the flower is held as above; there is a horn near the base, as in *Indigofera*, but here it is on one side only. *Legumes* cylindric, spreading, about two inches and a half long, very hairy, pointed. *Seeds* small, from ten to fifteen, sub-cylindric, separated by thin membranaceous partitions.

There are a great variety of plants; *cultiviferous* and *leguminous*, cultivated over India, under the general name of dry, or small grain, because they require very little water, at least much less than rice, which is called the great crop. Why we also call them small grain, I cannot say, unless it is because the quantity cultivated is small, in proportion to that of rice. When the usual rains fail, which is too often the case, famine is generally the consequence; for, as rice is a water plant, it requires to be constantly flooded to make it productive. In the Northern Circars, the present year is the second, a most uncommon event, in which the periodical rains have almost entirely failed; not more than one fourth the usual quantity having fallen, viz. about fifteen inches each year instead of sixty. It is during such times that these different sorts of dry or small grains become the most serious objects of their farmer's attention, for on them depend the lives of thousands.

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This plant is a considerable subject of the Indian farmer's culture. It requires a strong, rich, dry soil. During the rains it is sometimes cultivated on high lands, that do not retain water long; but the greatest quantity is raised during the cold season, on rice lands. Immediately after the rice is cut, the ground is watered, if there is no rain, from a river or some adjacent tank, then slightly ploughed, and while moist the grain is sown, and harrowed in by dragging some bushes over it. The natives have no other harrow, although I have made one and

often caused it to be used before them to harrow in Indigo seeds, yet though fully satisfied of its superior value to any thing they had any idea of, not one will follow the example. But to return to *P. Mango*; it requires no farther care; the dews which are copious at this season, furnish all the moisture it requires. In from seventy-five to ninety days, it is ready to cut. In a good soil, and with a favourable season, it yields about thirty fold. The ripe grain is well tasted, is esteemed wholesome, and affords much alimentary matter, of course it is high priced, being nearly as dear as rice, and is much used in food by the natives.

Cut like the straw; beside it is reckoned very unwholesome for them, on account of the great quantity of stiff hairs, which cover every part of the plant.

In India we have many plants of this class, that cattle will not eat; whereas in Europe they are all greedily sought after, and esteemed the richest food for them. Many of them are there extensively cultivated for that purpose; here I know of none, nor indeed any vegetable whatever, that is so much cultivated for their cattle, except the straw of the plants cultivated for the use of man, they trust entirely to the beneficent Nature. In consequence of so much neglect, the poor cattle suffer exceedingly during the hot season, when vegetation, except in large trees, is almost entirely at a stand, and the surface of the earth truly said to be *resset gray*. The plants of this class, like the *apthana* and *in barana*, improve the land on which they are raised; whereas the other is rice excepted, weakens it. The native farmers are perfectly sensible of this important fact; from thence it is not so much likely that the western parts of the island would have learned the art of clearing their crops.

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12. *P. Mango*. *Bull.* vi. 1093.
Annual, stolonous, very prostrate, hairy. *Leafflets* cordate. *Stipules* lanceolar. *Legumes* a single hairy. Seeds from six to twelve, black.
Kauai. *Bull.* viii. t. 50.
Bong. Krikoanong.
I doubt if this be any thing more than a variety of *P. Mango*, or *Mango* of this. Nella-Jessu. *de* Telinga name of the plant, and Nalla-pendoo of the grain.
Bong. Krikoanong.
Hind. Kallunang.
Eng. Black Grain.

This, like the former, I have only found in a cultivated state. It differs from it only in being more robust, and its *pendulous* hairy, in having the stem and branches darker coloured, and often dotted with small blackish coloured spots. The colour of the seeds is the only specific mark, it is still black, and they are also collected. It is constant, and so far as I have found no variety of its characters is remarkable.

This has cultivated like *Mango*, the grain being somewhat less coloured, and of less value, the same will not be so frequently raised, and is not so much valued as the grain, viz. *H. longicaule*, and *H. longicaule*, *Linn.* These cultivated plants are the highest and best of the black grain, which is the same as the grain of the grain, being it is a more moist than it would be without it. It is more robust than the other grain, and is more robust before the close of the rain, because it is more robust than the other requires about the same length of time to grow, and is a little more robust.

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13. *P. longicaule*. *Bull.* vi. 1097.
Annual, stolonous, hairy. *Leafflets* cordate. *Stipules* lanceolar. *Horns* dark. Keel very long. *Legumes* a single hairy. Seeds from four to six, black, with gray spots.
Bong. Mokoanong. It is a variety of *H. longicaule*, called *Deed*.
Telinga name of the plant, and Nalla-pendoo of the grain.
Bong. Mokoanong.
This like the former, I have only found in a cultivated state; it is also annual.

Some severely dry. *Bong.* Mokoanong, *Bong.* Mokoanong, *Bong.* Mokoanong, winding, some climbing, and a little twining; it is less hairy than the former two species, and the hairs are fewer. *Leaves* alternate, serrate. *Leafflets* mostly cordate, slightly pointed, slightly serrated, beneath hairy, dusky or tan coloured, long and narrow, and a little hairy. *Petioles* longer than the leaflets, rounded, hairy. *Stipules* of the petioles pointed, long, pointed at both ends; those of the leaflets are well developed, ending in a bristle. *Flowers* axillary, erect, shorter than the petioles, hairy; the corolla rounded with many flower bearing glabrous tubercles. *Bractes* as in the former. *Flowers* from four to eight in each peduncle, middle-sized, yellow. *Cover* pretty smooth. *Bong.* Mokoanong, to the base of the leaf is a pit, which receives the leaf till the flower opens. *Keel*, the horn mentioned in the former two is here remarkably large. *Leaves* mostly erect, straight, cylindrical, acute, two inches long, very hairy. *Seeds* small, from four to six, black, with gray spots.

This is the most common of all the *Legumes*, and hence the highest price. Of the many they are found the many of their origin are cultivated. It requires a similar soil to green and black pepper, and is generally sown in the latter part of the rains in November, rather than be mixed with the seeds of the same cultivated plants. Like black pepper, it is raised by having a few of weeds sown it is sown. It produces is about thirty-fold.

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- Cut like the straw of this, and it is reckoned very nourishing for them.
14. *P. longicaule*. *Bull.*
Annual, stolonous, round, hairy. *Leafflets* semi cordate, exterior rhomboidal. *Horns* of the keel large, oblong. *Leaves* mostly erect, upright, peduncles, hairy, rounded, with eight or ten oval yellow seeds.

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Beng. Sona Moog.

I have only found this plant in its cultivated state in Bengal. I believe it is unknown to the Coromandel coast. Seed-time the close of the rains, in October or November. The harvest is in February, when the plants perish.

Root nearly simple, perpendicular. *Stem* very short, but several spreading branches, erect close on the ground, they are from one to two feet long, round and hairy. *Leaves* long petioled, ternate. *Leaflets*, the pair semi-cordate, or nearly so, the exterior one rhomboidal, all entire, and a little hairy on both sides, from two to three inches long, and from one and a half to two broad. *Petioles* as long as the leaflets, channelled, hairy. *Stipules* of the petiole adjoined, oblong, those of the leaflets narrow lanceolate. *Peduncles* axillary, solitary, in a rich soil often prolific, by the time the seeds are ripe they are about as long as the petioles. *Flowers* many, short-pediced, of a greenish yellow, livid on the outside, brighter within. *Bractes* three-fold, one flowered, one under the pedicel, and two pressing the calyx laterally, they are all boat-shaped, acute and hairy. *Calyx* four-cleft, the upper division broad, and emarginate. *Corol* as in the other species with the horn of the carina large, and obtuse. *Legumes* reflexed, straight, acute, cylindric, torulose, as thick as a quill, about two and a half inches long, black and hairy. *Seeds* from six to twelve, small, smooth and yellow.

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The seeds form an article of the diet of the natives; and are to be found in every bazar. The general price in Calcutta, is about two rupees and a half for a maund of eighty-four pounds weight.

It. *P. torosus*, Roth.

Annual, rigid, erect, almost branchless, villous. *Leaflets* oval. *Racemes* axillary, one, two or more together; sub-sessile, much shorter than the petioles. *Legumes* cylindric, drooping, torose, smooth, longer than the raceme, from six to ten-seeded. *Seed* oval, white.

Sacta Muas of the Newars.

One of the cultivated legumes of Nepal; from thence Dr. Buchanan sent the seeds to the Botanic garden in 1802, where they produced a luxuriant crop during the cold season of 1802-3.

Root annual. *Stem* erect, often simple, or with an erect, downy branch or two, height of the whole plant, when reared during the cold season, from one to two feet. *Leaves* oblong, petioled, ternate. *Leaflets* ovate-cordate, entire, a little downy. *Stipules* adjoined, rather smaller than most of the other species of this genus; those of the leaflets lanceolate. *Racemes* axillary, numerous, often several from the same axill, much shorter than the peduncle, lengthening a little as the seeds advance to maturity. *Flowers* numerous, though rarely more than one on the same raceme, expanding at the same time, of a pale sulphur colour; they expand late in the day, and soon shut and remain concealed amongst numerous scariosc bractes. *Calyx*, divisions five and nearly equal. *Horn* of the carina small. *Legumes* reflexed, cylindric, torose, smooth, from six to ten-seeded, and longer than the whole of the raceme. *Seeds* short, sub-cylindric, smooth, of a pale cream colour.

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15. *P. trilobus*, Willd. iii. 1035.

Herbaceous, procumbent. *Leaflets* three-lobed. *Lobes* oval. *Stipules* ovate-lanceolate. *Peduncles* longer than the leaves, few-flowered. *Legumes* cylindric, smooth, six-seeded.

Dolichos trilobus, Burm. Ind. t. 50. f. 1.

Glycine triloba, Willd. iii. 1056.

Trifolium madraspatense, Pluck. Alm. t. 120. f. 7. good.

Hind. Rakhal-kudry.

Teling. Pelli pessara.

This species I have never found but in its wild state. It grows on the banks of water courses, borders of rice fields, and in moist cultivated spots. Flowering time most part of the year.

Root sometimes perennial. *Stems* annual, many, diffuse, sometimes rooting at the joints, never twining, round, sometimes hairy, sometimes smooth, from one to four feet long. *Leaves* ternate. *Leaflets* equal, varying much in form, but generally three-lobed, sometimes smooth, sometimes hairy, according to the soil, about an inch each way. *Petioles* longer than the leaflets, erect, channelled. *Stipules* of the petioles ovate, adjoined; of the leaflets small, oval. *Peduncles* axillary, very long, often two feet, ascending, hairy, heralded as in the other species. *Flowers* small, yellow, from four to eight composing the head. *Legumes* as in the last, but smooth. *Seeds* gray.

The seeds are gathered and eaten by the poor, being reckoned equally wholesome as the cultivated sorts and are as palatable, but the plant produces so little, that it is not worth the farmer's while to cultivate it. It is no doubt what Dr. König considered *P. aconitifolius*. Cattle eat it greedily.

16. *P. aconitifolius*, Willd. iii. 1031.

Annual, diffuse. *Leaflets* from three to five-lobed; lobes linear lanceolate. *Head* long, peduncled, many-flowered. *Legumes* horizontal, cylindric, smooth.

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Hind. Moot.

This plant I have reared from seed sent me by Dr. Hunter from the province of Oude where it is much cultivated, as it also is over the adjoining provinces to the westward, and used for feeding cattle; seed-time there, June and July; harvest in November.

Root annual, perpendicular, with few fibres. *Stems* numerous, spreading close in the ground, and extending from two to twelve feet every way; succulent, angular and a little hairy. *Leaves* ternate. *Leaflets* deeply divided into three, or five, linear-lanceolate, somewhat hairy, entire lobes. *Petioles* longer than the leaflets, deeply channelled above, with ridges un-

derneath. *Stipules* of the petioles adjoined, ovate-lanceolate; those of the leaflets subulate. *Pinnules* axillary, solitary, nearly as long as the petiole, but much more slender, angular and saw-toothed, hairy, each ending in an oblong, reddish head, of many small, yellow, short-pedicelled flowers. *Bracts* lanceolate, ciliate. *Calyx*; *corol*, &c. as the genus. *Legume* horizontal, cylindric, pretty smooth.

The appearance and luxuriance of this plant gives reason to think it will yield a much larger crop of fodder than any other I am acquainted with.

BOLECHOS. Schreb. b. gen. N. 1181.

Two callitrits at the base of the banner, parallel, oblong, compressing the wings underneath.

1. D. *glaberrima*. Willd. iii. 1029.

Perennial, twining, smooth. *Leaves* ovate-oblong, membranate. *Legumes* glabrate, three-keeled, or two-grooved on the back, the middle one three-angled. *Seeds* angled, red, white, or gray.

Bong. Molle-shim.

D. *umbellata*. Schreb. 177. 547. Koenig. tab. 39.

Perennial, twining. *Racem.* *Mal.* viii. t. 41.

L. *umbellata*. *Racem.* *Mal.* v. t. 135. f. 1.

Phas. *umbellata*. *Stem.* *Jacq.* p. 177. t. 114. f. 1. 2. 3. good.

There are two varieties of this plant in Bong. one with white, the other with red flowers, both have red leaves. The young, tender, leaves grow up to be a good substitute for those of the common *Pisum*, and are much called *Pisum* by the natives. From Bong a third variety has been introduced into the Bonaire garden, which differs from the former two in the following respect, viz.

In the former being rather oblong, and the seeds light gray, instead of red, but the flowers are red. The same variety has also been found in the Society Islands together with a fifth which has even larger flowers, white, the leaves still glabrous, about two feet long, and often containing as many as twenty large, white, angled seeds. The variety is not found there, and the name of the plant is very extensively used at the time of European visits, as well as by the natives in that country.

2. D. *umbellata*. *Racem.*

Biennial, twining, smooth. *Leaves* short, *Stipules* short, subulate. *Racemes* sub-secund. *Legumes* three-keeled, linear, four-angled, seeds from four to eight, angled.

Koenig. *umbellata*. *Mal.* viii. t. 45.

D. *umbellata*. *Stem.* *Cochl.* *Ca.* 541. His long-legged variety is most likely one of the varieties of D. *umbellata*.

Bong. Kats-shim, or Kats-shim.

Tsing. Adv. viii. t. 41.

A native of India, &c. in most parts of India, and in flower and fruit a great part of the year.

Stems may be several biennial, twining to the extent of several fathoms, round, and smooth in every part. *Leaves* ternate. *Leaflets* nearly equal, oval, mostly pointed, entire and smooth, from two to three in the long. *Pinnules* about as long as the leaflets, channelled. *Stipules* short, like short intensive thorns; those of the leaflets subulate. *Racemes* axillary, solitary, as long, or longer than the leaves, sub-secund. *Flowers* in pairs, on round pedicels, scattered over the exterior half of the raceme, large, of a beautiful rose purple. *Calyx* bilobate; *corolla* five-lobed, the lobes being the under one the smallest and the stamens. *Banner* erect, roundish, convex in the middle. *Wings* and *callitrits* small and *legume* smooth. *Legumes* linear, semi-rhomboid, smooth, from four to six in the long. *Head* tough, with the upper margin three-keeled, or two-grooved, as in D. *glaberrima* and *umbellata*. *Seeds* from four to eight, oblong, considerably larger than a field bean, smooth, light gray; each enveloped in a white, tough, triangular membrane.

I do not find that any part of this species is in any shape useful to the natives, or others; indeed the natives of Coromandel, where the plant is common, reckon it poisonous, which is corroborated by Von Rott.

3. D. *umbellata*. *Willd.* *Stem.* *Mal.* viii. t. 41. Willd. iii. 1040.

Biennial, twining, smooth; *leaflets* ovate, round. *Legumes* semi-elliptic, from three to four in the long. *Bract* three-keeled. *Seeds* from three to five, obovate, gray, in a common membrane, round.

Koenig. *umbellata*. *Mal.* viii. t. 43, which is also quoted by Lamarck for his D. *umbellata*. *Stem.* *Mal.* viii. t. 45.

A native of the Islands about the mouth of the river Galavari, &c. on the coast of Coromandel. Flowering time the rainy season.

4. D. *umbellata*. Willd. iii. 1038.

Annual, twining, smooth. *Pinnules* longer than the leaves, many-flowered. *Legumes* long, pendulous, cylindric, torose.

Bong. Lolim.

Tsing. Molle-shim.

Nam. Hae-shim.

D. *umbellata*. *Racem.* *Mal.* v. t. 134.

D. *umbellata*. Willd. iii. 1040.

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Of this we have two varieties, one with white, and the other with brown seed. The first is most esteemed for the table. Seeds of the second were sent to me by Dr. Klien, and Dr. Rottler of Tranquebar, two good Botanists, under the name of *Dolichos Tranquebariensis*. Willd. iii. 1039.

5. *D. obcordatus*, R.

Perennial, twining, smooth. *Leaflets* obcordate, emarginate. *Racemes* erect. *Legumes* linear-oblong, straight, three-keeled, or two-grooved in the upper margin, dagger-pointed, from five to six-seeded. *Seed* dark brown.

From Canton in China the seeds of this very beautiful odoriferous species, for so its red violet flowers are during the forenoon, were received into the Botanic garden at Calcutta, where the plant blooms during the rains and the seed ripens in the cold season. It is most evidently allied to *gladiatus*, *virosus*, and *rotundifolius*, but differs most conspicuously from all in the shape of the leaves.

6. *D. Catjang*, Willd. iii. 1051.

Annual, twining. *Leaflets* sub-deltoid, angular behind. *Peduncles* few-flowered. *Legumes* sub-cylindric, erect.

Paen. *Rheed. Mal.* viii. t. 41. is broader-leaved than any I have met with.

Teling. Bobra, the name of the plant. Bobrao the seed or pulse.

Beng. Barbati.

Phaseolus erectus, Jac. *Steen. Jam.* t. 117. is very like our plant.

Kurson pyro, the Chinaman name of the black-seeded variety.

Three or more varieties of this useful species are found cultivated in the fields in many parts of India, during the dry season, viz. from October until February.

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Stem always twining, except in a very poor soil, round, but rather harsh to the feel; extent various according to the soil, and season. *Twines* ternate. *Leaflets* between deltoid, parabolic, and hastate, angular behind, rather obtuse; smooth on both sides, from two to three inches long. *Petioles* nearly as long as the leaflets, deeply channelled. *Stipules* of the petioles acute, ovate, acute at both ends; those of the leaflets roundish. *Peduncles* axillary, solitary, from two to eight or twelve inches long, bearing a few, large, bluish flowers on a short, glandular head. *Calyx* corapemulate. *Segments* subulate. *Banner* large, nearly round, of a pale blue on the inside, and greenish yellow on the back. *Callusities* keeled, and yellowish. *Wings* blue, semilunar. *Keel* nearly white. *Filaments* beyond their tube long, fine and inclined to twist. *Anthels* minute. *Style*, the exterior half much bearded on the inside. *Legumes* nearly straight, erect, cylindric, smooth, as thick as a large quill; apex more or less recurved and concave behind. *Seeds* from six to twelve, sub-cylindric, ends truncated, smooth, colour and size varying in the different varieties.

With Dr. König, I was long inclined to consider this a variety of *D. Stenosis* and as such transmitted to the Honourable the Court of Directors a short description of the plant, without any drawing; but more experience induces me to consider them distinct on account of the shape of the leaves, independent of the great difference in their size. This is the description of the variety most generally cultivated on the Coromandel coast.

A rich friable soil suits these plants best. On the Peninsula the seed is sown in October, immediately after the rains, and the crop gathered in February; it produces in a good soil, about forty fold. The grains, or pulse is low priced, generally eaten by the poorer classes, and the straw is given to the cattle.

The variety with smaller black seeds which is more slender, and the leaves narrower, is considered by Dr. Klien of Tranquebar a distinct species, the seed of which he sent me under the name *Dolichos capitatus*.

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7. *D. tetragonolobus*, Willd. iii. 1040.

Annual, twining, smooth. *Legumes* pendulous, with four membranaceous lacerated angles. *Lobes* quadrangularis. *Rumph. Amb.* v. t. 133.

Reared in gardens for the table. Where indigenous I cannot say; like by far the greater part of the genus they thrive best during the cool time of the year, viz. from October to March. We have an herbaceous variety from Pegu, with tuberous esculent roots.

8. *D. lablab*, Willd. iii. 1037.

Perennial, or annual, twining, generally smooth. *Racemes* erect with alternate fascicles of short pedicelled flowers on glandular knobs. *Legumes* horizontal, compressed, semilunar, with a straight scabrous back, ending in a straight daggered point. *Seeds* from three to five, with a larger edge on the exterior margin.

Of this species there are known to me five varieties in a cultivated state, and two wild. A short description of what I reckon the first variety, viz. Annapa of the Telingas, will serve for the other six.

1st. *Teling*. Annapa.

Stem for about a foot erect, thin, with its branches twining, and running to a considerable extent if supported; round, smooth. *Leaves*, *stipules*, and *racemes* as in *D. tignosis*. *Legumes* horizontal, semilunar, compressed, with the margins rugose, and the apex straight, subulate. *Seeds* from three to four.

The whole of this plant has a heavy disagreeable smell, something like the green bug, (*Cimex viridulus*.) It is much cultivated in the fields during the cold season, and delights in a rich, black soil, which cannot be flooded by rains. Like *Bobra*, it requires three months from the sowing, till ripe; yields in a good soil, about forty fold. These seeds bear a low price, compared to most other sorts of grain. They are much eaten by the poorer classes, particularly when rice is dear. They are not palatable, but reckoned wholesome substantial food.

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Cattle are also fed with the seeds, and they are remarkably fond of the straw. It is said to make cows yield much milk. The other six varieties are—

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2d. *Teling*. Annapa chikurkal.

Cucurbit alba. *Rumph. Amb.* v. t. 137.

Dolichos albus. *Lour. Coch.* Ch. 534.

D. Bengalensis. *Lour. Syst.* 657.

Cultivated in gardens and supported by poles or pendals, often forming arbours about the doors of the poor natives. Differs from the first variety, *Amurata*, in being a little downy, with the legumes a little inclined to a curved, wedge shape, and is void of the disagreeable smell of *Amurata*. The tender legumes of this, and the three following varieties are much used by the natives in curries: the ripe seed is never eaten.

3d. *Beng.* Gocashim.

Cucurbit, five *Phasolus perennans*. *Rumph. Amb.* t. 136.

This is larger than any of the former, is tinged with red. *Peduncles* short, with red flowers. Is also cultivated like the last, and much esteemed by the Hindoos.

4th. *Beng.* Gocashim.

Is a still larger variety with purple flowers in nearly sessile heads. *Legumes* broader, with the seeds more remote than in any of the other varieties. Is also cultivated here in the same manner as the two last.

5th. *Dolichos purpureus*. *Lour. Coch.* Ch. 534. *Willd.* iii p. 1081.

D. tuberosa. *Bot. Mag.* 896.

I cannot consider this as any thing more than a variety of *littala*, differing in colour only; the whole plant being deeply tinged with red, the flower is deep red, and the legumes of a bright reddish purple. It is rare in Bengal. The seeds of all the cultivated varieties are sown about the close of the rains, and produce their crop during the cold season.

6th. *Beng.* Bunsim.

Teling. Adavi chikurkal.

Dolichos speciosus. *Kon. Mar.*

Cucurbita litorata. *Rumph. Amb.* v. t. 141. f. 1.

Smooth in every part, and frequently biennial if not perennial. It is never cultivated, nor any part of it used.

7th. For the seventh variety I have no Asiatic name. It is found with the former wild in the hedge, &c. near Samukoa, and differs from it in being very downy; both have red flowers and dark grey earthy seeds. No part of these two varieties is made any use of.

8. *D. longus*. *Willd.* iii. 109.

Perennial, twining, erect. *Peduncles* long with alternate fascicles of short pedicelled flowers, orange and red. *Legumes* broad, oblong, slightly incurved, tubercles, both margins (cord and ridge), with a subulate, recurved apex. Seeds about four.

I include under the above definition many varieties, some of them distinct, deemed distinct species. All are cultivated during the cold season in the garden, and about the doors of the natives; forming not only cool, shade arbours, but moulding them with an excellent pulse for their curries &c. in a tender legume. In some cases, and the four last mentioned, cultivated varieties of *littala*, may be called the *Kuchil* of the *Arabians*.

Var. 1st. *Beng.* Panchshim.

Teling. Telchikurkal.

The flowers are white, the legume straighter than in some of the other varieties, and the seed reddish. I take it to be *Willd.*'s *D. monensis*, but not that of *Rumphus*. The following full description of this variety will serve for the other five.

Stems biennial or annual, although seldom allowed to remain more than one year or two, wing, the lower parts becoming woody, and as thick as the thumb round, smooth, leaning to an extent of many feet, or even six fathoms, when supported. *Leaves* ternate. *Petioles* broad cordate, smooth, entire, nearly equal, from three or four to six long, and nearly the same breadth. *Stipules* of the petioles cordate, pointed, reflexed, those of the lower stem longer. *Racemes* axillary, rigidly erect, longer than the leaves, sometimes leaf-bearing. *Flowers* large, pure white, collected in raceme, glabrous glabrous tubercles. *Bractes* are to the insertion of each pedicel and two pressing the calyx basally. *Recept.* its callosities are remarkably large. *Anterior* cup in *D. glabrus*. *Legumes* horizontal, somewhat sigmoid-shaped, protuberant, somewhat inflated, while green both margins very raised, with a subulate apex recurved, about as thick and long as the little finger. *Seeds* about four, ovoid; *hilum* large, landing round the upper extremity.

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Var. 2d. *Beng.* makhoon (Tiger's claw) shim. *Peduncles* short. *Flowers* white. *Legumes* foliate, size of the little finger.

Var. 3d. *Sala* Jam. Gocashim. *Peduncles* short. *Flowers* white. *Legume* of a pretty straight glabrous foliate shape, and about the length of the little finger.

D. cultus. *Willd.* iii p. 1081 and *B. H. Boiss.* *Ann.* t. 25.

Var. 4th. *Pandj* Jam. pendulim of the Bengalees. *Peduncles* short. *Flowers* reddish purple, differing in this respect only from 1st, for the legumes are the same.

Var. 5th. *Pandj* Jam. pendulim. *Peduncles* pretty long. *Flowers* purple. *Legumes* foliate, and much longer than in *Beng.* makhoon.

Var. 6th. *Gocashim* of the Bengalees.

Sala chikurkal of the *Telings*. The largest of all. *Peduncles* long. *Flowers* red. *Legumes* from six to eight inches long, much curved. *Seeds* black, with a white eye.

10. *D. bulbosus*. *Willd.* iii. 1090.

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Root tuberous. *Stem* twining. *Leaflets* villous, with their exterior margins sinuate dentate.

Cucara bulbosa. *Rumph. Amb.* v. 1. 132 f. 2. bad.

On the continent of India this plant is an exotic, and has been introduced from the Malay Islands. Probably first from South America to the Philippine Islands, a route by which several plants have found their way from the new world, to the eastern parts of Asia, and from thence the useful kinds soon find their way to the westward. See Rumphius's account of the plant, at page 373 of the 5th volume of his *Herbarium Ambouense*.

Root tuberous, not in bundles but single, varying much in shape, and with high cuticle, growing to a very great size; *outside* white, *inside* much like that of a turnip. *Stem* rancous, sometimes perennial, twining to a great extent. *Young parts* tolerably well clothed with reflexed soft hairs. *Leaves* ternate. *Leaflets*, the pair nearly triangular, the interior one of a rhomb-reniform shape; in all, the interior margin are serrate-dentate, and somewhat villous on both sides; *size* various, the largest often six inches each way. *Petioles* channelled. *Stipules* of the petioles ensiform,* those of the leaflets filiform. *Racemes* axillary, from one to two feet long, sub-erect, bearing numerous fascicles, of large, short, pedicelled, beautiful, violet blue flowers inserted on large glandular knobs. *Bractes* of both petioles and calyx small, and caducous. *Calyx* four-parted, the upper lip, or division, broad, emarginate. *Petal* oblong sub-rotund; *wings* semi-lunate, with a long filiform projection at the base. *Filaments* shorter. *Germ* with a crenulate nectarial ring round the base; *upper* of the style spirally incurved, almost as in the

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Phaseoli. *Stigma* large. *Legume* linear, straight, compress'd, laterally contracted between the seeds, of a dark blackish brown colour; clothed with a few short, white, compressed hairs. *Seeds* from eight to twelve, nearly circular, but much flattened, brown, and smooth.

It is cultivated throughout the Malay Islands for its roots, which resemble a turnip in taste, and consistence, and form part of their diet, no other part of the plant is eaten.

11. *D. gangeticus.* *Roch.*

Biennial or perennial, twining, smooth. *Leaflets* lanceolate. *Peduncles* longer than the leaves, many-flowered. *Legumes* cylindric, reflexed, from six to eight-seeded.

Beng. Ban bharatee.

Found on the moist banks of the Ganges, where it flourishes during the cold season, and lasts at least two years.

Stem twining to a considerable extent, smooth. *Leaflets* ovate-lanceolate, sub-equal, entire, and pretty smooth, three inches long, by about one broad. *Petioles* channelled. *Stipules* small, adjoined, cordate. *Peduncles* axillary, solitary, erect, round, smooth, much longer than the leaves, each supporting a head of from four to eight large, yellow, short-pedicelled flowers. *Wings*, a remarkable long horn projects forward from near the base into the concavity formed by the calyxes of the base of the banner. *Legumes* reflexed, cylindric, with a recurved conical point, a little curved, and with a few short, stiff hairs, which are readily removed by friction. *Seeds* six or eight, sub-cylindric, dark brown, size of a small pea. Cattle are fond of it, otherwise it is of no use that I can learn.

12. *D. prostratus.* *B. H.* and *Kön. Mss.*

Root tuberous. *Stems* twining, downy, herbaceous. *Leaflets* oval, silky underneath. *Racemes* shorter than the leaves. *Legumes* scimitar-shaped, three or four-seeded.

D. ciliatus. *Willd.* iii. 1049.

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Teling. Canchi chikurkai.

An herbaceous species, common in hedges near the sea. Flowers during the cold season.

Root perennial, tuberous. *Stems* annual, twining, round, downy, branched, from six to twelve feet long. *Leaves* ternate. *Leaflets* equal, oval, entire, margin and under side covered with much, silver-coloured hair, about two inches long, and one and a half broad. *Petioles* hairy, channelled. *Stipules* of the petioles cordate pointed; those of the leaflets lanceolate. *Racemes* axillary, generally shorter than the leaves, few-flowered. *Flowers* pretty large, sulphur-coloured. *Stigma* cordate, smooth. *Legumes* horizontal, scimitar-formed, smooth, from three to four-seeded.

13. *D. falcatus.* *Willd.* iii. 1047.

Root tuberous. *Stems* twining, smooth. *Leaflets* somewhat three-lobed, smooth. *Racemes* short, few-flowered; *Legumes* linear.

Phaseolus Madraspatensis. *Pluk.* 1. 214. f. 3.

Glycine triloba. *B. H.* (i. e. *Sir J. Banks' herbarium.*)

D. trilobus. *Lour. Cochin Ch.* 535.

Teling. Itoo mungee tiga.

It is common in hedges, thickets, &c. where the soil is rich and moist. Flowers during the cold season.

Root perennial, tuberous, as thick as the thumb, or more. *Stems* herbaceous, from four to five feet long, twining, slender. *Leaves* ternate. *Leaflets* nearly equal, the lateral ones gibbous outwardly, the terminal one smooth on both sides, of a paler green or whitish in the centre, about an inch and a half each way. *Stipules* of the petioles oblong, pointed, reflexed; those of the leaflets subulate. *Peduncles* axillary, slender, from four to eight-flowered, umbel-like, bowing from the weight of the flowers. *Flowers* large, of a beautiful bluish purple. *Legumes* linear, compressed, smooth, from four to eight-seeded.

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The tuberous roots are cut by the natives into the form of beads, and strung and worn

* Can Loureiro's plant be the same? he says his is without stipules, and here they are pretty large and conspicuous.

round the neck to cure purging in children.

14. *D. glutinosus*, *Rich.*

Annual, twining, the whole plant glutinous. *Racemes* longer than the leaves, with single, alternate yellow flowers. *Legumes* luccolate, ensipitate, two-seeded.

Benj. Shim-bhatroji.

Telug. Kar-Kanda.

A native of hedges and unfrequented places; it is by no means a common species. Flowers during the cold season.

Stem biennial, or perennial, from four to five feet long, twining, downy; the young shoots are particularly so, and glutinous. *Leaves* ternate. *Leaflets*, the lateral pair have their outside remarkably large, and the inside lanceolate; the terminal one broad-rhomboid, all are acute and covered with glutinous down. *Stipules* of the petioles cordate, spreading; those of the leaflets subulate. *Racemes* axillary, peduncled, longer than the leaves, erect, many-flowered. *Bractes* of the pedicel single, oval, concave, one-half w red, caducous. *Flowers* pretty large, yellow. *Banner* obcordate; the calicities are remarkably large. *Legumes* reflexed, a little luccolate, protuberant, five-pointed, covered with much glutinous hair, two-seeded. *Seeds* kidney-form, shining, striate, gray.

I know of no use to which this is put. Cattle do not eat it.

15. *D. pilosus*, *Willd.* iii. 1043

Perennial, twining, very hairy. *Flowers* in short axillary racemes. *Wings* two horned. *Legumes* cylindrical, pointed, very hairy, from eight to twelve-seeded.

Benj. Malkona.

A rare annual species, found in hedges where the soil is good. Flowers during the cold season.

Stem perennial, twining, from three to six feet long, covered with matted, white hair. *Leaves* ternate. *Leaflets* of the same general form as of the rest of the family, but narrower, very downy; above four inches long, and one and a half broad. *Petioles* slightly channelled. *Stipules* small, lanceolate. *Peduncles* axillary, short, branched, many-flowered. *Bractes* as in the other species. *Flowers* large, of a warm reddish color. *Wings* about half the length of the banner and keel, broad, irregularly angled below, keeled on the under side, and in the upper and inner angle. *Legumes* perennous, very hairy, from four to five inches long as thick as a goose-quill, straight, cylindrical, not constricted between the seeds. *Seeds* from eight to twelve, reniform, shining black. Cattle eat the leaves of this plant.

16. *D. biflorus*, *Willd.* iii. 1041

Annual. *Stems* erect; *branches* twining, hairy. *Leaflets* oblong, pointed. *Flowers* axillary. *Legumes* slender-shaped, red and hairy, from five to six-seeded.

Sansk. Koolitha.

Benj. Koolitha.

Tring. Woolawo the name of the plant, and woolawoo the grain. Horse-gram plant on the Orissa and Coast.

This species I have never found but in a cultivated state. It is annual.

Stem very short, erect, *branches* twining; root - perennous. *Leaves* whose plant is from two to three feet high. *Leaves* ternate. *Leaflets* ovate-lanceolate, or oblong, equal, entire, downy, above an inch long, and half inch broad. *Stipules* of the petioles saddle-shaped, of the leaflets subulate. *Flowers* axillary, small, and branched. *Legumes* very hairy as its proper peduncle, though sometimes it is smooth to near the base. *Bractes* lanceolate, one at the origin of each peduncle, or of the leaf, and two at the origin of the axillary branch. *Wings* slightly emarginate. *Petioles* smooth, and elongate. *Banner* three-lobed, linear. *Leaves* linear, divided by veins, slender, and long, compressed about two inches long, and a quarter of an inch broad, hairy, with the point subulate, or angled. *Seeds* about six, compressed, kidney formed, gray.

This species is much cultivated all over the coast. It requires a dry, light, and soil. In October and November, it is sown, either by itself, or mixed with *Hibiscus* *herabata*. The general harvest time is in February. The produce about six yobbl on good soil, and favorable season.

Nella Woolawoodoo is a most distinct variety of the above with jet black seeds. It is also cultivated.

The grain of both varieties is employed in a variety of food, either, however, in times of scarcity the poor are glad to live upon it. It is particularly the least prized of all the *legumina*, which enables them to procure it, when they cannot well procure any thing else. Cattle are fond of the straw of both sorts.

17. *D. Sapa*, *Willd.* iii. 1051.

Annual, erect, flexuous, very hairy. *Flowers* axillary, and racemous. *Corolla* scarcely longer than the calyx. *Legumes* reflexed, slender, cylindrical, from two to three-seeded.

Dalziel, *Kempferiana* p. 837, f. 838, 2nd.

Reared in the Honourable Company's Botanic Garden, and afterwards received from the Moulins in 1798. It may be cultivated in all the climates, and is especially favored at all times; but, like all the other leguminous plants, it is less durable in the cold season.

Root ramose, annual. *Stem* erect, flexuous, very hairy, near the base, hairy in every part; from one to four feet high, the lower part which it requires support. *Leaves* long petioled, ternate, hairy. *Leaflets* entire, ovate, the middle one broadest, and considerably oblique, the inferior and being much smaller than the superior. *Flowers* axillary, on the stem and in the leaf axils, from five to six-seeded. *Legumes* slender, and hairy, from five to six-seeded. *Seeds* kidney-shaped, shining, gray.

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I have yet met with; colour a reddish purple. *Bractes* small, hairy. *Corol* scarcely longer than the segments of the calyx. *Banner* vaulted, emarginate and closing the wings. *Carina*, *stamina*, and *pistillum* as in the genus.

18. *D. medicagineus*, Willd. iii. 1014.

Biennial, twining, downy. *Leaflets* roundish. *Peduncles* from two to three-flowered. *Legumes* always seeded.

Phascolus exiguus, Barm. Zeyl. t. 84. f. 2.

Teling. Gader-chikurkai.

This is a small biennial species, a native of the greater part of the coast, growing in hedges, thickets, &c. It flowers during the cold season.

Stem woolly, slender, branchy, extending only a few feet at most, tender parts downy. *Leaves* ternate. *Leaflets* nearly equal, oval, covered with much very soft, whitish down, veined, about three-quarters of an inch long, and half an inch broad. *Stipules* of the petioles cordate, pointed; of the leaflets very minute. *Peduncles* axillary, short, generally two-flowered. *Flowers* small, yellow. *Calyx*, the upper part entire. *Banner*, the callosities are very sharp, and point directly downwards. *Filaments* alternately larger. *Legume* linear, compressed, downy, protuberant at the seeds, contracted and intercepted between them. *Seeds* from four to six; *hilum* remarkably large. Cattle eat it.

19. *D. scarabaeoides*, Willd. iii. 1016.

Biennial, twining, downy. *Leaflets* oval. *Peduncles* two-flowered. *Legume* falcate, from four to five seeded.

Phascolus minimus, Pluk. Alm. t. 52. f. 3. good.

Beng. Bawer-kalay.

This like the last species, is biennial, a native of the same parts, and has much the same appearance, but is considerably smaller.

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Leaves ternate. *Leaflets* nearly equal, orbicular, bilobate, downy; about three-eighths, or half an inch each way. *Stipules* of the petioles half-lanceolate, those of the leaflets minute. *Racemes* axillary, longer than the leaves, few-flowered. *Bractes* solitary, lanceolate, concave. *Flowers* yellow, small. *Legume* compressed, falcate, two-seeded. Cattle eat this sort, I know of no other use it is put to.

20. *D. Phascoloides*, Roxb.

Perennial, twining, clothed with diverging hairs. *Leaflets* semi-cordate, and deltoid, or three-lobed. *Racemes* the length of the leaves. *Legumes* cylindric, toward the apex incurved, from ten to twenty-seeded.

From Mr. Kerr at Canton in China, the seeds were received into the Botanic garden in 1804; where the plants thrive well, and blossom chiefly about the close of the rains, and the seeds ripen about the beginning of the cool season.

Stem and *branches* perennial, twining, when they do not meet with support, they run on the ground, and strike root, round, and clothed with distinct, brown, diverging hairs. *Leaflets* the pair sub-semi-cordate, sometimes the posterior margin projects into a large, rounded lobe, the terminal one deltoid, or three-lobed, all are hairy like the branches, generally from two to three inches long, and from one to two broad. *Petioles* very hairy, hairs harsh, and brown. *Stipules* of the petioles triangular, of the leaflets subulate. *Racemes* axillary, solitary, about as long as the leaves. *Flowers* numerous, pretty large, violet-coloured, and collected in bundles on alternate glands. *Bractes* of the gland three-fold, those of the flowers two-fold, all are very hairy, and ovate-lanceolate, the former caducous, the latter more permanent. *Calyx* somewhat bilabiate, the lower three-toothed, the middle tooth ends in a long filiform point, the upper bidentate. *Legumes* diverging, cylindric, towards the apex incurved, about as thick as a common quill, and from three to four inches long, black when ripe, and a little hairy. *Seeds* from twelve to twenty, smooth, small, brownish gray.

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21. *D. fabaformis*, Willd. iii. 1052.

Annual, erect. *Leaflets* ovate, dentate. *Stipules* subulate. *Racemes* axillary. *Legumes* straight, acute, three-keeled on the back, from ten to twelve-seeded.

D. psoraloides, Lamarck. Eurycl. ii. 297.

Teling. Goor-chikurkai.

Psoralea tetragonoloba, Muell. 104. Rich. iii. 544.

Is an annual esculent plant, much cultivated in the gardens of the natives on the coast of Coromandel. I never saw it wild.

Stem annual, erect, branchy, irregularly angular from the insertion of the leaves, a little hairy, piped, about as thick as the little finger and about three feet high. *Leaves* alternate, ternate. *Leaflets* oval, acute, grossly serrate, on both sides are a few procumbent white hairs, with the under side slightly scabrous, from two to three inches long, and from one to two broad. *Petioles* three-sided, channelled. *Stipules* subulate. *Racemes* axillary, single, about as long as the petioles, many-flowered. *Flowers* rose-coloured, small, very short-pedicelled. *Bractes* single, each pedicel subulate. *Calyx*, under divisions largest. *Corol*, when it first opens, soon after sunrise, it has the general form of other papilionaceous flowers, but about ten o'clock they expand and appear angular, and four-petalled; the least touch hastens the change, and the petals fly open with a very smart elastic jerk, which produces a great discharge of dust from the anthers. *Legumes* erect, linear, pointed, compressed between the seeds, margin three-keeled. *Seeds* from eight to twelve.

The young tender legumes are much used by the natives in their curries, stews, &c. Cattle are also fond of the plant.

GLYCINE, Schreb. gen. N. 1182.

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Calyx two-lipped. *Kel.* of the corol, reflecting the banner at top.

1. *G. debilis* Willd. in. 1066.

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Half diffuse, half twining, hairy. *Leaves* ternate; *leaflets* round-obovate. *Racemes* axillary, inter-jugal. *Legumes* nearly straight, with an erect beak.

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Sans. M. S. a. p. r. u. e.

Reg. M. S. a. p. r. u. e.

Is a native of Bengal and other parts of India, but scarce. Flowering time the rains; the seed ripens during the cold season.

Root, (cl. b. l. v.) perennial. *Stems* none, but many slender, diffuse, hairy branches spreading on the ground, with twining extremities, without any support. *Leaves* ternate. *Leaflets* roundish, obcordate, hairy, and hairy underneath; veins parallel. *Petioles* channelled, hairy. *Stipules* of the petioles and leaflets cordate. *Racemes* axillary, solitary, hairy, about as long as the leaves. *Flowers* in small, round, fasciculi, minute, of a deep reddish violet. *Legumes* nearly straight, hairy, beak erect. *Seeds* about six or seven.

2. *G. leonensis* Roth.

Perennial, twining. *Leaves* ternate; *leaflets* entire, entire. *Petioles* alternately sterile. *Corol* nearly tubular.

A pretty, extensive, sandy species, common on banks of water courses, in forests, &c. Flowers during the rains.

Stems woody, twining, slender, a little hairy. *Leaves* ternate. *Leaflets* ovate, entire, a little hairy on the underside of a deep green above, about an inch and a half long. *Petioles* rhomboid. *Stipules* narrow, hairy, those of the leaflets subulate. *Racemes* axillary, longer than the leaves, interrupted. *Flowers* numerous, small, rose-coloured, collected on the extreme glandular tuberosities of the racemes. *Calyx* hairy. *Racemes* numerous, with the sides of the *Wings* projecting, horizontal, filling the calyx, which gives the flowers a two-lipped rather than a tubular appearance; *beak* short, as if truncated. *Petioles* one and nine, alternate, shorter and sterile. *Leaflets* five, oval, incumbent on the five longer filaments. *Legumes* straight, short, round, erect, of three, strongly pointed, from six to twelve seeded.

111.

3. *G. leonensis* Willd. in. 1066.

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Perennial, twining, filiform. *Leaves* ternate; *leaflets* ovate-oblong, smooth. *Racemes* axillary, longer than the leaves. *Flowers* fascicled.

A rare plant, a native of low, rich pasture ground, among bushes, near Samukra. Flowering in the rainy season.

Root woody, perennial. *Stems* or *branches* many, twining, filiform, round, lightly woolly when expanded with a leaf, from two to three feet long. *Leaves* ternate. *Leaflets* ovate-oblong, obtuse, with a small point, smooth, from one to two inches long. *Petioles* round, a little hairy. *Stipules* of the petioles minute, withering; those of the leaflets small, bristly-like. *Racemes* axillary, generally solitary, and larger than the leaves, interrupted. *Flowers* small, pointed, two pressing on the calyx. *Flowers* rose-coloured, collected in little heads of from two to four on the glandular tuberosities of the racemes. *Calyx* four-parted; *upper divisions* largest, pointed, sitting on the banner. *Style* and *stigma* smooth. *Legumes* erect, compressed, from four to eight seeded.

CYLISTA, Schreb. gen. N. 1759.

Calyx very large, four-parted; *upper division* cleft at the end. *Corol* permanent, legume two-seeded.

1. *C. tetralora* Roxb. Ind. pl. N. 221.

Biennial, twining. *Diadelphs* of the *calyx* euncate. *Legume* of one or two round lobes, with one round, blue-violet, highly polished seed in each.

Is a native of Mysore, where it was discovered by Dr. Buchanan, and the seeds sent by him to the Botanic garden, where the plants thrive well, and blossom about the close of the rains, and during the cold season; the seed ripens in March and April.

Stems perennial, short, with but few stunted branches in its native, sterile soil, but in the Botanic garden the second year the branches lengthened much, and attained to a considerable extent, the young parts are round and downy. *Leaves* ternate. *Leaflets* cordate, entire, downy, from two to three inches long, and from one to two broad. *Petioles* channelled, downy. *Stipules* of the petioles lanceolate; of the leaflets subulate. *Racemes* axillary, shorter than the leaves. *Flowers* yellow. *Calyx* to the base four-parted, downy, permanent; *divisions* euncate; the upper one broad, two-parted. *Corol* polypetalous, shorter than the calyx, withering, but not dropping. *Legume* of one, or two, nearly spherical, villous lobes; when full, about as long as the calyx. *Seed* a single, round, highly polished, deep violet-blue one, of the size of a pea, in each lobe of the legume.

111.

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2. *C. tetralora* Willd. in. 1066. *C. tetralora* Schreb. gen. N. 1759.

Perennial, twining. *Calyx* reticulate, scarious. *Seed* reniform, compressed.

This plant is perennial with a woody twining stem, a native of the mountainous parts of the hills.

Leaves ternate. *Leaflets* entire, downy, pointed, the exterior one long rhombiform; the pairs obliquely ovate. *Stipules* short, cordate. *Racemes* axillary, erect, as long as the leaves. *Flowers* many, yellow, hid in the calyx, except just when expanded, and then only appearing in front. *Calyx* one leaved, four-parted, chafly, slightly downy, beautifully reticulate with

Page coloured veins; *upper division* shortest, broad, retuse; *under division* long, retuse; *lateral*
 Carey parts smallest, cordate, all are permanent. *Corol*, *stamens*, and *pistillum* as in *Dolichos*. *Le-*
 Ed. gumes obliquely oval, downy, hid in the calyx. *Seed* one, flat, reniform.

CLITORIA. Schreb. *gen.* N. 1183.

- III. *Corol* supine; *banner* large, expanding under the wings.
 321 1. *C. Ternatea*. Willd. iii. 1068.
 Shrubby, twining. *Leaves* pinnate. *Peduncles* axillary, one-flowered.
Teling. Nella dintana, the blue flowered variety; and tella dintana the white.
Sans. Asphota, Uparajita.
Beng. Uparajita.
Flos cœruleus. Rumph. *Tab.* v. t. 31.
Schanga cuspi. Rheed. *Mal.* viii. t. 38.
 Common in every hedge all over India, and in flower the greater part of the year. Its
 root probably is not inferior to jakip as a cathartic; the powdered seed is also purgative.
 2. *C. heterophylla*. Lamarch.
 Perennial, twining. *Leaves* pinnate. *Leaflets* three, five, seven, or nine, from round to
 linear.
 It is in flower and seed the whole year. Its delicate twining habit, variously shaped
 leaves, and beautiful azure flowers render it very ornamental.

PISUM. Schreb. *gen.* N. 1184.

Style triangular, above keeled, pubescent. *Calyx* with the two upper segments shorter.
P. sativum. Willd. iii. 1070.
Petioles round. *Stipules* rounded at bottom and crenate. *Peduncles* many-flowered.
Hind. and *Beng.* Mutur, the Patna or common white field pea, and Chooza Mutur a
 small, round greenish variety of the common gray field pea. The former is cultivated exten-
 sively in the fields about Patna; and to the westward; the other variety is cultivated in
 every part of Bengal during the cold season.

III.
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LATHYRUS. Schreb. *gen.* N. 1186.

Style flat, villous above, broader upwards. Two superior divisions of the calyx shorter.
 1. *L. Aphaca*. Willd. iii. 1077.
Peduncles one-flowered. *Tendrils* leafless. *Stipules* sessile, sagittate-cordate, and obtuse.
Beng. Musoor chnua.
 Although the stipules do not agree perfectly with Miller's figure, which represents them
 acute and with short petioles; yet I think they can be nothing more than varieties of the
 same species.
 The flowers of the Indian sort are yellow, the legumes flat, and with four or five seeds.
 Curtis's figure in his *Flora Londinensis* is more like our Indian variety in the stipule, but
 his legume has seven or eight seeds.
 2. *L. sativus*. Willd. iii. 1079.
Stem climbing, smooth, four-seeded, with two of its angles winged. *Peduncles* one-
 flowered. *Tendrils* four-leaved.* *Stipules* adjoined, ovate-lanceolate. *Legumes* ovate-oblong,
 with a double keel on the back.
Beng. Kesari.
 Is sown on a strong, rich soil, about the close of the rains, in October; the harvest is
 three or four months after. Like other leguminous plants, it affords much wholesome, green
 fodder for cattle; and the seeds, when the plant is suffered to remain till they are ripe, are
 used in diet by the natives.

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VICIA. Schreb. *gen.* N. 1187.

Stigma transversely bearded on the lower side.
 1. *V. sativa*. Willd. iii. 1101.
 Proeminent, angular. *Tendrils* with from four to six pair of sub-opposite, retuse, from
 linear to orbiculate leaflets. *Stipules* adjoined, marked underneath. *Flowers* always solitary,
 sessile. *Legume* horizontal, cylindric, from six to eighteen seeded.
Beng. Ankari.
 A native of Bengal and the provinces to the northward. When young the mark on the
 under side of the stipules is a glandular concavity, filled with a pellucid liquid, which dries up
 as the stipules get old, leaving a brown mark only.
 It is seldom or never cultivated in Bengal, but is common in its wild state. When it
 meets with a suitable soil, it spreads over a full yard of surface, with numerous succulent
 branches and leaves, which cattle are fond of.
 2. *V. Faba*. Willd. iii. 1111.
Stem upright; *petioles* without tendrils.

* I have seen a whole field with two pair of leaflets to the tendril; and near it another, in which
 there were only one pair; the former by far the most luxuriant of the two, though in soil there appeared
 to be no difference whatever.

A small, smooth, brown-seeded variety of the *Faba minor* or *Horse bean* is found in a cultivated state in Nepal, and from thence it has been introduced into the gentlemen's gardens at Purree, and from thence into the Botanic garden, where it thrives luxuriantly during the dry season.

ERVUM. Schreb. gen. N. 1188.

Calyx five parted, the length of the corol. *Stigma* capitate, hairy.

E. hirsutum. Willd. iii. 1113.

Peduncles many-flowered. *Legumes* hairy, with two round seeds. *Leaflets* linear, smooth. III.

Beng. Musor duma. 324

Heat. Jhunjhuni ankari.

Stems numerous, slender, four-sided, smooth. *Peduncles* shorter than the leaves, from three to six flowered. *Terminal* three- to five- to twelve-laved. *Leaflets* sub-alternate, linear, smooth. *Stipules* subulate, often pinnatifid. *Legumes* hairy, two-seeded. *Seeds* globular.

This is a small, delicate annual, a native of Bengal. It appears during the cold season on cultivated lands. In the interior provinces it is cultivated for fodder.

CICER. Schreb. gen. N. 1189.

Calyx five-parted, the length of the corol; the four segments immixt on the banner.

Legume rhomboid, tergal, two-seeded.

1. *C. arvensis. Willd. iii. 1113.*

Leaflets cretate.

Chick pea.

Sunaga, the Telinga name of the plant, and Sunagaloo the grain.

Beng. Boor, Boor kalay, or Chila.

Very universally cultivated throughout India during the cold season.

2. *C. Lens. Willd. iii. 1111.*

Erect, ramous, pubescent. *Stipules* linear-lanceolate, entire. *Peduncles* two-flowered, with an abortive pedicel. *Calyx* rather longer than the corol. *Legume* two-seeded.

Beng. and Heat. Mussam.

This plant is cultivated to considerable extent by the natives of Bengal, and other adjoining provinces, during the cold season.

Stem short, erect, very ramous. *Branches* sub-erect, angular, downy; whole plant from one to two feet high. *Leaves* alternate. *Leaflets* from four to six pair, sub-obovate, lanceolate, pubescent. *Petioles* ending in a short, simple, round, whitish downy stalk of no use to support the plant. *Peduncles* axillary, the length of the leaves, each supporting two small white flowers, and then ending in a short filiform bract. *Other* rather longer than the corol. *Stigma* somewhat villous before. *Legume* rhomboid, smooth, containing two, round, compressed, gray, minutely spotted seeds. The seeds form a staple in the diet of the natives. III. 325

CYTISUS. Schreb. gen. N. 1101.

Calyx two-lipped; *upper division* two-parted; the *under* one three-toothed. *Legume* attenuated at the base.

C. Cygn. Willd. iii. 1121.

Racemes axillary, erect. *Leaflets* sub-lanceolate. *Legume* pointed, and obliquely grooved between the seeds.

Thora-poru. *Rheed. Mat. vi. t. 13. Bern. Zeyl. t. 57.*

Beng. Uthor.

Tibet. Pedla Candi is the name of the large sort, and *Pedla Kandloo* the grain.

It is much cultivated; and it is only in that state that I have ever found it. Its appearance it is a large shrub, of some years' duration, however with the greatest care it seldom lives longer than two or three. The natives call it immal, because they do not find it bear well the second year; of course, after collecting the first crop, they put it up for firewood, &c.

Stem short but straight, woody, often as thick as a man's leg, very ramous. *Branches* ascending, striated from the insertion of the leaves; height of the whole plant from five to ten feet. *Leaves* ternate. *Leaflets* oblong, equal, entire, acute, soft, downy, below whitish, about two inches long, and one and three quarters broad. *Petioles* pinnatifid, striated. *Stipules* cordate, pointed, with ring. *Racemes* axillary, as long as the leaves, erect, a little downy. *Bractes* oblong, emarginate, pointed, downy, two-flowered. *Flowers* pretty large, yellow. *Filaments* alternately longer; *anthers* equal. *Legume* globularly protuberant at the seed, the contractions between them oblique; downy, spotted with dark purple; about an inch long. *Seeds* three or four, of the size of a small pea, round, smooth, light brown. Beside the above described, there is a smaller variety; they differ however only in appearance and size, the first growing to be from six to eight feet high, with a circumference of twenty feet round the extremities of the branches. The second seldom or never more than half the size; but they differ more in respect to the length of time they take to ripen their seeds, the first requiring about nine months from the time it was sown, and yielding a produce of about six hundred-fold. The other, only three months, and yielding generally less than one hundred-fold.

They both require a high, dry, light, rich soil. The first sort is commonly sown, with the first rains, in June; the second soon after September.

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This grain is in high esteem by all classes of the natives; it holds the third rank amongst the leguminous seeds, and is next in value after the Chick Pea.

Cattle are fond of the tender parts of the plant, whether green or dry. The dry wood is excellent fuel, beside it is one of the best for producing fire by friction. The natives say there is a third sort cultivated on the high hills which form the north boundary of the Circars, but I have never been able to meet with it.

ROBINIA. Schreb. gen. N 1194.

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Calyx campanulate, division of its mouth unequal and generally four. *Legume* gibbous at the seeds, elongated.

1. *R. candida*, Roxb.

Shrubby, erect, unarmed. *Leaves* unequally pinnate; *Leaflets* ten paired, lanceolate. *Racemes* terminal or axillary; *pedicels* one-flowered. *Legumes* linear, many-seeded.

This elegant, large shrub, was first reared in the Company's Botanic garden, from seed collected in the north of Bengal by Dr. Carey. Flowering time the cold season.

Stem erect, ligneous; *branches* expanding; the young parts villous, and clouded with dark and brighter green; the woody parts smoother and ash-coloured; the whole height when full grown from five to eight feet. *Leaves* alternate, unequally pinnate, from six to eight inches long. *Leaflets* opposite, short-petiolated, generally from ten to twelve, linear-lanceolate, entire, dagger-pointed, villous underneath, and on the margins, about two inches long. *Petioles* villous, channelled. *Stipules* tapering to a fine long point. *Racemes* terminal, and axillary, short, few-flowered. *Pedicels* one-flowered, nodding. *Bractes* small, caducous, flowers large, pure white, inodorous. *Banner* covered with gray down on the back, pure white and smooth within. *Legume* linear, many-seeded.

2. *R. suberosa*, Roxb.

Arboreous; *bark* suberosous, deeply cracked. *Racemes* terminal; *pedicels* one-flowered. *Leaflets* from five to seven paired, with an odd one. *Legume* linear, many-seeded.

For this beautiful plant we are also indebted to Dr. Carey, who sent the seeds from the district of Dinajpoor, to the Botanic garden at Calcutta, where it grows well and is in blossom during the rains chiefly.

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Trunk erect, soon branching out into a large ramous head, whole height of the plant when full grown eight or nine feet. *Bark* ash-coloured, that of the trunk deeply split and of a corky nature. *Leaves* alternate, abruptly pinnate. *Leaflets* from five to six pairs, opposite oblong, entire, above smooth, underneath hairy, the largest exterior ones about an inch long. *Stipules* minute, caducous. *Flowers* large, of a deep rose-colour, collected on terminal racemes, each furnished with a long pedicel. *Calyx* four-parted, the upper division more removed and two pointed. *Legume* about four inches long, linear, compressed, with six or eight flattened reniform seeds.

It is a very ornamental plant, particularly while young.

3. *R. Sennoides*, Roxb.

Shrubby, unarmed. *Leaflets* from eight to ten pair, lanceolate. *Racemes* terminal. *Flowers* large, blue, three-fold. *Calyx* four-toothed.

Cytisus sericeus, Willd. iii 1121.

A native of the Circars; flowering in the hot season.

4. *R. fruticosa*, Roxb.

Shrubby, ultimately twining. *Leaflets* from three to four pair with a terminal one, linear oblong. *Racemes* axillary. *Banner* with two callosities at the base. *Legume* flat, from four to six-seeded.

A native of the interior parts of Bengal. From Chupra Mr. Charles Beldan sent seeds to the Botanic garden in 1803, where the plants blossom during the rains, and ripen their seed in January.

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Trunk short. *Branches* erect, the longest shoots began to twine in plants of four and five years of age, when they were not more than from three to six feet high. *Bark* of the older ligneous parts somewhat scabrous, that of the tender shoots villous. *Leaves* alternate, unequally pinnate, from six to twelve inches long. *Leaflets* from three to five pair, opposite, linear oblong, those nearest the apex and particularly the terminal one, cuneate, all are entire, obtuse, and nearly smooth on both sides, from two to six inches long, and about one and a half broad. *Petioles* common, villous and slightly channelled, much swollen at the base. *Stipules* of the petioles triangular, those of the leaflets subulate. *Racemes* or rather spikes axillary, generally single, and simple, much shorter than the leaves. *Flowers* subsessile, middle sized, rose-coloured, always in pairs, from round, elevated glands. *Bractes* tern, a small and cordate one below each gland which is persistent; and two lateral on the gland, which are caducous; besides there are two to each calyx, which press on its base laterally. *Calyx* somewhat gibbous, four-toothed, the upper one broader, shorter and emarginate. *Banner* with two remarkable callosities rising from the base in the inside. *Filaments* one and nine. *Anthers* equal, roundish. *Germ* inserted into a cup-shaped nectary with the filaments. *Stigma* naked. *Legume* linear-lanceolate, thin, from four to six-seeded.

5. *R. macrophylla*, R.

Shrubby, scandent, unarmed. *Leaves* unequally pinnate; *leaflets* from three to four, subovate, oblong. *Racemes* axillary; *pedicels* one-flowered. *Banner* sub-rotund, deeply emarginate, with two short callosities at the base. *Legume* linear, flat, downy.

A native of the exterior parts of Bengal, where it grows to be large, woody, and scan-

dent. Flowering time in the Botanic garden, June and July; the seeds ripen in April.

6. *R. ferruginea*.

Shrubby, the tender parts clothed with ferruginous down. *Leaves* unequally pinnate; *leaflets* seven or nine, linear-oblong. *Petioles* terminal and axillary; *flowers* sub-fascicled.

A very ramosous scandent shrub, a native of Sikkim, where it flowers in April.

7. *R. vis-missa*. *R.*

Shrubby, climbing. *Leaflets* six paired, with a terminal one; *stipules* subulate. *Racemes* nearly as long as the leaves, many-flowered. *Legume* pendulous. *Seed* from five to six, remote. *Teling.* Galuga.

A large climbing shrub: a native of the extensive forests among the Circar mountains.

Stem woody, climbing over trees, &c. *Bark* scabrous with a gray roughness. *Leaves* erect, alternate, pinnate with an odd one, about nine inches long. *Leaflets* opposite, six pair, oval, acute, entire, smooth, two inches long, and one broad. *Petioles* round, smooth. *Stipules* of the petioles and leaflets awl-shaped, shorter than the leaves. *Racemes* axillary, erect; many-flowered. *Bractes* awl-shaped, one-flowered. *Flowers* numerous, large, rose-colored. *Calyx* slightly five-toothed. *Banner* emarginate. *Wings* falcate. *Noddy*, a crenulated cup surrounding the base of the germ, as in some species of *Dolichos*. *Legumes* straight, pendulous, from six to nine inches long, and as thick as the forefinger, very protuberant at the seeds, and perfectly compressed between them. *Seeds* remote, from five to six, oblong.

I do not know of any use to which any part of this plant is put.

AESCHYNOMENE. Schreb. gen. N. 1202.

Calyx bilabiate. *Filaments* simple, nine-clift. *Legume* long, straight, slender and acute, with a partition between the seeds.

Note. So far do I agree with Gärner in the division of this genus, as to consider the only two species I have yet found in India, with articulated legumes, *Heliosarum*. But the other species with long, slender, torulose pods, intercepted between the rather remote seeds (and void of every appearance of a joint, or articulation between them) I shall consider to belong to the genus in which they have hitherto been placed, but under an essential generic character (as I really altered).

1. *A. grandiflora*.

Unarmed, arborescens. *Leaflets* paired. *Peduncles* from two to three-flowered, pendulous. *Calyx* of two entire lobes. *Legumes* torulose, very long, linear; the upper margin broad and channelled, many-seeded.

Coronilla grandiflora. Willd. iii. 1145

Asiat. Rhod. Mal. i. t. 51.

Sans. Baka.

Bur. Baka, also Angati.

Head. Basna the red-flowered variety, and Sada basna the white.

Tam. Angati.

Telug. Yerra aveti the name of the red-flowered variety, Teesaveti the white-flowered.

A small, delicate, but high, viz. from twenty to thirty feet, tree of only a few years' duration. It is generally found in the vicinity of villages, where the natives encourage its growth for the sake of the leaves and tender pods which they use in their curries. It is in flower and fruit most part of the year.

Trunk straight, from ten to twelve feet high. *Bark* pretty smooth. *Branches* thinly scattered. *Leaves* alternate abruptly pinnate, from six to nine inches long. *Leaflets* opposite, from eight to twelve pairs, linear-oblong, of two entire, smooth, of a whitish-green, about an inch long, and three-eighths broad. *Stipules* of the petioles half-lanceol, and entire; those of the leaflets minute. *Peduncles* axillary, short, somewhat downy, from two to four-flowered; *peduncles* peduncle-like. *Bractes* minute, falling. *Flowers* very large, red or white. *Calyx* two-lobed; *lips* entire. *Banner* erect, oval. *Wings* linear. *Legumes* parallel, from twelve to eighteen inches long, and about as thick as a common quill, pointed, a little compressed; the upper suture channelled, protuberant at, and intercepted between the seeds, but not in the least jointed. *Seeds* numerous, kidney-shaped.

The tender leaves and young legumes are much used in food, by all classes of the natives.

The tree is employed for training the *Bell* plant (*Piper betel*), it admits of the sun's beams, and the wind, better than any other of its height, being thin of branches and leaves, particularly after it is more than one year old. It is of a very quick growth, which is another reason for employing it. The wood is only fit for fuel. Cattle eat the leaves and tender parts.

2. *A. sesban*.

Unarmed, arborescens. *Leaflets* about fifteen pair. *Racemes* pendulous. *Legumes* filiform, pendulous.

Kodang. *Rheed. Mal.* vi. t. 27

Emerus. *Burm. Zeyl.* t. 41.

Sans. Juyanti. See *Asiat. Res.* iv. p. 297.

Beng. Juyanti.

Coronilla sesban. Willd. iii. 1147.

If the true *Sesban* has an articulated legume, as stated by the accurate Vahl, (*Symb.* i. p. 54.) this cannot be it.

Teling. Saininta.

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This small beautiful tree is in general found in the vicinity of villages, and is likewise of few years' duration. Flowers chiefly during the wet and cold seasons.

Trunk erect, about eight feet high. *Bark* cracked. *Branches* numerous, extremities twiggy, and often bowing. *Leaves* abruptly pinnate, from four to six inches long. *Leaflets* opposite, from ten to twenty pair, linear-obtuse, smooth, entire, about an inch long, and one-third of an inch broad. *Stipules* very acute, reflexed. *Racemes* axillary, pendulous, from eight to twelve-flowered. *Flowers* large; of a beautiful dark purple with yellow spots.

There is a variety of this tree with yellow flowers which is not so elegant as the above described. I have also seen another with red flowers.

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The wood is said to make the very best charcoal for gunpowder.

3. *A. spinulosa*, Roxb.

Annual, sub-ligneous, erect; armed with inoffensive prickles. *Leaflets* from twenty to forty pair; *petioles* armed on the under side. *Legumes* erect, filiform, *Coronilla aculeata*, Willd. iii. 1147.

Telug. Yerra-Jelooga.

A large shrubby-like annual, growing to be four or five feet high. It appears in rice fields during the rainy season. Flowers in December and January.

Stem erect, woody, annual. *Branches* remote, slender; *bark* reddish, covered with many small, inoffensive prickles. *Leaves* abruptly pinnate, from three to twelve inches long. *Leaflets* opposite, numerous, i. e. forty pair, linear, obtuse with a minute bristle, smooth, half or three quarters of an inch long, and one-eighth broad. *Petioles* armed on the under side with inoffensive prickles, like those of the stem and branches. *Stipules* linear, very sharp, falling. *Racemes* axillary, many times shorter than the leaves, spreading. *Flowers* few, yellow, middle sized. *Legumes* erect, sharp-pointed, about as thick as a pack thread, and eight or nine inches long, protuberant at the seed, but not jointed. *Seeds* kidney-form.

4. *A. paludosa*, Roxb.

Annual, sub-ligneous, erect. *Leaflets* from ten to twenty pair. *Racemes* longer than the leaves, drooping, many-flowered. *Legumes* linear, pendulous.

Beng. Kathisola.

This is a very large annual species; it has the appearance of an elegant tree, often twelve feet high, is a native of wet marshy places about Calcutta; it appears during the rains.

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Root annual, spindle-formed, with some few lateral branches. *Stem* erect, ramous; all the parts under water are much swelled and are therefore of an exceeding light spongy texture, but not piped; these parts emit numerous, ramous, filiform roots, from every part, and except for the insertions of those radicles the bark is continuous, smooth, and green in most parts, the parts above the water contract to about a third the thickness of those that are immersed, and are covered with smooth, shining, green bark; height of the whole plant from six to twelve feet, the relative proportion of the immersed and exposed parts depends on the height of the inundation. *Leaves* sessile, abruptly pinnate, linear, from six to twelve inches long, horizontal, courting the solar light through the day, and drooping in its absence. *Leaflets* generally opposite, sessile, from ten to thirty pair, tapering a little from the base, where they are broadest, to the apex, rounded at both ends, with a bristle-like point, smooth above, and having a few hairs below, from an inch, to an inch and a half long, and three-eighths of an inch broad at the base. *Petioles* swelled at the glandular base, channelled; channel hairy. *Stipules* half lauceolate, falling; those of the leaflets subulate, permanent, minute. *Racemes* axillary, peduncled, solitary, drooping beautifully, from eight to twelve-flowered, longer than the leaves which they accompany. *Flowers* drooping, as large as those of Spanish broom, of a bright yellow, with the back of the banner spotted with distinct, round, purple dots. *Bractes*, those of the pedicel solitary, those of the calyx two, pressing on it laterally, all are boat-shaped and deciduous. *Calyx*; *corol*, &c. as in *A. Cannabina*.

5. *A. Virginosa*, Roxb.

Annual, diffuse; *leaflets* forty pair. *Racemes* sub-sessile, erect, from six to eight-flowered. *Legume* erect, cuspidate.

It is a native of marshy places near Calcutta, appearing and flowering in the rains.

Stems annual, ramous, spreading. *Branches* sometimes slightly and remotely nuxed, as in *A. procumbens*, which it resembles much; *leaflets* from thirty to fifty pair, linear, with a point, and bright red margins, smooth on both sides. *Stipules* as in the other species. *Racemes* axillary, sub-sessile, from six to eight-flowered. *Flowers* short-pedicelled, approximate. *Banner* and *wings* yellow; *keel* purple.

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Note. The parts under water are swelled, like those of the last described species. It differs from *O. procumbens*, in having twice the number of leaflets to the leaf, and more than twice the number of flowers on the raceme.

6. *A. Cannabina* of König. See Retz. Obs. v. 26.

Annual, straight. *Leaflets* from twenty to forty pair. *Racemes* axillary, few-flowered. *Legumes* long, slender, somewhat four-sided.

Coronilla Cannabina, Willd. iii. 1148.

Beng. Dhunchi.

An annual species which I have not found wild. It is cultivated in various parts of Bengal for the fibres of its bark, which form a coarse substitute for hemp. The general seed time is in April; it is in flower four or five months after.

Root ramous, annual in a cultivated state. *Stem* simple, from six to twelve feet high, and about as thick as the little finger, smooth, towards the base somewhat woody, ramous near the top only, the most tender shoots are slightly striated, and a little hairy. *Leaves* sub-sessile,

alternate, spreading in the day, pinnate, from six to twelve inches long. *Leaflets* from twenty to forty pair, opposite, rarely alternate, short-petioled, exactly linear, rounded at both ends, with a bristle-like point, having the upper side smooth, and the under one pale, with a few white hairs, from an inch to an inch and a half long, and about a quarter of an inch broad. *Petioles* slightly channelled, and a little hairy, with a swelled base. *Stipules* of the leaf half-linear, falling; those of the leaflets a veiled, permanent. *Racemes* axillary, peduncled, solitary, shorter than the leaves they accompany, bearing from two to six pedicelled, nodding flowers. *Flowers* about the size of a pea blossom, yellow, with many dark purple spots. *Bractes* of the pedicels solitary, boat-shaped, hairy, entire; those of the flower two linear, pressing on the calyx, caducous. *Calyx* gibbous, five-toothed, subequal. *Corolla* papilionaceous. *Banner* obcordate, bright yellow on the inside, and beautifully marked with purple dots on the outside. *Wings* obovate, oblong, obtuse, yellow. *Kil* oblong, daggered behind. *Filaments* alternately shorter, simple, and nine-toothed. *Antheas* round, innumerable. *Germ* cylindrical, smooth. *Style* conic, emarginate. *Ligume* according to being pubescent, from six to nine inches long, linear, somewhat angular, about as thick as a very slender quill, many-seeded. *Seeds* sub-cylindric, smooth, of a light brownish colour.

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Cultivation of the Dhunche plant, *Ashuronee Cinnabara*, Kōn, in Retz. *Ols.* v. 26
Coronilla Cereifolia Willd. *Op.* 1118.

The soil generally employed for this plant about Calcutta, is wet and considerably lower than what is necessary for *Corchorus*, *Corchorus*, and *Corchorus*, and *Corchorus*. The preparation of the ground need not be so much attended to, as the plant is hardy, and the growth so rapid, as to destroy or keep down weeds of all kinds very completely. This, together with the crop being considered a saturating one, renders it advantageous, notwithstanding the cheapness of the material. The time of sowing is when the soil has been moistened with the showers which fall during the stormy cold months in May, which corresponds with the *breeds* on the west coast of Africa. About three scores, or thirty pounds, of seed to the acre is generally all well, and less than that is required to the weeding than is necessary for *Corchorus*. In September and October the crop is ready to cut, though the fibre does not suffer if left standing till the seed is ripe in November. The process of steeping and cleaning the fibre, is exactly similar to that already described for *Corchorus*.

The general produce of an acre is from one hundred, to one thousand pounds of all cleaned fibre; the current price soon what less than *Paat*, viz. *Corchorus*. Expense of cultivation, including land-rent, about one Rupee.

III.
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This is deemed the coarsest, thinnest, and the least durable of our Bengal substitutes for hemp. It is reckoned to be more durable in the water, or for purposes where it is often wet than either *paat*, or *paat*; and is therefore usually employed for the drag ropes and other cordage about fishing boats. The nets the natives make of *paat* are well suited with the bark of *paat* or *Rap*.

7. *Flemingia* R.

Annual, diffuse, somewhat round with irregularly pinnate. *Leaflets* numerous about twenty pairs. *Petioles* linear, three-sided, from two to three times the length of the leaflets. *Stipules* linear, three-sided.

Flowers May to July.

A native of Cochin, appearing on the waste and land borders of the fields, &c. in the rainy season.

FLEMINGIA R.

Calyx five-cleft. *Stamens* one and nine. *Ligumes* sessile, oval, turgid, two-valved, one-celled, containing two spherical seeds.

This genus is named to the name of Dr. John Fleming, Physician General in Bengal, consists of shrubby *Hydrocotyle*-like plants, natives of various parts of India. They are all perennial, the young shoots generally three-sided.

Leaves ternate; *leaflets* three-angled. *Petioles* more or less winged, appressed, scarious. *Stipules* as in the *Hydrocotyle*. *Flowers* on axillary, or terminal, simple or compound racemes or panicles. In all the corolla is pink, striped with yellowish purple lines. The essential mark is in the sessile, turgid, oval legumes, with regularly two round seeds in each.

1. *F. procumbens* Roxb.

Perennial, prostrate, three-sided, particularly when dry. *Racemes* axillary, the length of the leaves. *Leaves* and *calyx* besprinkled with garnet-coloured glands.

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A native of the mountains north of Oude, and Behar and. In the Botanic garden it blossoms throughout the dry season.

Root perennial. *Stems* none, but many ramous, three-sided, villous, somewhat ligneous branches, springing from the crown of the root, and spreading flat on the ground, their length, in two years old plants, from one to two feet. *Leaves* ternate. *Leaflets* entire, villous underneath, somewhat three-nerved, and marked throughout with veins, the pair obliquely oval, the terminal one obovate. *Stipules* paired, stem-clasping, villous, entire. *Racemes* axillary, generally solitary, about the length of the leaves, their upper half thickly set with short-pedicelled, small flowers, strongly marked with deeper colour than the lower. *Bractes* of the pedicel about as long as the pedicel, oblong, and well edged with a row of the calyx subulate, very small and also caducous. *Calyx* deeply five-cleft, hairy, and marked with garnet-coloured glands on the outside. *Banner* reddish, strongly marked with light and lighter

coloured lines; wings purple; keel pale rose. Stamens one, and nine. Anthers ovate. Stigma large, capitate. Legume sessile, oval, besprinkled with garnet-coloured glands, one-celled. Seeds two, spherical, gray, speckled with blackish brown.

2. *F. prostrata*. Roeb. Jun.

Somewhat shrubby, prostrate; young parts three-sided, and downy. Leaflets lanceolate, acute. Racemes axillary, solitary, length of the petioles. Legume villous.

This species was raised from seed sent by Mr. Kerr from China to the Botanic garden in 1805, where they blossom about the close of the rains, in November, and ripen their seed during the cool season.

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Root perennial. Stem scarcely any. Branches procumbent; the older woody parts thereof round, the tender ones somewhat three-sided, and clothed with villous pubescence, their general length about two feet and a half. Leaves ternate as in the other species. Leaflets lanceolate, the pair obliquely so, acute, entire, three-nerved, slightly villous underneath; three or four inches long, and less than one broad. Petioles three-sided; angles sharp and ciliate. Stipules opposite, lanceolate, cuspidate, half the length of the petioles, villous, caducous. Racemes axillary, solitary, villous, becoming rather longer than the petioles by the time the flowers have expanded. Bractes solitary, one-flowered, lanceolate, clothed with silky hairs, caducous. Flower small, a mixture of pale yellow and purple. Calyx hairy, five-parted, clothed with long fine white hairs; segments acute, the lower one twice the length of the other four. Legume oval, two-seeded. Seeds round, dark brown, spotted with gray.

3. *F. nana*. Roeb.

Suffrutescent, with a very short, ligneous stem, and few short branches. Leaves ternate. Leaflets sub-ovate; petiole winged. Racemes axillary, crowded. Legume covered with red clammy glands.

Hind. *Sapta Cusant*.

This beautiful, small, sub-herbaceous species was found by Col. Hardwicke in various parts in the vicinity of the Ganges toward Hurdwar, and by him introduced into this garden, where it blossoms about the beginning of the hot season.

Stem scarcely any, a short, perennial, ligneous stump, of scarcely an inch in length, is all that appears above ground, from which issue a few short, sub-herbaceous branches, the whole height, leaves included, not above six or eight inches. Leaves ternate, long-petioled. Leaflets, the pair obliquely oblong; the terminal one obovate; all are three-nerved and a little downy, from one to three inches long. Petioles as long, or longer than the leaflets, winged.

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Stipules ensiform. Racemes axillary, sub-sessile, from one to several together. Bractes solitary, lanceolate, one-flowered. Flowers numerous, pedicelled, small, pale greenish pink, with deeper stripes. Calyx unequally five-cleft, besprinkled on the outside with numerous, minute, clammy, ferruginous glands. Legume oval, densely clothed with clammy reddish glands, as are, in some measure, the pedicels and racemes also.

4. *F. congesta*. Roxb.

Shrubby, sub-erect. Leaflets broad lanceolate. Racemes axillary, sub-sessile, heaped.

Beng. and Hind. *Bura salpan*.

This species is a native of the Delta of the Ganges. Flowering time the cold season; the seed ripens in two or three months afterwards.

Stems several, oblique, woody; young parts villous. Branches few, general height of the whole plant from three to six feet. Leaves ternate. Leaflets short-petioled, three-nerved, entire, pretty smooth above, villous underneath, the terminal one broad-lanceolate; the lateral ones of nearly the same size, and shape, but broader at the base and less distinctly marked with the three nerves, about six or eight inches long. Petioles nearly round, and villous. Stipules rather short, tapering from a broad base to a fine point. Racemes axillary, generally crowded, about as long as the petioles. Bractes shorter than the calyx, one-flowered, caducous. Flowers very numerous, and beautifully striated with orange and purple. Legume the length of the lower division of the calyx, sub-reniform, one-jointed, two-seeded.

This species has much the habit of my *F. striata*, but differs widely in its specific character. In this the racemes are crowded, in that single; in this the bractes are shorter than the flowers, in that several times longer.

111.

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5. *F. semialata*. Roxb.

Shrubby, ramous. Leaves ternate. Leaflets oblong, acute, three-nerved; petioles winged. Racemes terminal, and axillary, paniced.

A native of Nepal, from thence Dr. Buchanan sent the seed to this garden, where in little more than one year, the plants were tall, elegant, ramous, stout, erect shrubs, with the bark of the ligneous parts dark brown, and smooth, of the tender parts villous. Leaves ternate. Leaflets nearly equal, broad-lanceolate, entire, fine-pointed, smooth on both sides, from four to six inches long, and from one and a half to two broad. Petioles shorter than the leaves, with broad membranaceous villous margins. Racemes axillary, and terminal, generally compound, particularly the terminal ones, and they are often paniced. Bractes chaffy, lanceolate, one-flowered, caducous. Flowers numerous, large, rose-coloured, striated with greenish yellow, and purple. Calyx villous; segments five, nearly equal, ensiform, about as long as the corol. Filaments one and nine. The single one greatly enlarged near the base. Legume sessile, oval, slightly villous, turgid, the size of a field bean. Seeds small, perfectly round, smooth, shining black.

6. *F. binata*. R.

Shrubby, erect, ramous. Leaflets obovate-embeate, three-nerved, and strongly marked with veins. Stipules stem clasping, scarious. Racemes axillary, long-poduced, sub-scand,

often compound. *Legumes* villous, and mealy.

Hedysarum himalaicum. Linn. *Burm. Fl. Ind.* 167. t. 53. f. 1.

A native of the Peninsula of India. Flowers during the rainy and cold seasons.

7. *F. angustifolia*. R.

Shrubby, straight. *Leaflets* lanceolate, villous underneath. *Racemes*, or heads, terminal, and from the exterior axills, solitary, sessile, scarcely the length of the petioles. *Legumes* villous.

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This species was discovered by Colonel Hardwicke growing in the vicinity of Hurdwar.

8. *F. stricta* Roxb.

Stems many, shrubby, straight. *Leaves* ternate; *leaflets* broad-lanceolate, smooth. *Racemes* axillary, erect. *Stipules* and *bractes* lanceolate, deciduous. *Legume* smooth.

A large shrubby species, a native of the mountainous parts of the coast. Flowers during the cold season.

Stems numerous, erect, with very few branches, which are also erect. *Bark* smooth. *Leaves* alternate, petioled, ternate. *Leaflets* nearly equal, broad-lanceolate, entire, fine pointed, a little wrinkled, about nine inches long and three broad. *Petioles* three-sided; upper side even, the lateral faces striated. *Stipules* of the petioles sheathing, remarkably large, surrounding the extremities of the branches, and overlapping each other, falling; those of the leaflets wanting. *Racemes* axillary, solitary, erect, the length of the petioles, short-peduncled, the peduncle is hid in large sheath-like bractes, and every part above is imbricated with the flowers. *Bractes* of the flowers solitary, lanceolate, one-flowered, falling. *Flowers* very numerous, beautifully striated with red, yellow, and violet. *Legumes* not jointed, oval, pointed, two-seeded; seeds spherical.

This plant has flowered in my garden for several years, it is pretty only when in flower.

SMITHIA. Schreb. gen. N. 1760.

Calyx bilabiate. *Filaments* ten, united into two equal bodies. *Legumes* composed of one-seeded joints.

1. *S. sensitiva*. *Ind. Kew. III. p. 494. Dec. 512. t. 13. Willd. iii. 1161.*

Biennial or triennial, diffuse. *Leaves* from three to six paired, with the margins, the under side of the nerve, and the petioles ciliate. *Legumes* six jointed, and folded within the calyx.

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Hed. Oda-Preeni.

Raj. Nulla Kashina.

Perdiquana axatiana. *Genet. ed. syst. ii. 1119.*

A native of Bengal, where it is common on moist pasture land. Blossoms and ripens its seed during the cold season; cattle are fond of it. It is common in the Botanic garden, and makes excellent hay.

2. *S. aspera* Roxb.

Annual, erect; *leaflets* from thirty to forty pair. *Legumes* exsert, pedicelled. *Joints* from six to eight, rugged in the middle.

Raj. Kana Sola.

A native of Bengal, where it is found with the former species on low wet pasture land, borders of rice fields, &c. appearing with the rains in May and June, and perishing when they are over in October, and November.

Stems erect, from two to six feet high, fistulous. *Branches* short, spreading. *Bark* somewhat sylvan, with small coloured glands. *Amblics* scattered over all the tender parts of the plant. *Leaves* alternate, pinnate, from two to six inches long. *Leaflets* from twenty to fifty pair, linear, oblong, smooth, with reddish margins. *Stipules* adjoined, ovate, lanceolate, ciliate. *Racemes* axillary and terminal, flexuous, from two to six flowered. *Flowers* rather remote, middle sized, yellowish. *Bractes* ovate, and ovate cordate, two pressing on the calyx laterally like a calyx, and one at the origin of each pedicel, their margins are serrate, coloured and ciliate. *Calyx* bilabiate. *Sepals* oval, equal, and emarginate. *Corol*, banner round-oval, twice the length of the calyx. *Wings* oblong, long-clawed. *Keel* heart-shaped, two parted at the base. *Filaments* ten, united into two equal bodies. *Germ* pedicelled. *Stile* ascending. *Stigma* simple, even with the anthers. *Legumes* pedicelled, linear, nearly straight, slightly curved on the under margin, from six to ten jointed; *joints* nearly square, swelled, and scarious at the middle. *Seeds* reniform, pale brown.

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Note. Until I observed this plant I was inclined to consider *Smithia sensitiva*, a species of *Hedysarum*, but on finding this agree as well in its natural and essential characters with Aiton's species, I have been induced to consider them as constituting a well marked genus, differing essentially in both calyx and stamens from *Aschyromene*, and *Hedysarum*.

HEDYSARUM. Schreb. gen. N. 1204.

Corol with keel transversely obtuse. *Loment* articulated with one seed in each.

Note. There is with a folded legume or rather loment of two or more roundish joints have popularities sufficient to authorize their being separated from this inconveniently over grown genus. I have already six species which would form a pretty good foundation for the new family, viz a few with simple leaves, *Lappulepis*, &c. also, *alopeuroides* with ternate leaves, and with pinnate leaves *pectus*, and *Crinium*.

Page
Carey
Ed

SECT. I. *Leaves simple*.

1. *H. alhagi*. Willd. iii. 1171.
Shrubby, armed. *Leaves* oblong, mucronate. *Stipules* cusiform.
Sans. Yasa, or yavasa.
Hind. Juwasa.
Pers. Shooturk'has from its being the common food of the camel.
A native of Hindoostan, and generally found in a dry, rather barren, sandy soil. Its branches are used for the screens, called Tattees, employed during the hot dry winds, common in many parts of Southern Asia. In the neighbourhood of Candahar and Mírat and the bank of the Chilhuk, manna is said to be procured from it. This substance exudes from the plant after spring rains and is gathered by merely shaking it off. See *Fothergill*, p. 257. In the Doob, where it is common, it is for the most parts herbaceous and eaten down to the ground by cattle.
2. *H. moniliferum*. Willd. 1173.
Perennial, caespitose. *Leaves* round, cordate. *Heads* terminal. *Bractes* three-flowered. *Legume* necklace-shaped with round joints.
Hedysarum moniliferum. Burm. Ind. t. 52. f. 3. pretty good.
Teling. Amera.
Common on pasture land over most parts of India. Flowers in the rains and cold season.
3. *H. vaginale*. Willd. iii. 1176.
Perennial, caespitose. *Leaves* from oval to linear, oblong with cordate base, rather obtuse, smooth. *Racemes* leaf-opposed. *Bractes* three-fold, two-flowered. *Legume* sub-cylindric, from four to six-jointed.
Genista articulata, &c. Burm. Zegl. l. 49. f. 1. pretty good.
Common on pasture land in most parts of India. Flowers in the rainy and cold seasons.
4. *H. procumbens*. Roxb.
Perennial, diffuse, hairy in every part. *Leaves* simple, roundish. *Racemes* leaf-opposed, flowers in pairs, remote. *Legumes* from two to four-jointed, both margins notched.
A small perennial; a native of dry, sandy pasture lands, though by no means common.
Stem there is nothing that can be so called. *Bractes* many, diffuse, long, round, slender, dichotomous, very hairy. *Leaves* alternate, short-petioled, oval, or orbicular with a small point, hairy. *Stipules* of the petioles embracing the branch, chaffy, half-lanceolate. *Racemes* leaf-opposed, lateral, all axillary, many times longer than the leaves, few-flowered. *Bractes* three-fold, chaffy, ciliate, two-flowered. *Flowers* remote, small, of a bluish purple. *Legumes* compressed, from two to four-jointed, hairy.
5. *H. gramineum*. Willd. iii. 1172.
Biennial, erect. *Leaves* simple, linear, smooth. *Racemes* terminal, long.
H. gramineum. Retz. Obs. v. N. 70.
Beng. Pan Nutta.
A small perennial woody species, growing generally amongst long grass on dry ground. It flowers during the wet and cold seasons.
Stem scarcely any. *Branches* many, sometimes nearly erect, sometimes diffuse, very slender, woody, from one to three feet long. *Leaves* alternate-petioled, linear-lanceolate, smooth, one and a half, or two inches long, and half an inch broad. *Stipules* of the petioles chaffy, semi-lanceolate. *Racemes* terminal, pretty long. *Bractes* three-fold, lanceolate, three-flowered. *Flowers* small, beautifully variegated with red and yellow. *Calyx* four-cleft; upper division emarginate; apex bearded. *Legumes* erect, sub-cylindric, composed of from three to five, almost round, pretty smooth articulations.
6. *H. huplevisfolium*. Willd. iii. 1171. *Corom. pl.* ii. N. 194.
Perennial, diffuse, hairy. *Leaves* linear-lanceolate. *Stipules* chaffy. *Spikes* imbricated with two-flowered bractes. *Calyces* four-leaved: the upper one bidentate. *Legumes* erect, beaked, obliquely jointed.
Difference of soil and situation produces such great changes in this plant as to make a transient examiner imagine he had met with two or more distinct species. In a good soil, and shaded by large trees, it grows with an erect, woody stem, to be three or four feet high, with many long straggling branches, resting on the ground; in an exposed poor soil, it is a small diffuse, seemingly annual. In all, the succulent parts are hairy. The flowering time the wet and cold seasons.
7. *H. styracifolium*. Willd. iii. 1174.
Shrubby, erect, ramous, every part except the upper surface of the leaves hairy. *Leaves* oblong, emarginate. *Racemes* terminal. *Bractes* solitary, cordate, two-flowered. *Calyx* four-leaved, all entire. *Legumes* straight, thin, of five rugose joints, notched on both sides.
A native of Coromandel; flowering time the close of the rains. Seed ripe in January.
8. *H. glumaceum*. Willd. iii. 1172.
Biennial, diffuse, hairy. *Leaves* lanceolate, clouded. *Racemes* terminal, becoming leaf-opposed. *Bractes* two-flowered. *Calyx* four-leaved, ciliate, the upper one bidentate. *Legume*

of from three to four oblique, rugose joints.

A native of the coast of Coromandel; in the Botanic garden at Calcutta it blossoms in the rains, and cold season.

9. *H. triquetrum* Willd. iii. 1176.

Perennial, diffuse. *Leaves* simple, oblong-cordate; *petioles* winged. *Racemes* terminal. *Legumes* smooth, many-jointed.

The figures of this plant, if intended for it, in the *Herbarium Amboianse*, *Burman's Flora Zeylanica*, and *Flora Indica*, are all bad. It is a native of many parts of India, though not common, so far as I have been able to observe, in any; flowering time the cold season.

Stems perennial, many, diffuse, with many bifurcations, spreading, coloured, somewhat three-sided, smooth, branched. *Leaves* alternate, petioled, bifarious, ovate-oblong, smooth on both sides and entire. *Petioles* winged. *Stipules* as in the genus. *Racemes* terminal. *Flowers* numerous, three-fold, rose-coloured. *Legumes* of from four to eight joints, and notched on the under side.

10. *H. alatum* Roxb. 1806.

Shrubby, erect, with many erect, from three to four-sided branches. *Leaves* simple, long, linear-cordate. *Petioles* winged. *Racemes* terminal. *Legumes* hairy, thin, from four to six-jointed; *lower margin* crenulate.

11. *H. triquetrum* Bern. Ind. t. 25. f. 2.

A native of Hindostan. Flowering time the end of the rains. Is allied to *H. triquetrum* on account of the winged petioles only; that is always prominent, this straight and perfectly erect, and a much more beautiful plant.

Trunk short and straight. *Branches* many, erect, the tender shoots, three, or four-angled, from the insertion of the leaves downwards, the margins are more villous than the other parts. *Leaves* simple, linear-cordate, entire, sessile on both sides, about four inches long. *Petioles* much shorter than the leaves, winged, which at the upper wing terminate in two recurved points. *Racemes* terminal, and from the axillary axils, erect, from six to twelve inches long. *Flowers* numerous, small, three-fold, two-flowered. *Between* these two flowers there is a small, long, brown observation as a session of abortive flowers. *Calyx* four-lobed; the upper lobe round, white and entire. *Legumes* broad, thin, hairy, from four to six-jointed, and crenulate on the under side.

11. *H. gonolobum* Willd. iii. 1175.

Shrubby, oblique. *Leaves* ovate-cordate, scabrous above, and villous underneath. *Racemes* terminal, very long and slender. *Flowers* paired. *Calyx* and *leaves* red &c. *Legume* from five to six-jointed, straight on the upper margin.

Sans. Salpurnee.

Beng. Sal pen.

Of this we have two varieties; one with purple, the other with white flowers. They are natives of Coromandel, Bengal, and other parts of India, and in flower most part of the year. Seed ripens in the cold season.

12. *H. collinum* Roxb. 303.

Shrubby, oblique. *Leaves* ovate-cordate, downy underneath. *Racemes* axillary, very long. *Legumes* notched on the under side.

A shrubby species found chiefly amongst the Circular mountains, growing under the shade of trees.

Leaves alternate, petioled, cordate, or nearly round, entire, below downy, the longer ones are from five to six inches long, and from four to five broad. *Petioles* about an inch long, half round, downy. *Stipules* of the petioles cordate, acute; those of the leaves subulate. *Racemes* axillary, and terminal, two, three, or four times longer than the leaves, diffuse, erect, hairy, bearing many small, bright violet-coloured flowers. *Legumes* erect, compressed, from four to six-jointed, pretty smooth.

Allied to *H. campylocnemis*, and *latifolium*; from the former it differs in bearing axillary racemes and ovate-cordate leaves. And from the latter in the leaves being pointed, not near so broad in proportion to their length, and not repand as in that species.

13. *H. longiloba* Roxb.

Shrubby, oblique. *Leaf* simple, round reniform-cordate, somewhat repand. *Stipules* semi-cordate, cuspidate. *Racemes* axillary, clothed with hooked bristles; *legumes* from three to five-jointed, notched on the under margin.

A native of the northern parts of Hindoosthan. Colonel Harlowe brought the seeds to the Botanic garden, where the plants blossom during the rains.

Stem short, lignous, and pretty smooth. *Branches* oblique, almost horizontal, or reclinate, the slender parts villous. *Leaves* alternate, bifarious, short-petioled, reniform-cordate, downy underneath, scabrous above, about three or four inches long, and nearly of the same breadth. *Stipules* of the petioles semi-cordate, and cuspidate; those of the leaves subulate. *Racemes* axillary, and terminal, horizontal, many times longer than the leaves, clothed with small hooked bristles. *Flowers* three-fold, the middle one best and they are small and of a bright purple colour. *Bractes* three-fold, triangular, acute. *Legumes* flat, clothed with hooked bristles, four or five-jointed, and more deeply notched on the under margin.

14. *H. strobiliferum* Willd. iii. 1176.

Shrubby. *Leaves* simple, ovate. *Racemes* terminal, imbricated laterally with reniform folded inflated bractes enclosing the fasciculi of flowers.

An elegant pretty large shrub, a native of various parts of India. Flowering time the cold season.

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Root ramous. *Trunk* short, woody, covered with smooth, ash-coloured bark. *Branches* numerous, with their extremities waving, and when in blossom drooping. *Leaves* simple, alternate, bifarious, short-petioled, ovate, acute, acuminate, entire, with numerous, large, and parallel veins, smooth on both sides, various in size, the larger ones from three to six inches long, and about half as much in breadth. *Stipules* small, caducous. *Racemes* terminal, drooping, imbricated on the two sides with alternate, bifarious, reniform, when forcibly expanded, for in their natural folded state the shape is semi-reniform, folded, inflated, nervous, scarious, large bractes; each concealing in its duplicature a small fascicle, or more, of peduncled, pure white, middle-sized flowers. *Legume* of one joint with one or two small reniform maculated seeds.

15. *H. bracteatum. Roxb.*

Shrubby, erect; *leaves* narrow-cordate. *Racemes* terminal, compound, bifariously imbricated with alternate, reniform, inflated, downy bractes. *Legume* of one oval joint, two-seeded.

A native of the interior parts of Bengal; from Dinajpoor Dr. W. Carey sent the seeds to the Botanic garden at Calcutta, where the plants thrive luxuriantly, and begin to blossom during the cold season.

Stems several, shrubby, erect, a few branches from their upper parts. *Tender parts* somewhat angular and soft, with very fine down, height of the four-year-old plants about three or four feet. *Leaves* bifarious, alternate, very short petioled, narrow-cordate, entire, smooth above, about three inches long, by one, and one and a half broad. *Stipules* chaffy, ensiform, permanent. *Racemes* terminal, or from the exterior axills, drooping, compound, or even decomposed. *Ramifications* thereof bifarious, alternate, very downy. *Bractes* folded, &c. as in *H. strobiliferum*, but in this species they are soft with much down. *Exterior bractes* ensiform, ciliate, and placed like stipulae one on each side of the insertion of the large folded bractes. *Flowers* minute; *racemes* within and hid by the folded bractes except for a few hours when in vigorous blossom the bractes open a little, they are small, rose-coloured. *Legumes* small, hid within the scarious bractes, of one oval joint, villous, one or two-seeded, two is most common.

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16. *H. gyrans. Willd. iii. 1186.*

Suffruticose, erect, twiggy. *Leaflets* lanceolate, the lateral minute, one or both often wanting. *Racemes* terminal and axillary. *Legume* hispid, six-jointed.

Beng. Gora-chund.

A native of Bengal. Flowering time the cold season.

Root ramous. *Stem* erect, with a few twiggy, smooth branches; the whole height from three to four feet. *Leaves* alternate, simple and ternate. *Leaflets* lanceolate, obtuse at both ends, smooth and entire, the exterior one much larger; the lateral ones are sometimes wanting. *Petioles* half-round, with a few hairs over them. *Stipules* tapering to a fine point. *Racemes* terminal and axillary, hispid. *Bractes* cordate, concave, two-flowered. *Flowers* pretty large, of a pale yellow, with a little blue in the wings. *Calyx* membranaceous five-toothed. *Filaments* alternately short and broad, longer and filiform. *Anthers* roundish. *Stigma* two-parted. *Legume* crenulate on the upper margin, very hispid, from six to eight-jointed.

The wonderful rotatory motion of the small lateral leaflets of this plant, has already been taken notice of in various publications: it is unnecessary to repeat, what is now well known.

17. *H. risperlilionis. Willd. iii. 1177.*

Annual and biennial, straight. *Leaves* ternate, and simple, highly coloured; lateral leaflets sub-triangular, exterior, large and transversely crescent-shaped, terminal. *Legumes* from four to six-jointed; folded up in the inflated calyx.

Beng. Chamelicka.

An uncommon looking, pretty plant, a native of various parts of India, in flower and seed the whole year.

18. *H. sororium. Willd. iii. 1170.*

Herbaceous, procumbent, smooth, three-sided. *Leaves* sub-simple, orbicular, emarginate smooth. *Racemes* axillary.

Legumes semi-oval, one-seeded.

Teling. Nalla-sora-cuda.

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A native of naked sandy pasture ground. Flowers during the wet and cold seasons.

Root simple, long, slender, biennial or triennial. *Stem* none. *Branches* numerous, simple, spreading close over the ground to a great extent, somewhat from eight to ten feet each way, slender, smooth, three-sided. *Leaves* remote, alternate, petioled, orbicular, emarginate, smooth, often clouded, those near the root simple, further they have often a minute, lanceolate leaflet or two, (called bractes in the *Mantissa*,) as in *H. gyrans*. *Stipules* of the petioles semi-lanceolate, chaffy; those of the leaves, or leaflets minute. *Racemes* axillary, longer than the leaves, few-flowered. *Bractes* concave, few-flowered. *Legumes* boat-shaped, pointed, smooth, always one-jointed and one-seeded.

SECT. II. *Leaves conjugate.*

19. *H. diphylum. Willd. iii. 1178.*

Herbaceous, caespitose. *Leaves* binate; *leaflets* lanceolate. *Stipules* lanceolar.

Nelam mari. *Rheed. Mat. ix. t. 82.*

The leaflets in Burman's figure are much too broad and short for the sort on the conti-

ment of India, and I think Willdenow must be right in considering it a distinct species. Our plant is common on poor sandy pasture land, in many parts of India. Page
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SECT. III. *Leaves ternate.*

20. *H. triflorum*. Willd. iii. 1202.

Perennial, creeping. *Leaves* ternate. *Leaflets* obcordate. *Flowers* peduncled, from three to six, opposite to the leaves. *Legumes* falcate, from four to five-jointed, notched on the under side.

Beng. Kodilia.

H. trifoliatum repens, &c. Burm. Zegl. vi. 54. f. 2.

Tring. Mrenoodda-Mondoo.

Very common on pasture ground and helps to form the most beautiful turf we have in India. III.
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Root woody, perennial. *Stem* and *branches* creeping, alternate, bifarious, slender, a little hairy, in some soils very much so. *Leaves* ternate. *Leaflets* obcordate, small. *Stipules* cordate, and partly attached to the petiole. *Flowers* leaf-opposed, from three to six peduncled, of a beautiful bright blue. *Style* swollen at the angle. *Leaves* from three to six-jointed, curved a little, the seed bearing margin straight, the other notched, the teeth are very fond of it.

It is probable that Burm. 's plant, also his *H. stipulata*, Burm. F. v. Ind. p. 168. t. 54. f. 2 and this plant are the same, for in this species there are besides these stipules of the petioles, others within at the base of the branchlets, but the peduncles being numerous, and opposite to the leaves, is a strong specific difference.

The natives apply the fresh plant bruised to wounds that do not heal well.

21. *H. reticulata*. Roxb.

Perennial, creeping, hairy. *Leaflets* oval. *Peduncles* leaf-opposed, three or four-flowered. *Legume* from four to six-jointed.

Hedyssarum triflorum. Burm. Zegl. 118. t. 54. f. 1.

This figure has already been quoted by various authors for a variety of *Hedyssarum triflorum*, while the shape of the leaves, and the solitary, often more than one-flowered, peduncles in this plant clearly evince their being distinct species, besides this is a much more robust plant than *triflorum*. My plant is a native of the interior parts of Bengal, and from thence was introduced into the Botanic garden at Calcutta by Dr. W. Carey; flowering time the rainy season.

Root perennial. *Stem* creeps any thing that can be so called but many perennial branches creep, even to their very tips, perfectly flat on the earth and striking root at the joints. *Branchlets* alternate, all slender, and very hairy, the largest from one to two feet long. *Leaves* petioled, ternate. *Leaflets* oval, entire, pretty smooth, and of a pale green in the centre. *Petioles* solitary, opposite to the leaves and about their length, each supporting three, four, or five small white flowers on long slender pedicels. *Leaves* of from three to six joints. III.
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22. *H. quinqueangulata*. Roxb.

Herbaceous, diffuse, five-sided, hispid. *Leaves* ternate; *leaflets* oval, downy. *Stipules* cordate. *Racemes* numerous. *Flowers* petioled. *Legume* biped, six-jointed, notched on both margins.

Compare with *H. diffusa*. Willd. iii. 1180.

This is a large, luxuriant, diffuse, perennial species, a native of strong rich moist pasture lands, such as the borders of rice fields. Flowering time the wet and cold season.

Root woody, ramous. *Stem* no other than many ramous, hispid, five-sided, diffuse branches, two, three, or four feet long. *Leaves* ternate, petioled, nearly bifarious. *Leaflets* oval, emarginate or obtuse, downy, about one inch and a half long and one broad. *Petioles* as long as the leaflets, channelled. *Stipules* of the petioles cordate, acute; those of the leaflets lanceolate, large. *Racemes* terminal and axillary, frequently compound. *Branches* three-fold, two-flowered. *Flowers* numerous, small, blue. *Legume* compressed, from five to seven-jointed, covered on both margins with hispid, hooked hairs, which make them adhere to every thing that touches them.

Cattle eat this species greedily and as it grows quickly, and with luxuriance, it might be cultivated to advantage.

23. *H. articulatum*. Roxb.

Annual, creeping; *Leaves* five-sided. *Leaves* ternate; *leaflets* ovate. *Stipules* ear-shaped, stem-clasping. *Racemes* terminal and axillary, much with hooked hairs, often compound. *Legume* from four to five-jointed. III.
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A native of the interior parts of Bengal. The flowering time the close of the rains; the seeds ripen during the cold season, soon after which the whole plant perishes.

Stem none, but several, short, sub-herbaceous branches from three to six feet long spreading close on the ground, and striking root. *Branchlets* alternate, bifarious, five-sided, villous, scabrous with small hooked hairs. *Leaves* alternate, bifarious, ternate. *Leaflets* ovate, obtuse, villous, and serrated on both sides; from one to three inches long, and broad in proportion. *Stipules* of the petioles ear-shaped, stem clasping; those of the leaflets lanceolate. *Racemes* axillary and terminal, very often so compound as to form large, bifarious panicles. *Peduncles* and *pedicels* angular, and armed with hooked hairs. *Branches* of the ramification like the stipules of the flowers, or extreme divisions, ovate, cuneate, two or three-flowered. *Flowers* minute, very numerous, slender, pedicelled, pink coloured. *Legumes*

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linear, a little curved, from four to six-jointed, notched on the under side, armed with a few hooked hairs, which makes them adhere readily to anything that touches them.

Cattle are fond of the green plant, and as it is one of the most luxuriant of the genus, I have met with, it might be advantageously cultivated for fodder in India.

It comes very near my *Hedysarum quinqueangulatum*, No. 398; but differs specifically in the stipules and shape of the leaflets, independent of their duration.

21. *H. rescidum*. Burm. Ind. 167. &c. B. II.

Perennial, creeping, hairy. *Leaflets* roundish, downy. *Stipules* subulate. *Racemes* terminal. *Flowers* three-fold. *Legumes* from four to five-jointed, notched on the underside, and covered with hooked hairs.

III. A creeping, perennial species, growing under the cover of bushes, in a dry, gravelly soil. It flowers during the wet and cold seasons.

357 *Root* woody. *Stems* or rather *branches* several, prostrate, rooting at the joints, slender, two feet long; *young parts* covered with short hairs. *Leaves* alternate; *exterior leaflets*, rhombiform, from one to two inches each way, the pair smaller, obliquely obovate, all are entire and downy, particularly on the under side. *Stipules* awled, withering. *Racemes* terminal, with generally a smaller one from the exterior axill. long, erect, hairy. *Bractes* three-fold, three-flowered. *Flowers* small, of a deep purple, the middle one of the three is generally abortive. *Calyx* four-parted. *Legumes* compressed, obliquely truncate with a bristle, from three to four-jointed, notched on the under side, closely covered with many stiff, hooked hairs, which makes them adhere to every thing that touches them.

25. *B. diffusum*. Roxb.

Shrubby, diffuse. *Leaflets* oblong, ventricose. *Racemes* terminal, long, and slender, with rather remote fascicles of flowers. *Legumes* linear, from five to six jointed, armed with hooked bristles.

A native of the interior parts of Bengal, and from thence introduced into the Company's Botanic garden by Dr. W. Carey. Flowering time the latter part of the rainy season.

Stems and *branches* diffuse, ligneous, but slender and variously bent. *Bark* smooth, of dark brownish green; *young shoots* covered with a few depressed harsh hairs; the length of the longer branches many feet. *Leaves* alternate, generally ternate, though sometimes simple; when so, they are cordate; when ternate the leaflets are elliptic, or ovate-oblong, all are entire and pretty smooth on both sides. *Stipules* of the petioles taper, triangular; those of the leaflets ensiform. *Racemes* terminal towards the base, ramous, long, slender and villous. *Flowers* numerous, small, of a bright blue colour, collected in rather remote fasciculi, and blossoming in succession. *Bractes* ensiform, one at the base of each pedicel. *Legumes* linear, from five to six-jointed, covered with many short, hooked bristles by which they adhere readily and firmly to every thing that touches them.

III. 358 A native of the interior parts of Bengal, and from thence introduced into the Company's Botanic garden by Dr. W. Carey. Flowering time the latter part of the rainy season.

26. *H. recurvatum*. Roxb.

Shrubby with recurved branches. *Leaves* bifarious. *Leaflets* ovate. *Racemes* axillary and terminal, drooping long before the flowers expand. *Bractes* many-flowered. *Legumes* linear, compressed, ramous, bristly, from six to seven-jointed.

A native of the interior parts of India, and introduced into the Botanic garden by Captain Hardwicke from Chwmpore. It flowers during the rains, and ripens its seed in the cool season.

Trunk (in our young plant) short but ligneous, with the branches bending to one side and their extremities recurved, the under parts clothed with short depressed hairs. *Leaves* bifarious, ternate. *Leaflets* ovate and oval, entire, rather acute, somewhat pubescent. *Petioles* channelled. *Stipules* of the petioles chafly, taper-pointed, large; those of the leaflets subulate. *Racemes* axillary and terminal, before the flowers expand they point directly to the earth, afterwards they become very long, from one to two feet. *Bractes*, the exterior one single, broad-lanceolate, embracing several smaller with a succession of small violet-coloured flowers. *Calyx* four-cleft; the *upper division* broader but entire. *Banner* nearly white. *Wings* and *aper* of the keel blue. *Legumes* long, slender, compressed, clothed with hamous bristles by which they readily adhere to any thing they touch, both margins nearly even. *Joints* long, six or eight.

27. *H. purpureum*. Roxb.

III. Perennial, diffuse; *leaflets* oval, clouded. *Racemes* terminal, before expansion strobiliform. *Legumes* six-seeded, notched on the under side.

359 Reared from seeds received from Dr. Carey, who gathered them on the northern frontier of Bengal. Flowering time the rainy season.

Stem short, nearly straight, with numerous longer branches from its base, spreading close on the ground and striking root at the joints; all are round and while young covered with short depressed white hairs. *Leaves* ternate. *Leaflets* exactly oval, entire, pretty smooth, of a darker colour on the upper surface, and often stained. *Petioles* channelled. *Stipules* of the petioles, from broad bases, tapering to a long daggered point; those of the leaflets awled. *Racemes* terminal, solitary, hairy, before the flowers expand, imbricated with numerous, two-flowered, broad based, dagger-pointed, ciliate bractes. *Flowers* large, very numerous, of a beautiful deep bright blue purple. *Calyx* smooth, four-parted; the *upper division* two-toothed. *Corol*, keel with two horns, not unlike those of *Indigofera*. However the general habit of the plant, besides the articulated legume, clearly points it out as a *hedysarum*. *Legume* of five or six orbicular joints, straight on the upper edge, and notched on the lower, hairy, particularly the margins.

28. *H. biarticulatum*. Willd. iii. 1183.

Shrubby, slender. *Leaves* ternate; *leaflets* oblong, smooth; *racemes* terminal. *Legumes* with one or two joints. Page
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11. *tripetalum*. Burm. Zeyl. t. 5. f. 2.

Teling. Nilia Kavanii.

A small diffuse perennial or shrubby species, a native of dry sandy ground. Flowering time the wet and cold seasons.

Root woody, simple, descending to a great depth. *Stem* very trailing, and soon dividing into many racemes, diffuse, slender, smooth, purple branches. *Leaves* alternate, ternate. *Leaflets* nearly equal, oblong, smooth, about half an inch long and a quarter broad. *Stipules* of the petioles chaffy, embracing the branchlets, apices torn. *Racemes* terminal, many-flowered. *Bractes* three-fold, many-flowered. *Flowers* small, of a beautiful bright red. *Legumes* from one to two-jointed. *Joints* compressed, orbicular.

29. *H. umbellatum*. Willd. iii. 1152.

Sub-arboreous. *Leaflets* oblong, smooth, umbellid. *Legumes* from four to six-jointed, notched on one side.

11. *trifolium arboreum*. Burm. Zeyl. t. 51.

Teling. Chutenta.

A native of moist rocky valleys, where it grows to be a small tree, with smooth, green bark. It flowers during the hot season.

Branchlets twiggy, flexuose, somewhat three-sided. *Young shoots* a little downy. *Leaves* alternate, petioled, spreading, ternate. *Leaflets* oblong, pointed, smooth, entire, from two to three inches long, and one or one and a half broad. *Stipules* of the petioles short, cordate, chaffy; those of the leaflets subulate. *Uncles* simple, axillary, peduncled, globular, erect. *Peduncles* one-third the length of the petioles. *Legumes* from three to six-jointed, compressed, pretty smooth, a little recurved, notched on the upper margin.

30. *H. Cephalotes*. R.

Sub-arboreous, all the tender parts woolly. *Leaflets* oblong, ventricose, marked with many woolly, simple, parallel veins underneath. *Flowers* crowded on short-peduncled, axillary heads. *Legumes* flat, villous, incurved, from two to three-jointed.

A native of the interior parts of Bengal, and from thence introduced by Dr. W. Carey into the Botanic garden where it is in blossom most part of the year; the seed ripens during the cold season.

Stem ligneous, erect, often as thick as a man's leg. *Branches* spreading, with numerous, alternate, bifarious, three-sided, downy branchlets. *Leaves* alternate, bifarious, ternate. *Leaflets* elliptic, while young clothed with much, very soft, woolly hair, with numerous, parallel, woolly veins underneath, and the margins entire and woolly, from two to four inches long, and from one to two broad. *Petioles* deeply channelled and woolly, from one to two inches long. *Stipules* of the petioles ensiform, woolly on the outside, caducous, those of the leaflets filiform and also woolly. *Peduncles* axillary, generally solitary, woolly, scarcely one third or one-fourth the length of the petioles, crowned with a simple, small head of small short-peduncled white flowers. *Bractes* of the peduncles two at the base of the pedicels, solitary, one flowered, those of the flowers opposite, pressing on the calyx laterally, all are clothed with soft woolly hairs and are like the stipules, though much smaller. *Calyx* woolly on the outside, four-lobed; the upper segment broad. *Legumes* flat, incurved, villous, two or three-jointed.

31. *H. arboreum*. R.

Arboreous. *Leaflets* nearly round and smooth, with simple and parallel veins. *Stipules* solitary, spatheform, bidentate. *Heads* axillary, short-peduncled. *Legume* of one or two long, curved, fleshy joints.

A native of the Moluccas.

32. *H. pulchellum*. Willd. iii. 1179.

Shrubby, erect. *Leaflets* ovate-oblong. *Racemes* axillary and terminal, much longer than the leaves. *Bractes* paired, sub-orbicular, many-flowered. *Legumes* two-jointed.

11. *triplication frutescens*, &c. Burm. Zeyl. t. 52. good.

Beng. data Sahani.

A most elegant shrubby species, common in many parts of India, particularly the mountains; flowering time the rainy season.

Stem erect; *branches* spreading to one side with bifarious alternate branchlets, the bark of a dark rust colour. *Leaves* alternate, bifarious, alternate-ternate, expanding, short petioled. *Leaflets* ovate-oblong, lineate; smooth above, a little hairy underneath. *Stipules* dagger-like, with long bristly points. *Racemes* axillary and terminal, of various lengths, the largest from two to three times longer than the leaves, with extremities drooping. *Bractes* alternate, bifarious, approximate, short-petioled, paired, sub-orbicular, with petioles ending in a long terminal bristle between them. *Flowers* crowded, expanding in succession, small, of a pale cream colour, and yellowish with age. *Calyx*, upper lip entire, the under one of an equal division. *Legumes* two-jointed, and completely hidden by the bractes.

33. *H. potius*. Roxb.

Perennial, diffuse. *Leaflets* oblong. *Racemes* terminal. *Bractes* three-fold, one-flowered. *Legumes* from five to six-jointed, notched underneath, lanose, bristled.

A native of the Moluccas. In the Botanic garden at Calcutta it blossoms most part of the year.

Stem none, but several branches springing from the crown of a ligneous root, spreading over the ground to the distance of some feet, round, ligneous, villous, and coloured. *Leaves* alternate, bifarious, ternate, rarely single, and then near the root only. *Leaflets*, the pair

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smaller, ovate, and ovate-oblong, the terminal one nearly elliptic, or oval, all are obtuse, and pretty smooth, from one to two inches long. *Petioles* villous, shorter than the leaves, and channelled. *Stipules* of the petioles stem-clasping, chaffy, acute; those of the leaflets subulate. *Racemes* terminal, solitary, simple, few-flowered. *Bractes* three-fold, one-flowered; the lateral pair very small. *Flowers* small, purple. *Calyx* four-cleft; upper division broader, and bidentate. *Legumes* five or six-jointed, clothed with numerous hooked bristles; the *under margin* deeply notched.

34. *H. Juncum*. Willd. iii. p. 1194.

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Herbaceous; *twigs* long, and straight; *leaflets* cuneate. *Flowers* axillary. *Legume* one or two-seeded, the length of the segments of the calyx.

A native of Nepal, from thence Dr. Buchanan sent the seeds to the Botanic garden, under the name *Anthyllis cuneata*, where the plants grow freely, and blossom during the rains and cold season.

Root perennial. *Stem* erect, short, as they soon divide into long, simple, straight, or drooping, slender, villous twigs; they are all herbaceous. *Leaves* ternate while the plants are young, tending to be torn and often perfectly so; *leaflets* emeate, villous, scarcely half an inch long, and less than a quarter of an inch in breadth. *Petioles* three-sided, villous. *Stipules* chaffy, ensiform, petiolar. *Peduncles* axillary, very short, few-flowered. *Flowers* small, of a pale yellow. *Bractes* minute, some embracing the insertions of the pedicels, and two large ones the calyx. *Calyx* four-cleft; *division* slender and acute, the upper one broader and two-toothed. *Banner* roundish, with a two-lobed, purple spot in the middle. *Stamina* one and nine. *Legume* scarce the length of the calyx, oval, one or two-seeded.

35. *H. tuberosum*. Willd. iii. 1197.

Shrubby, twining; *leaflets* downy. *Racemes* long; *flowers* three-fold. *Legume* hairy, pendulous, four-jointed; contracted at the joints.

Kadsimmi. Banks' *Icon. Kämpf. tab.* 25.

Teling. Darce, Goomodee.

A rare species, a native of the valleys far up amongst the mountains. It flowers during the hot season, at which time it is perfectly naked of leaves, being deciduous about the beginning of the cold season.

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Root tuberosis, very large. I think one of the largest I ever saw. *Stems* twining, woody, running over high trees, &c. *Leaves* alternate, petioled, ternate. *Leaflets* roundish, pointed, entire, downy, from six to twelve inches each way. *Petioles* channelled, from six to twelve inches long. *Stipules* of the petioles cordate, those of the leaflets subulate. *Racemes* simple or branchy, as long as the leaves, from tuberosities caused by the ectrices of the old leaves, erect, round, smooth. *Flowers* numerous, three-fold, pretty large, blue. *Legumes* from two to six-jointed, pendulous, compressed, pointed, much contracted at the joints, very hairy.

The root peeled and bruised into a cataplasm is employed by the natives of the mountains where it grows to reduce swellings of the joints.

SECT. IV. *Leaves pinnate.*

36. *H. sennoïdes*. Willd. iii. 1207.

Shrubby. *Leaves* pinnate; *leaflets* alternate, from four to six-paired, obovate. *Peduncles* axillary, nodding, few-flowered. *Legumes* pendulous. *Joints* from three to four, echinate.

Teling. Nall Kashina.

Russelia of König.

A pretty large ramous shrub, a native of forests, hedges, uncultivated lands, &c. It flowers during the rains.

Stem woody, short, irregular. *Bark* dark-coloured. *Branches* numerous, irregular; *young shoots*, *petioles*, *peduncles*, *pedicels* and *calyx*, covered with a soft kind of glutinous hair, the gluten is of a bright gold colour, and is frequently seen in small, beautiful, distinct, globules at the extremities of the hairs. *Leaves* alternate, pinnate, with an odd one, about two inches long. *Leaflets* alternate, from four to six pair, obovate, a little pointed, smooth, entire. *Stipules* of the petioles chaffy. *Racemes* axillary, short, bowing, from three to six-flowered. *Flowers* pretty large, yellow, bowing. *Legumes* pendulous, compressed, from two to five-jointed, much contracted at the joints, muricate, glutinous.

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Dr. König made a new genus of this and called it after Dr. Patrick Russell, without knowing that another genus has been named after his brother the late Dr. A. Russell.

37. *H. lagenarium*, R.

Perennial, floating, spongy, leaflets numerous. *Stipules* lanceolar, adjoined. *Peduncles* about two-flowered, joints of the legume from four to six, scabrous in the middle.

Aeschynomene lagenaria. Lour. *Cochin Ch.* 446.

Aeschynomene aspera. Willd. iii. 1163.

Hind. and Beng. Shola and Phool shola.

Teling. Neerjee-looza.

Common on the borders of the lakes of sweet water in most parts of India. Flowering time the rainy and cool seasons. The larger plants are particularly light, white and spongy; they are gathered during the dry months of April and May, and converted by the natives of Bengal into a great variety of toys, floats for fishing nets, gentlemen's hats, &c.

38. *H. Neli-tali*, R.

Herbaceous, diffuse and scabrous. *Leaflets* numerous, minute. *Stipules* lanceolar, adjoined. *Legumes* from six to ten-jointed, smooth on both sides.

Neli-tali. *Rheed. Mal. ix. t. 18.*

Teling. Tign jeelooza.

Aeschynomene Indica. Willd. iii. p. 1164.

Found on moist pasture ground, during the rainy season.

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DOODIA. R.*

Calyx bilabiate; *upper lip* bifid; *under* tripartite, in the mature state resupine by the incurvation of the upper end of the pedicel. *Loment* moniliform, composed of from two to six sub-globular, one-seeded joints, slenderly connected and compactly folded up within the subulate hairy segments of the calyx.

The plants which fall under the above character have the general habit of *Hedysarum*, viz. perennial, for the most part shrubby, their tender parts armed with diverging harsh hooked bristles.

Leaves simple, ternate or equally pinnate and stipulate. *Racemes* terminal, before expansion imbricated with two-flowered dagger-pointed bractes. *Flowers* of a middling size, and rosy, pedicels pretty long, and what is a strong characteristic mark of the genus they become rigidly incurved soon after the flower decay, pressing the folded laments nicely in against the rachis. *Corol* as in the generality of papilionaceous plants. *Filaments* single and nine-cleft. *Anthers* equal, oval. *Germ* sub-moniliform. *Style* clavate. *Stigma* emarginate. *Loments* composed of from two to six roundish, one-seeded joints, united by slender isthmuses which admit of their being very perfectly folded up within the segments of the calyx. *Embryo* curved, furnished with a thin perisperm.

1. *D. stipulifolia. R.*

Shrubby. *Leaves* simple, ovate, odd-leaved, villous underneath, scabrous above. *Racemes* terminal, pedicels. *Loments* of several joints.

A native of Chitragang where it flowers in October and November.

2. *D. ligopodioides. R.*

Perennial, prostrate. *Leaves* ternate, odd single. *Racemes* oblong, dense. *Legumes* two-jointed.

Beng. Golak-chukuli.

A native of the coast of Ceylon and as well as of Bengal: flowering in the rainy season.

Stems erect, scandent, perennial, and rooting at the joints, round, covered with short scabrous hairs. *Leaves* ternate, terminal, odd single, leaflets roundish, imbricate, both sides covered with short scabrous hairs, the largest about two inches each way. *Stipules* subulate, those of the pedicel having a long ciliate. *Racemes* solitary, terminal, pedicels; at first conical, afterwards cylindric, very hairy. *Bractes* dagger-pointed, oblong, hairy. *Pedicels* emitting at the base, and one very hairy, after flowering they become incurved. *Flowers* numerous, rose-colored. *Calyx* very hairy, the lower three divisions very long, and still more hairy. The *legumes* generally consist of two, oval, smooth jointed together, connected by a slender isthmus, and bent in against the rachis, by the incurvation of the pedicel, after the flowers decay.

3. *D. fraxosa. R.*

Shrubby, diffuse. *Leaves* simple, and ternate, sub-rund, villous. *Racemes* axillary and terminal, before expansion strobiliform. *Legumes* from two to four jointed.

A native of the northern parts of Bengal, from whence it is brought to the coast of India.

Stems scarcely arched, but numerous, diffuse, very strongly branched, or creeping, woody branches; young stems and leaves armed with long hooked bristles, but mixed with longer straight hairs. *Leaves* from simple to ternate. *Stipules* from round to oblong, imbricate, downy underneath, from one to two inches long. *Stems* of the pedicel taper, long, and subulate from a broad, emarginate base; those of the leaf are bilobed, odd single. *Racemes* axillary and terminal, before the flower appear strobiliform, but spreading out a great length by the time they are ripe. *Bractes* alternate, two-flowered, ovate, concave, with a long subulate point, ciliate, and hairy, when flowered, after the flowers decay they become rigidly incurved, pressing the legume against the rachis of the racemes, making what is the under division of the calyx the upper. *Flowers* numerous, pretty large, of a pale rose colour, in the morning changing to blue. *Calyx* very hairy. *Legumes* of two, three, or four round joints, united by slender pedicels.

Excepting the racemes and size of the plant, this species is very much like *Ligopodioides* and it had not both growing before me at the same time, it might be difficult to find out where in they differ specifically. The lengthening raceme is one of the most conspicuous marks.

4. *D. chrysanthoides. Roeb.*

Perennial, diffuse, the tender parts clothed with small hooked bristles. *Leaves* ternate; leaflets oval, obtuse. *Racemes* imbricated, and resembling a fox's tail from the hairiness of the calyx, bractes, and incurved pedicels, which bend the two-jointed legumes in against the rachis; the upper lip of the calyx minute, and two-toothed.

A native of the northern parts of India, from thence Colonel Hardwicke sent the plant to the Botanic garden where it grows freely, and blossoms during the rains.

Stems none, but several, spreading, perennial, branches with ascending extremities, clothed with short, hooked bristles. *Leaves* scattered, petioled, ternate; leaflets ovate, obtuse, entire, clouded, both sides clothed with the same short hooked bristles; from two to four inches long,

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* In memory of Mr. Samuel Doody, an eminent Botanist, the friend and cotemporary of Ray, Plukenet, and Stenac.

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and rather more than half of that in breadth. *Petioles* channelled, harsh, with hooked bristles. *Stipules* ending in a long, subulate hairy point from a broader, ciliate base. *Racemes* terminal, imbricated before the flowers expand, strobiliform, ever after cylindric and more like a fox's tail than those of any other species I have yet seen. *Bractes* approximate, round-cordate, cuspidate, ciliate, two-flowered. *Pedicels* one-flowered, hairy, after the flowers droop, incurved. *Flowers* numerous, rose-coloured. *Calyx* bilabiate. The lower three divisions long, filiform, and very hairy; the upper two very short. *Legume* two-jointed, folded together in the bottom of the calyx.

III. 5. *D. picta*. R.

369 Shrubby, erect. *Leaves* simple and pinnate; *leaflets* linear. *Racemes* terminal, lengthening, flowers paired. *Locals* from three to five-jointed.

Hedysarum pictum. Willd. iii. 1204.

Hind. Dabra.

Beng. Sunkur-jeta.

A native of the shady banks of water courses, &c. Flowers during the rains.

Stem erect, shrubby, branchy, from three to four feet high. *Leaves* alternate, petioled, from simple to pinnate. *Leaflets* the lower or single are generally oblong-ovate, two to three inches long, and one and a half broad, the leaflets of the compound leaves are linear-lanceolate, all are obtuse, entire, and beautifully clouded on the upper surface with dark brownish purple, below a little reticulated and downy. *Racemes* terminal, erect, rigid, cylindric, hairy. *Bractes* of the peduncles chaffy, permanent; those of the flowers lanceolate, two-flowered, falling. *Flowers* numerous, small, red. *Pedicels* incurved after the flowering time. *Calyx*, apices of the divisions incurved and bearded. *Legume* consisting of from three to six oval joints, connected by a slender isthmus, the incurved form of the pedicels presses them so much against the rachis, that the form is with difficulty observed, till forcibly extended.

6. *D. crinita*. R.

Shrubby, diffuse, densely clothed with short hamose bristles. *Leaves* pinnate; *leaflets* five, linear-oblong. *Racemes* terminal. *Bractes* lanceolate, ciliate, two-flowered. *Pedicels* and *calyces* most hairy. *Legume* three or four-jointed, and pressed together against the rachis.

Hedysarum crinitum. Willd. iii. 1218. Lour. Coch. Ch. 451. Fl. Ind. t. 56.

A native of Chittagong, differing from *picta* in being a lower, and more diffuse plant, with broader leaves, never variegated, and the bractes and calyx much more hairy.

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Stem trifling, but several, spreading, or leaning branches, the lower resting on the ground; *tender shoots* round and armed with innumerable hamose bristles. *Leaves* unequally pinnate, horizontal. *Leaflets* two pair with a terminal one, linear-oblong, entire, of a firm texture, rather lecid above, and reticulated underneath; about three inches long. *Petioles* round, and armed like the other tender parts. *Stipules* scarious, broad-based, long taper-pointed, caducous; those of the leaflets similar, but smaller. *Racemes* terminal, sessile, often several together, their base imbricated with many, broad-based, tapering, ciliate, permanent bractes. *Bractes* of the raceme solitary, lanceolate, two-flowered, caducous. *Pedicels* longer than the flowers, very hairy, becoming incurved when the corol drops. *Flowers* numerous, rose-coloured, pretty large. *Calyx* five-cleft; *division* subulate, the upper two when in blossom, for in seed they become the undermost, rather small, all are very hairy.

INDIGOFERA. Schreb. gen. N. 1205.

Corol with an awl-shaped spreading spur on each side of the keel.

1. *I. linifolia*. Willd. iii. 1220. Corom. pl. ii. N. 196.

Perennial, caespitose. *Leaves* simple. *Legumes* globular, seeded.

Hedysarum linifolium. Linn. Suppl. 331.

Beng. Bhangra.

Common amongst grass all over India; it is probably the smallest of the genus. In Bengal there are two varieties; one with red, the other white flowers.

2. *I. eckinata*. Willd. ii. 1222.

Stems prostrate. *Leaves* simple, obovate, dotted. *Racemes* axillary. *Legumes* crescent-shaped, with hooked bristles on the convex side, one-seeded.

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Hedysarum rotundifolium. Vahl. Symb. ii. p. 81.

Teling. Nalla-paleroo.

Onobrychis minor monophyllus madraspatana. Pluk. Alm. 160. t. 433. Fig. 1.

Hedysarum numularifolium. B. H.

A native of moist borders of rice fields. It flowers during the wet season.

Root perennial, ramous. *Stem* no other than many ramous, prostrate, angular, smooth, coloured, from one to three feet long branches, sometimes striking root. *Leaves* simple, alternate, bifarious, sub-sessile, orbicular, or broad-oval, a very little hairy, marked with many, small, glandular pits. *Stipules* subulate. *Racemes* axillary, short-peduncled, about as long as the leaves, from six to eight-flowered. *Flowers* small, red. *Keel* pointed, daggers obtuse. *Legumes* horizontal, moon-formed, beaked, covered with inoffensive, hooked prickles, one-seeded.

3. *I. aspalathifolia*. Roxb.

Shrubby. *Leaves* fascicled, wedge-shaped, smooth. *Peduncles* axillary, solitary, one-flowered. *Legumes* straight.

Manneli. Rheed. Mal. ix. t. 37.

Aspalathus Indica. Linn.

A small, branchy shrub, common on dry sandy lands near the sea. Flowers during the

rainy and cold seasons.

Stem short, small. *Branches* numerous, spreading in every direction, small but very hard; *bark* dark purple. *Leaves* simple, fascicled, wedge-formed, small, smooth. *Peduncles* axillary, the length of the leaves, one or two-flowered. *Flowers* small, red. *Keel*, daggers slender, but long and sharp. *Legumes* horizontal, cylindric, smooth, pointed from six to ten-seeded.

4. *I. trita*, Willd. iii. 1228.

Annual and biennial, erect, rigid. *Leaves* ternate; *leaflets* obovate. *Racemes* axillary, sessile, many-flowered. *Legumes* reflexed, straight, rigid, four-sided, spinous, pointed, smooth. A native of various parts of India. In flower all the year. It grows rather tall in a good soil, but is thin of branches, and rather a hostile looking plant, when growing in a bad soil.

Note. This is the only species I can compare to *I. trifoliata*, and as I have reared it from seeds received from Dr. Klein of Tranquebar, under that name, am inclined to think they are the same.

5. *I. cinerea*, Willd. iii. 1225.

Shrubby, hoary. *Leaves* ternate; *leaflets* oblong, acute, hoary. *Racemes* axillary, subsessile. *Legumes* horizontal, four-sided, with sharp thorny points.

Telug. Veri medli.

A thin, poor looking, shrubby species, grows on dry uncultivated ground often on road sides. Flowers during the wet and cold seasons.

Stem short, woody. *Branches* numerous, bent in every direction, very rigid, covered with hoary bark; the plant in general about two or three feet high. *Leaves* scattered, ternate, petioled. *Leaflets* oblong, or broad lanceolate, acute, entire, a very little hairy, and hoary, smaller than in any other of this family that I know, *I. aspalathifolia* excepted. *Petioles* channelled. *Stipules* subulate. *Racemes* axillary, subsessile, the length of the leaves. *Flowers* small, red. *Legumes* horizontal, four-sided, very sharp pointed, from six to seven-seeded; *seeds* remote.

Note. It seems to agree better with the description of *I. trita*, in the Supplement of Linnæus, than *trita* itself. Can there be any mistake? This species is from lately distinguished from that, by being much more brachy, very white or hoary, and by the form of the leaflets, which in that are obovate, and emarginate; in this broad-lanceolate, and acute.

6. *I. glandulosa*, Willd. iii. 1227.

Suffrutex, diffuse. *Leaves* ternate; *leaflets* somewhat wedge-shaped. *Heads* axillary. *Legumes* oval, with four elevated, prickly angles, two-seeded.

Telug. Baragadan.

A small shrubby species; a native of moist rich lands amongst the mountains. Flowers, and ripens its seeds during the wet and cold seasons.

Root woody, white. *Stem* erect, woody, branchy. *Branches* numerous, the lower ones are longer than the stem, resting on the ground, and often striking root, round, coloured. *Leaves* numerous, approximate, ternate, petioled. *Leaflets* oblong, or wedge-formed, entire, with downy points, and the underside covered with innumerable glands, probably vesicles filled with an essential oil; about an inch long, and half an inch broad. *Stipules* broad. *Racemes* axillary, sessile, oval, dense, many-flowered. *Flowers* small, red. *Bractes* solitary, one-flowered. *Keel* hairy, discoloured; *daggers* very large, long, and sharp. *Legumes* reflexed, oval, four-sided; *angles* armed with lacerated prickly-like wings, two-seeded. *Seeds* separated by a partition.

Of the seeds the natives of the hilly countries make meal, which they bake into bread, and use as an article of diet; when more agreeable food is scarce. Cattle are fond of the plant.

7. *I. prostrata*, Willd. iii. 1226.

Perennial. *Leaves* ternate; *leaflets* wedge-shaped, with glandular dots. *Racemes* axillary, sessile, the length of the petioles. *Legumes* reflexed, smooth, acute, from six to eight-seeded.

This species is a small shrubby perennial; a native of the borders of cultivated lands, with a trifling, erect stem, and many longer, prostrate, round, woody, somewhat hairy branches, with ascending extremities. *Leaves* exactly as in the last, (*I. glandulosa*.) *Stipules* scarcely any. *Racemes* axillary, sessile, shorter than the leaves, many-flowered. *Flowers* small, red. *Bractes* single, subulate, one-flowered. *Legumes* reflexed, rigid, a little compressed, from six to eight-seeded.

8. *I. argentea*, B. II.

Shrubby. *Leaves* from single to quinate-pinnate; *leaflets* lanceolate, acute. *Racemes* longer than the leaves. *Legumes* reflexed, curved, contracted between the seeds, hoary.

A rare shrubby species; growing about the borders of cultivated lands, near hedges, trees, &c. where it meets with a rich sweet soil. Flowering time the wet season.

Stem scarcely any. *Branches* numerous, woody, spreading, pretty smooth. *Branchlets* alternate, nearly bifarious, hoary. *Leaves* alternate, approximate, nearly bifarious, from simple to pinnate, the lowermost on the branches are single, the next above paired, then ternate, &c. up to pinnate. *Leaflets* alternate, lanceolate, acute, entire, hoary, chiefly on the under side; size various, from half an inch, to an inch and a half long; all are about three-eighths broad. *Petioles* hoary, channelled, when bearing leaflets, winding. *Stipules* awled, with a callous projecting horn at the base. *Racemes* axillary, much longer than the leaves, many-flowered. *Flowers* small, red, single. *Bractes* oval, one-flowered, falling. *Legumes* reflexed, falcate, contracted between the seeds. *Seeds* from four to eight.

9. *I. uniflora* of Dr. Buchanan.

Perennial. *Branches* diffuse, long, slender, and coloured. *Leaves* subsessile, digitate;

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leaflets cuneate. *Flower* solitary. *Legume* three-seeded.

Mammilla. Rheed. Mal. ix. t. 37.

Aspalathus Indica. Willd. iii. 963.

Lotus tenuifolius. Pluck. Alm. t. 201. f. 2.

A native of Mysore, from thence the seeds were sent by Dr. Buchanan to the Botanic garden, where the plants thrive luxuriantly, and continue in blossom great part of the year.

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Root perennial. *Stem* scarcely any, but numerous, pretty long, very slender, red, bifurcously ramous branches, spreading close on the surface of the earth, but I never found them strike root, covering, in the rich soil of Bengal, a space of three or more feet in diameter. *Leaves* generally in fives, three on the apex of a very short common petiole, the other two on opposite sides of its base, stipulaceous, all cuneate, pretty smooth, and entire; scarcely a quarter of an inch long, and about a line broad. *Stipules* only some soft hairs about the insertion of the leaves. *Peduncles* axillary, solitary, longer than the leaves, very slender, one-flowered. *Flowers* small, red. *Legumes* linear-oblong, round, sprinkled with a few short hairs, containing from two to four seeds.

10. *I. fragrans. Willd. iii. 1231. Retz. Obs. iv. 29.*

Suffrutescent. *Leaves* from ternate, to pinnate; *leaflets* oval. *Stipules* lanceolate, hairy. *Peduncles* axillary, as long as the leaves, few-flowered. *Legumes* straight, from ten to twelve-seeded.

Colutea siliquosa. Pluk. Alm. t. 166. f. 1. good.

I. glabra. Willd. iii. 1231.

I have not found any other species which can be compared to the above quoted one, and suspect it to be the same. My plant is almost destitute of pubescence as it is only on the stipules, petioles, and under side of the leaves, where a little is to be found, particularly while young.

A native of Coromandel; where, like the rest of the genus, it flowers in the rains and cool season.

11. *I. flaccida. Kön. Mss.*

Perennial, flaccid. *Leaves* pinnate; *leaflets* from two to three-paired, oval, smooth. *Racemes* twice the length of the leaves. *Legumes* reflexed, curved, sub-cylindric, many-flowered.

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This slender perennial species grows chiefly amongst bushes, on dry barren ground.

Stem woody, weak, supporting itself on bushes. *Branches* more so, smooth; the young parts of a bright green; from one to four or five feet long. *Leaves* scattered, pinnate, about two inches long. *Leaflets* from two to three pair with an odd one, equal, oval, smooth, triflingly acute; about three quarters of an inch long, and half an inch broad. *Stipules* subulate, frequently coloured. *Racemes* axillary, peduncled, twice as long as the leaves, round, smooth, many-flowered. *Flowers* pretty large, red. *Bractes* single, subulate, one-flowered. *Legumes* reflexed, slender, round, falcate, from six to twelve-seeded.

12. *I. cuneaphylla. Willd. iii. 1229.*

Perennial, procumbent. *Leaves* pinnate, sub-sessile; *leaflets* minute, four-paired, obovate, smooth. *Spikes* oval, sessile. *Legumes* oval, two-seeded.

Teling. Chera-gaddam.

This helps to form our very best, and most beautiful pasture lands, where it is always found in plenty. It is perennial. Flowers all the year round.

Stem none, but it has many, ramous, prostrate, bifarious branches spreading in every direction, close upon the ground, round, a little downy, and in general from six to twelve inches long. *Leaflets* minute, opposite, from three to five pair, obovate, smooth, entire. *Stipules* semi-lanceolate. *Spikes* axillary, oval, sessile, many-flowered. *Flowers* small, of a bright red. *Legumes* oval, smooth, two-seeded, interrupted between them. Cattle eat it greedily.

13. *I. hirsuta. Willd. iii. 1233.*

Annual, and biennial, erect, ramous, hairy. *Leaves* pinnate; *leaflets* three or four pair, obovate, hairy. *Stipules* linear. *Racemes* longer than the leaves. *Legumes* reflexed, hairy, four or five-seeded.

Teling. Penni vempali.

Astragalus spicatus. Burm. Zeyl. t. 14.

Kattu-tigera. Rheed. Mal. ix. t. 30.

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A native of Coromandel. It flowers during the rainy and cold seasons.

14. *I. viscosa. Willd. iii. 1236.*

Somewhat shrubby, hairy and glutinous. *Leaves* pinnate; *leaflets* from four to five-paired, long-obovate. *Racemes* longer than the leaves. *Legumes* straight, hairy, from six to eight-seeded.

Galega colutea. Burm. Ind. 172. Willd. iii. 1246.

Colutea siliquosa. Pluk. t. 166. f. 3.

This species grows on a very sandy soil. It flowers during the wet and cold seasons.

Root simple. *Stem* somewhat shrubby, erect, very ramous, from one to three feet high; the young parts covered with white, depressed hairs, and other stiffer hairs with glutinous, enlarged, glandular extremities. *Leaves* alternate, pinnate, two or two and a half inches long. *Leaflets* from four to five pairs, opposite; obovate, entire; above pretty smooth; below hairy and glandular like the tender branches. *Stipules* filiform. *Racemes* axillary, peduncled, longer than the leaves, round, like the young branches. *Bractes* awled, one-flowered. *Flowers* rather remote, small, red. *Legumes* horizontal, straight, round.

15. *I. cærulea. Roxb.*

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This is an erect, shrubby species; growing on dry, barren, uncultivated ground to the height of three feet, and higher in good, garden soil. It flowers during the wet and cold season.

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gal. Flowering time the cool and beginning of the hot season, when the plant is nearly destitute of leaves.

Leaves pinnate, from three to six inches long. *Leaflets* from four to eight pair, very exactly elliptic, being equally rounded at each end, and all nearly equal; smooth on both sides; about an inch long, by half of an inch broad, and generally deciduous during the cool season. *Stipules* minute, hairy. *Racemes* axillary, but more generally from the leafless branchlets of the former year, scarcely so long as the leaves, a little hairy. *Bractes* oval, concave, ciliate, one-flowered, caducous. *Flowers* pretty large, of a bright, lively pink. *Legumes* straight, somewhat four-sided, divaricate, smooth, acute, from six to ten-seeded.

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19. *I. arborea*. Roxb.

Arboreous. *Leaves* pinnate; *leaflets* from six to nine pair, oval, emarginate. *Racemes* the length of the leaves. *Wings* expanded. *Legume* fluted, straight, smooth.

This stately species was reared in the Botanic garden from seed sent from the Shreengur mountains by Captain Hardwicke in 1796. Time of flowering, at Calcutta, the month of March.

Trunk erect, in twelve years as thick as a man's leg. *Bark* dark brown. *Branches* numerous, spreading in every direction; *young shoots* somewhat scabrous, height of the whole plant, when twelve years old, about twelve feet. *Leaves* alternate, pinnate, about four inches long. *Leaflets* from six to nine pair, oval, emarginate, somewhat scabrous with very short hairs. *Stipules* subulate. *Racemes* axillary, solitary, nearly the length of the leaves. *Flowers* solitary, short-pedicelled, large, and of a very beautiful, bright, reddish-violet colour. *Legumes* linear, smooth, reflexed, sharp pointed, containing from six to twelve seeds.

20. *I. atropurpurea*. Buch.

Shrubby, erect. *Leaves* pinnate; *leaflets* from six to eight pairs, oval, smooth. *Racemes* when in flower, as long as the leaves in seed twice their length. *Legumes* cylindric, straight, reflexed, from eight to nine-seeded.

A native of Nepal, from thence introduced by Dr. Buchanan, into the garden in 1802, and in about eight months the plants they produced were from three to five feet high, with a simple, shrubby, straight stem and few branches, with young tender parts somewhat villous.

Leaves pinnate, from six to twelve inches long. *Leaflets* opposite, from six to eight pair, short-petioled, oval, entire, smooth on both sides, an inch and a half long, by one inch broad. *Stipules* subulate; those of the petioles caducous; those of the leaflets, for each pair has a pair or more, permanent. *Racemes* axillary, by the time all the flowers have fallen, considerably longer than the leaves, even twice their length. *Flowers* numerous, scattered, before expansion imbricated, large, of a dark purple. *Bractes* one-flowered. *Legumes* cylindric, smooth, reflexed, from six to twelve-seeded.

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The same plant has been reared from American seeds sent without a name from Philadelphia by William Hamilton, Esq.

21. *I. pulchella*. Roxb.

Shrubby, erect. *Leaves* pinnate; *leaflets* from eight to ten-paired, obovate. *Racemes* longer than the leaves. *Legumes* reflexed, straight, smooth, from ten to twelve-seeded.

An erect, ramous shrub.

Stem and *branches* round, smooth; *bark* dark rust coloured. *Leaves* scattered, pinnate, with an odd one, from four to six inches long. *Leaflets* from eight to ten-paired, obovate, somewhat emarginate with a little bristle, a little hairy, three-fourths of an inch long, by one half broad. *Stipules* awled, falling off long before the leaves are fully expanded. *Racemes* axillary, longer than the leaves, short-pedicelled. *Flowers* numerous, large, rose-coloured. *Bractes* lanceolate, concave, one-flowered, falling. *Legumes* cylindric, smooth, reflexed, an inch or an inch and a quarter long, from ten to twelve-seeded.

22. *I. uncinata*. R.

Shrubby, with far extended branches. *Leaflets* from eight to ten pair, elliptic. *Spikes* sessile, much shorter than the leaves, dense. *Daggers* of the keel hooked, and obtuse. *Legumes* erect, subulate, many-seeded.

A native of Pegu, from thence introduced into the Botanic garden, where it becomes a very stout shrub, with far extended branches; the young shoots and leaves slightly clothed with minute white hairs. *Stipules* small, subulate. *Flowers* very much crowded, reflexed, banner and keel of a pale greenish yellow, wings small and red. *Legumes* long, cylindric, perfectly erect, five-pointed. It flowers in the rains, and the seed ripens in the cool season.

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23. *I. purpurescens*. R.

Sub-arboreous. *Bark* a little scabrous. *Leaves* pinnate. *Leaflets* ten pair, from oval to broad-elliptic, sub-emarginate, a little hairy. *Racemes* axillary and from the leafless branches, length of the leaves.

A native of the interior of the peninsula of India. In the Botanic garden it has in two years grown to be a stout small tree, with a distinct trunk, and numerous spreading branches. It flowers in February and March, at which time few plants surpass it in beauty, the flowers being large, very numerous, and of a bright rose-colour changing to lively purple. Seed ripens in May.

24. *I. virgata*. R.

Shrubby. *Leaves* pinnate; *leaflets* as far as twelve pair, sub-alternate, or opposite, linear-oblong. *Racemes* the length of the leaves.

A native of Nepal. In the Botanic garden at Calcutta it flowers during the hot season, March, April and May.

GALEGA. Schreb. gen. N. 1206.

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Calyx with subulate teeth, nearly equal. *Legume* with oblique streaks between the seeds.

1. *G. spinosa*. Willd. iii. 1250.

Suffrutescent, hairy. *Leaflets* minute, about nine, wedge-shaped. *Stipules* spinose.

Flowers axillary. *Legumes* semilar-shaped, horizontal, smooth, about six-seeded.

Teling. Mulla-yaujelli.

A small ramous species, a native of dry barren lands on the coast of Coromandel.

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2. *G. pentaphylla*. Roxb.

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Shrubby, ramous, erect, hoary. *Leaflets* five, cuneate, emarginate, sericeous underneath.

Stipules subulate. *Flowers* axillary, one or two. *Legumes* linear, incurved, villous.

Seeds sent by Mr. B. Heyne from Mysore in 1891, to the Botanic garden, produced many very ramous thriving shrubs by plants, which blossomed when about one year old, and were then from one to three feet in height.

Trunk scarcely any, but numerous, cinereous, ligneous branches spreading in every direction. *Leaves* alternate, pinnate. *Leaflets* two pair, with a terminal single one, which is by far the largest, all are cuneate, emarginate, above pretty smooth, underneath clothed with appressed, soft white hairs, from one to two inches long. *Petioles* short, hairy, channelled. *Stipules* subulate. *Flowers* axillary, one or two together, short-peduncled, middle-sized, of a dull pale red colour. *Legumes* spreading, linear, incurved, villous, from six to eight-seeded.

3. *G. Heyneana*, Roxb.

Shrubby, ramous. *Leaves* bifarious; *leaflets* from five to seven, oval, and oblong, tomentose underneath. *Racemes* axillary, the length of the leaves. *Stipules* conical. *Legumes* straight, pendulous, villous.

Reared in the Botanic garden from seed sent by Mr. B. Heyne, from Mysore, where the plant is indigenous. Flowering time in Bengal, the cold season.

Stems straight; *branches* ascending, flexuous, tomentose; the height of the plants in the Botanic garden when about eighteen months old, three feet. *Leaves* alternate, bifarious, pinnate. *Leaflets* from three to seven, the lower pair much smaller, inserted on the very base of the petioles, close to the stipules; the rest gradually larger, and more lengthened in proportion to their breadth: all are clothed with much soft, close, light coloured down on the under side, and almost smooth above. *Petioles* downy, channelled. *Stipules* triangular, tapering to an acute point. *Peduncles* axillary, solitary, downy, about as long as the leaves, bearing a few, dull reddish, pretty large flowers, and about half an inch only. *Bractes* the exterior two three-fold, three-furred; the inner series uniserial. *Calyx* downy. *Corolla* of a dark brownish red, villosa on the back. *Legumes* drooping, straight, slightly villous, from eight to twelve-seeded.

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4. *G. lucida*. Roxb.

Shrubby, diffuse, flexuose, hoary with whit down. *Leaflets* six pairs, obovate, emarginate, hoary. *Stipules* taper-triangular. *Racemes* terminal. *Legumes* reflexed, falcate, very hairy.

A native of Mysore.

Stems scarcely any, but numerous, flexuous, *branches*, and *branchlets*, spreading to a considerable extent; *young parts* clothed with erect, soft, white down. *Leaves* alternate, pinnate, from three to four inches long. *Leaflets* from five to eight pair, obovate, deeply emarginate, hairy, particularly the margins, and the lower side. *Stipules* reflexed by age, triangular, acute. *Racemes* terminal, long, and downy. *Bractes* three-fold three-flowered. *Flowers* short-pedicelled, the middle one of the three expanding long after the other two. *Calyx* clothed with much fulvous pubescence. *Legumes* bending back close to the rachis of the racemes, much curved, very hairy, from six to eight-seeded.

5. *G. villosa*. Willd. iii. 1215

Shrubby, diffuse, flexuose, somewhat hairy. *Leaflets* from six to eight pair, cuneate, subretuse. *Stipules* ensiform, recurved. *Racemes* terminal. *Bractes* three-fold, two-flowered. *Legumes* reflexed, sickle-shaped, hairy, from five to six-seeded.

Coronilla zeylanica. Burm. Zool. 78. t. 33.

A native of various parts of India, in blossom and seed greater part of the year. These plants delight most in the sandy lands at no great distance from the sea.

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6. *G. purpurea*. Willd. iii. 1217.

Shrubby, sub-erect, smooth. *Leaflets* about seven pair, cuneate, smooth. *Stipules* filiform. *Racemes* terminal. *Bractes* three-fold, subulate, three-flowered. *Legumes* ascending, sickle-shaped; smooth, from six to seven-seeded.

Coronilla zeylanica herbacea. Burm. Zool. 77. t. 32.

A native of the sandy lands of the coast of Coromandel, and in blossom most part of the year.

7. *G. lanceifolia*. Roxb.

Shrubby, dichotomous. *Leaflets* from thirteen to nineteen, lanceolar. *Stipules* subulate. *Racemes* terminal, and lateral; *rachis* angular. *Bractes* ensiform, many-flowered. *Legumes* falcate, smooth, from three to five-seeded.

A native of the sandy lands near the shores of Coromandel. Flowering time the close of the rains, and cool season.

Shrubby, with numerous, dichotomous, round, pretty smooth, coloured, ascending branches; the general height of full grown plants in the Botanic garden is about two feet. *Leaves* pinnate, *leaflets* from five to eight or nine pairs, and a terminal one, opposite, short petioled,

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lanccolar, smooth above, a little villous and paler underneath; the largest about an inch long, and less than half an inch broad. *Petioles* channelled, a little villous. *Stipules* subulate, permanent. *Racemes* lateral, axillary, or terminal, about as long as the leaves. *Bractes* three-fold, ensiform, from three to six-flowered. *Flowers* of a deep bright purple, short-pedicelled. *Legumes* diverging, becoming rectilinear, smooth, incurve falcate, three, four, or five-seeded, and contracted on the side between them.

111. 8. *G. tinctoria*. Willd. iii. 1248.

387 Shrubby, ramous, villous. *Leaflets* from thirteen to nineteen, obovate-cuneate, emarginate, villous underneath. *Stipules* subulate. *Racemes* longer than the leaves. *Bractes* tern, more than two-flowered, in succession. *Legumes* spreading, slightly falcate, somewhat villous, from four to five-seeded.

A native of various parts of India, delighting in a warm sandy soil. Flowering time the rains, and cool season.

9. *G. diffusa*. R.

Shrubby, diffuse, scarcely villous. *Leaflets* from eleven to twenty-one, sub-cuneate, emarginate. *Stipules* subulate. *Racemes* terminal. *Legumes* diverging from the rachis, straight, nearly smooth, from six to seven-seeded.

A native of the Circars, in flower and ripe seed most part of the year, but more frequently from the close of the rains to the end of the cool season.

ASTRAGALUS. Schreb. gen. N. 1208.

Legume two-celled, gibbous.

A. *hirsutus*. Willd. iii. 1279.

Cauliscent, procumbent. *Legumes* subulate, recurved, smooth. *Leaflets* obcordate, villous underneath.

A native of Persia flowering in the cold season in the Botanic garden.

PSORALEA. Schreb. gen. N. 1210.

Calyx sprinkled with callous points, the length of the one-seeded legume.

1. *P. corylifolia*. Willd. iii. 1351. *Burm. Ind.* 172. t. 19. f. 2.

111. Annual, erect, from three to four feet high. *Leaves* simple, rarely ternate; ovate-cordate,
388 scallop-toothed. *Stipules* recurvate. *Racemes* long-peduncled. *Bractes* three-flowered.

Teling. Kor-Gestum.

Beng. Haloo-h.

A native of various parts of India, and commonly found in the vicinity of villages during the rainy and cold seasons.

2. *P. obovata*. Roxb.

Shrubby. *Leaves* ternate; *leaflets* obovate, villous underneath. *Flowers* lateral, long-pedicelled, several on a short common peduncle. *Legumes* tapering to a very long mucronate point, downy.

A native of the country about Hurdwar, where Captain Hardwicke found it in flower and seed in April.

TRIFOLIUM. Schreb. gen. N. 1211.

Flowers sub-capitate. *Legume* scarcely longer than the calyx, gaping, deciduous.

1. *T. Indicum*. Willd. iii. 1353.

Annual, erect. *Leaflets* cuneate, serrulate. *Stipules* subulate. *Racemes* elongated. *Legumes* rugose, oval, or two-seeded.

Beng. Bun-methee.

Suendadi-pullu. *Rheed. Mal.* ix. t. 40.

Melilotus humilis erecta, &c. *Pluk. Alm.* t. 15. f. 5.

A native of various parts of India, appearing during the dry season from October till March, when the seeds are ripe, and then it perishes.

2. *T. officinale*. Willd. iii. 1355.

Annual, erect. *Leaflets* obovate, serrate. *Stipules* subulate. *Racemes* elongated. *Legumes* naked, globular, one-seeded.

Melilotus latea, &c. *Pluk. Alm.* t. 15. f. 4.

Beng. Bun-pirang.

111. A native of Bengal, and, with the last, appears during the dry season only.
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TRIGONELLA. Schreb. gen. N. 1218.

Banner and *wings* sub-equal, expanding in form of a three-petalled corol.

1. *T. Indica*. Willd. iii. 1403.

Herbaceous, procumbent. *Leaflets* lanceolar, entire. *Peduncles* axillary, from two to four-flowered. *Legumes* straight, cuspidate.

Lotus madraspatensis, &c. *Pluk. Alm.* t. 200. f. 7. good.

A native of Coromandel. In flower all the year.

2. *T. Foeniculum graecum*. Willd. iii. 1402.

Annual, erect. *Legumes* sessile, long, straight, with filiform point.

Arab. Hulbeh.

Benz. Methee.

Vel. g. Mentee.

Is much cultivated in many parts of India, particularly in the higher, inland provinces.

3. *I. coccinellata* Willd. iii. 1400

Annual, diffuse. *Leaves* obovate, serrate. *Stipules* lanceolate-dentate. *Peduncles* longer than the leaves. *Fls.* many-flowered. *Legumes* sickle-shaped, smooth, many-seeded.

Sae. Lankika.

Benz. Pirang. The plant is cultivated as a pot-herb during the cold season.

MEDICAGO. *Schreb. gen. N.* 1214

Legume compressed, bent in. *Keel* bent down from the banner.

M. coccinellata.

Leaves sp. al. *Stipules* toothed. *Stem* diffusid.

Two varieties of this are found wild, on the sandy soil, on the banks of the Ganges, towards Hardwar; one is *M. hispida* of Gartner, the other I am less certain of,

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CLASS XVIII. POLYADELPHIA ICOSANDRIA.

CITRUS. *Schreb. gen. N.* 1218.

Calyx five-lobed. *Petals* five. *Stamens* twenty or more, united into several distinct bodies.

Berry many-celled.

1. *C. retia. R.*

Subarborescens, armed. *Petioles* more or less winged; *Leaves* from oval to oblong, and ovate-oblong, crenate, obtuse. *Fls.* generally four-petalled.

M. de Bomba. B. Ind. I. 47.

Sae. de Bomba. or Jambura. This name applies equally to all the varieties.

B. Ind. I. 47. N. 1218.

Under the above I find a large number of species, and the various varieties, if not species, of the same, known or found in India, and in the petioles are very generally winged I think it necessary to mention them from the lemon and citrus which have not that mark, or have it in a very trifling degree.

In Bomba the fruit winged has a more marked position, the whole being cultivated under my own eye, in the Bomba garden, and arranged according to the estimation in which they are held by both natives and Europeans.

1st. *Pati-Lemo. or N. 1218.* *Fruit* oval, about two inches long by one and a half or one and three quarters in diameter, and rather pointed. *Skin* thin and smooth, when ripe yellow, from eight to ten celled, abounding in pale red and very acid juice.

2nd. *Kar. de N. 1218.* *Like* the last, small, very common, well armed tree. *Petioles* winged. *Fruit* oblong, serrate, thin-skinned, when ripe yellow, vertical diameter from two to two and a half inches, and from four to six in circumference; it ripens in July and yields a large proportion of sharp acid, pale juice.

3rd. *Gua N. 1218.* The tree is one of the smallest, but very ramous, and equally armed. *Petioles* less winged than in the other varieties. *Fruit* oval, with a protuberant base. *Skin* rather thick, smoother than in the first two varieties; the vertical diameter about three inches, and the circumference from six to eight; it ripens in September, and is then yellow, with juice as in the former varieties.

4th. *China-Gua N. 1218.* This variety was twenty years ago introduced from China. The tree is rather small but equally ramous and armed with the others. *Fruit* round, the vertical and transverse diameter being the same, and generally about two inches; it ripens in August, and contains abundance of rich looking, pale yellow, acid juice.

5th. *Camara N. 1218.* A rather large, but thickly branched tree. *Fruit* long-oval; *skin* thin and smooth; the vertical diameter four or five inches, and from eight to twelve in circumference; it ripens in November, and is then remarkably full of pale juice.

A small one which weighed eighteen ounces, yielded just half that weight of juice.

6th. *Bengal-Limo.* The vernacular name not ascertained. A very small tree, or shrub, with but few small thorns. *Fruit* perfectly spherical, the size of a small orange, being six or seven inches in circumference; small, with a thin skin, of a light lively yellow colour; juice pale, and acid.

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7th. *Vaca N. 1218.* A small, ramous, very thorny tree, with the petioles winged. *Fruit* nearly round; *skin* thick, spongy like the citron, pretty smooth, from twelve to eighteen inches in circumference; it ripens in November, and contains several ounces of very acid juice.

8th. *Arabian Limo* from Muscat. The trees are young, and have not attained their full growth. *Fruit* nearly spherical, about the size of a small shaddock; *skin* thick, and spongy, like the citron, and externally very uneven.

9th. *Metha Lemo. i. e. sweet lime.* A small, very ramous, well armed tree. *Fruit* round, very smooth and thin-skinned, in general about the size of a small orange; juice insipidly sweet.

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2. *C. medica*. Willd. iii. 1426.

Petioles linear; *leaves* ovate, acuminate.

Beng. Lemoo or Nemoo.

Lemon tree.

On the continent of India, it is found in gardens, where it blossoms most plentifully during the hot season, and the fruit ripens about the close of the rains.

The citron (*Sans.* Beeja-poori. *Arab.* Utrej. *Pers.* Thuree. *Hind.* Bejoura) is likewise found common in gardens, where it blossoms, and bears fruit abundantly the whole year. There are now, besides the large rough-skinned common citrons, three varieties or species in the Botanic garden reared above twelve months ago, from seed from the Garrow hills where they are found indigenous in the forests.

3. *C. Aurantium*. Willd. iii. 1427.

Petioles winged. *Leaves* acuminate.

Sans. Nagarunga.

Arab. Narunj.

III. *Beng.* Kimula-neboo.

393 *Hind.* Narenj, Narangee; of the orange like the lime, we have many varieties to the eastward of the Cape of Good Hope, (See *Rumph. Herb. Amb. vol. ii.*) but as they do not thrive in any part where I have yet been stationed, I cannot well enter into any satisfactory account of them.

4. *C. decumana*. Willd. iii. 1428.

Petioles winged. *Leaves* obtuse, emarginate.

Beng. and *Hind.* Batavi-Neboo.

Linn. Deenmanns. *Rumph. Amb. ii. 96. t. 21. f. 2.*

Of this elegant useful tree, the shaddock, we have two varieties, one with white, and the other with red pulp, differing in size and quality, according to the soil, climate, and situation. On the continent of India so far as I know, we have the tree in our gardens only; the Bengalee name, viz. *Batavia lime*, denotes its being an exotic here.

5. *C. inermis*. Roxb.

Shrubby, unarmed. *Petioles* naked; *leaves* lanceolar, scarcely crenulate, obtuse.

Chin. Kun-quat.

Limonellus Madurensis. *Rumph. Amb. ii. 110. t. 31.*

A small, shrubby species; from China it has been introduced into the Botanic garden, where it blossoms in April.

Stem scarcely any, but numerous, unarmed, very ramous, smooth branches spreading and rising in every direction. *Leaves* alternate, petioled, lanceolar, some of them slightly crenulate, obtuse, smooth on both sides; from two to three inches long, and about one broad. *Petioles* about a quarter of an inch long, toward the apex margined. *Peduncles* axillary, generally solitary, the length of the petioles, one-flowered. *Calyx* small, flat, five-toothed. *Petals* five, lanceolate, recurved. *Filaments* variously united. *Anthers* from ten to fifteen.

III. *Germ* superior, with the base surrounded with a fleshy ring, from four to five-celled, with
394 from one to three ovula in each, attached to the axis. *Style* the length of the stamina. *Stigma* large and clammy.

POLYADELPHIA POLYANDRIA.

MELALEUCA. Linn. Gart. Smith, &c.

Calyx five-parted, semi-superior. *Corol* five-petalled. *Stamina* about forty-five, very long, conjoined in five bodies. *Style* single. *Capsules* three-celled. *Seeds* numerous.

1. *M. Cajuputi*. *Pharm. Lond. 1809.**

Branchlets pendulous. *Leaves* alternate, sub-vertical, narrow-lanceolar, three, rarely five-nerved. *Spikes* terminal and axillary, comose, villous. *Bractes* lanceolate, three-flowered.

Arbor alba minor, *Cajuputi*, *Dauit kitsjil*, and *Caju-Kilan*. *Rumph. Amb. ii. p. 76. t. 17 f. 1.*

This elegant, useful, small tree, is a native of the Molucca Islands; and as it is from its leaves that the valuable medicine called *Cajuputi oil* is obtained, it became an object of importance to try if it would grow in Bengal, where the medicine is frequently used with the best success. During my absence at the Cape of Good Hope, on account of bad health in 1798, Dr. John Fleming had charge of the Botanic garden; at the same time Mr. Smith, the nurseryman, was employed on the Molucca Islands, collecting plants for the garden, consequently it was an excellent time for obtaining growing plants of the tree; Dr. Fleming therefore gave Mr. Smith strict orders to be very careful to get the proper sort, two or three being mentioned by Rumphius, from which the best oil was obtained. This commission Mr. S. executed to our satisfaction, many thriving plants having been sent to the garden by the close of the year, where they continue to grow freely, and in six and seven years they began to blossom

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* With the compilers of the *Pharmacopæia* of the Royal College of Physicians of London for 1809, I agree in supposing the essential oil called *Cajuputi* is prepared from the leaves of the small *Melaleuca* called by Rumphius *Arbor alba minor*; and also that this tree is specifically different from his *Arbor alba major*, *Herb. Amb. ii. p. 72. t. 16 (Melaleuca Leucantrorum)*, but I think the trivial name *Cajuputi*, which they have given to this species, may lead to a wrong conclusion, because that Malay appellation is more directly that of *Arbor alba major*.

at various times of the year, which they have hitherto continued to do, and to ripen their seeds perfectly. From them numerous plants have been reared, and not only distributed over many parts of the continent of India, but sent to various other quarters of the world. It is from the original young trees, now (1811,) thirteen years old, that the following description and the accompanying figures are taken.

Trunk tolerably erect, but crooked; and slender for the age of the trees. *Bark* of a very light or whitish ash-colour, soft, thick, and spongy, pretty smooth on the surface, the exterior lamina peels off from time to time in thin flakes, like that of the birch tree; and the interior part may be separated into numerous lamina, like the leaves of a book. *Branches* scattered, with the slender twigs often drooping as completely as in the weeping willow, they are round and smooth; *young shoots* sericeous; height of the young trees (thirteen years,) above-mentioned about twelve feet, and the thickest part of the trunk not more than a man's leg, including the bark, which is three quarters of an inch thick. *Leaves* alternate, projecting in every direction, but most frequently vertical, short-petioled, narrow-lanceolate, while young sericeous, sometimes lightly falcate, entire; from three to five inches long, and from half to three quarters of an inch broad; on being bruised they smell strong of the balsam they yield, yet the cells which contain this aromatic fluid, are scarcely visible in the fresh leaves. *Spikes* terminal, and from the extreme axills, downy, while in flower there is only a scaly conic bud at the apex, which soon advances into a leafy branchlet. *Bractes* solitary, lanceolate, sericeous, three-flowered, orbiculate. *Flowers* tern, sessile, small, white, inderous. *Calyx* unecolate, semi-supra, sericeous; *anthers* of five semilunar deciduous segments. *Petioles* five, orbicular, short-clawed, white, much longer than the segments of the calyx. *Filaments* from thirty to forty, united into five portions at the base, three or four times longer than the petals, and with them inserted into the large, villous, five-toothed rim of the calyx, alternate with its segments. *Arthers* ovate-cordate, with a yellow gland on the apex. *Germ* ovate, with the lower half united to the calyx, three-celled, with numerous ovula in each attached to an elevated receptacle in the inner and lower angle of each cell. *Style* rather longer than the stamina. *Stigma* obscurely three-lobed. *Capsule* completely enveloped in the thick, fleshy, gibbous, permanent calyx, three-lobed, the segments three-valved; *valves* thin, hard, and elastic, opening from the apex. *Partitions* many. *Receptacles* triangular, thin, flat, lodged in the inner and lower angle of the cell. *Seeds* numerous, angularly wedge-shaped.

It is readily cultivated both by the root and seed; when by the root, slender pieces thereof cut into little bits, and laid horizontally in the earth, during the rainy season, soon produce plants.

From the leaves is distilled the beautiful, green, aromatic, camphorate, essential oil called by the Malays at Ambouma, where it is chiefly made, *Cajuputi*, from *Cajuputi* one of the Malay names of the tree.

When this tree was received into the Botanic garden, and for the first five or six years afterwards, I was inclined to think it *Arbor alba major*. *Rumph. Amb. ii. t. 16.* on account of its very rapid growth during that period; as well as because it was then very generally understood, that the essential oil *Cajuputi* was obtained from that tree. But for these last six or seven years, the growth (of several trees) has been so slow, though in perfect health, flowering and ripening abundance of fertile seed, at all seasons of the year, as to induce me to waver in my former opinion, and become rather inclined to consider it *Arbor alba minor* of the same author. This idea was encouraged by finding our trees agree, in many respects, better with Rumph's description of the latter, than with the former; and particularly because he expressly says that an essential oil is obtained by distillation from the leaves of the small sort; but makes no mention of any such oil being procured from the large species. These conjectures have received additional support, I may say confirmation, from the *Pharmacopœia* above quoted. The following is a copy of Dr. Powell, the translator's note, on this subject.

"This oil was supposed to be the produce of the *Melaleuca Leucodendron*, but it appears from the specimens of the tree yielding the true *Cajuputi*, sent home by Mr. Christopher Smith, that the species is different, and referable to *tab. 17* of Rumphius's *Herbarium Amboinense*, (vol. xi.) and not to that author's *Arbor alba*, *tab. 16*. After a careful examination of specimens in Sir Joseph Banks', and other collections, by Dr. Maton, and of those in the *Linnean Herbarium* by Dr. Smith, we are authorized to consider the tree which yields the above oil, as a new species, and from the names of its medicinal product, those gentlemen have agreed to give it the appellation of *Melaleuca Cajuputi*."

As there are two figures in the 17th table of Rumphius, Dr. Powell should have specified which of the two is meant, but I take it for granted that it is the 1st.

2. *M. Leucodendron*. *Widd. iii. 1428. Smith in Trans. of Linn. Soc. iii. 274.*

Leaves alternate, vertical, lanceolate-falcate, five-nerved, tender parts smooth.

Arbor alba. *Rumph. Amb. ii. t. 16.*

This species was only introduced into the Botanic garden in 1811, whereas *M. Cajuputi* has been there since 1797-8. The plants of the former are still small, nor can they be expected to blossom for some few years to come, their growth is scarcely so rapid as that of *Cajuputi*; in habit, plants of the same age are very much alike, but the leaves of this species are larger, more falcate, and possess little or no fragrance when bruised, nor can I discover that they are ever employed in the distillation of the *Cajuputi* oil; to those obvious marks of distinction in the young tree I may add that all the most tender shoots, leaves, &c. are here perfectly smooth while in *Cajuputi* they are sericeous.

3. *M. auriculata*. *Gert. Sem. i. 173. Smith in Trans. of Linn. Soc. iii. p. 275. Widd. iii. 1429.*

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Branchlets erect. *Leaves* alternate, lanceolar, five-nerved. *Spikes* terminal, downy. *Flowers* tern.

4. *M. Leucadendron*. B. Linn. Suppl. 312.

A large tree, a native of Pulo Pinang, and the peninsula of Molucca. The leaves of the trees which grow in those places are when preserved in the specimens sent to me, void of fragrance.

Leaves alternate, short-petioled, lanceolar, entire, five-nerved, with many delicate, anastomosing veins between them, of a firm rigid texture, and smooth on both sides, from two to four inches long, and less than one broad. *Stipules* none. *Spikes* terminal and axillary, often compound, tufted, before the flowers expand imbricated with bractes, a little downy. *Bractes* oblong, sessile, three-flowered; the extreme ones barren, and from their centre the branchlets continue to shoot. *Flowers* numerous, small. *Calyx* above, five-parted; *divisions* of the border rounded and deciduous. *Petals* sessile, round, concave scarcely larger than the division of the calyx. *Filaments* from thirty to fifty, united near the base into five erect bodies. *Anthers* small, incumbent, oval, two-lobed. *Germ* round, hid in the calyx. *Style* as long as the stamens. *Stigma* simple. *Capsules* hid in the globular calyx, which it adheres to, three-celled, three-valved, somewhat downy. *Seeds* numerous, minute, clavate, angular, somewhat winged.

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5. *M. rigida*. Roxb.

Leaves alternate, approximate, sessile, linear-lanceolate, rigid, pungent-imbricate, nerveless, but slightly striated, spikes panicled. *Flowers* tern.

A native of the Molucca Islands. To what size it grows I cannot say.

Leaves approximate, scattered, sessile, straight, linear-lanceolate, rigid, very smooth nevertheless, but slightly striated lengthways, sharp pungent-pointed, about three-fourths of an inch long, by one line in breadth. *Spikes* terminal, cylindric, five or six of them forming the panicle, ending in a small bud, which in due time protrudes a branchlet beyond them, and by the time the seeds are ripe, the capsules are lateral. They are tasteless. *Calyx* smooth, border of five large, rounded segments. *Petals* five, sub-sessile, round. *Filaments* about twenty-five, much longer than the corol, united at the base into five bodies. *Germ* smooth. *Style* rather shorter than the stamens. *Stigma* simple.

DURIO. Schreb. gen. N. 1221.

Calyx gibbous, five-toothed. *Corol* five or six-petalled. *Stamina* in five bodies. *Style* single. *Pome* superior, five-celled.

D. Zibelkianus. Willd. iii. 1134. König in Trans. of Linn. Soc. vii. p. 266.

Durio. Rumph. Amb. i. t. 29.

A native of the Malay Islands. The fleshy aril which envelopes the seed of this large fruit, like that of the Jack, is the part eaten; but not so universally admired, for its strong, by some thought very offensive, smell.

HYPERICUM. Schreb. gen. N. 1224.

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Calyx five-leaved. *Petals* five. *Filaments* many, conjoined into five sets.

1. *H. cernuum*. Roxb.

Shrubby, branchlets drooping. *Leaves* sessile, broad-lanceolate. *Flowers* terminal, sub-solitary. *Styles* five.

Asiat. Rex. vi. p. 369.

A native of the mountains between Hurdwar and Shreeenagar, from thence the seeds were sent by Captain Hardwicke, to the Botanic garden in 1797, where it blossoms during the cold season. It resembles, in many respects, the species described under the name *H. monogynum*.

Stems, or rather *branches* numerous from the same root, rising in every direction, soon dividing into numerous long, slender, round, smooth, coloured, drooping twigs. *Bark* brown, and smooth, height of the whole plant about three feet, and still more in diameter. *Leaves* opposite, sessile, deussate, broad-lanceolate, obtuse, somewhat nervous, entire, margins not revolute, smooth, of a lively green on both sides, from one to two inches long. *Flowers* terminal, at the ends of the long, pendulous branchlets, generally solitary, though sometimes two or even three-fold, large, of a pure yellow. *Peduncles* short, with two small, brown, caducous bractes near the middle. *Calyx* five-leaved; *leaflets* lanceolate, acute. *Petals* obliquely-oblong, four times longer than the calyx. *Filaments* numerous, from one to two hundred, coalesced into five bodies, just at the base only, and about half the length of the petals. *Germ* ovate. *Styles* five, the length of the stamens.

This is so nearly allied to the plant I have taken for *H. monogynum*, No. 977, that I could scarcely deem them distinct species, were it not for the difference in the number of stamina and styles. In *monogynum* there are about fifty of the former only, and uniformly a single style with a five-cleft apex.

2. *H. monogynum*. Willd. iii. 1412.

Shrubby. *Leaves* sessile, linear-oblong. *Corymbs* terminal. *Stamina* the length of the petals. *Style* single. *Stigma* five-cleft.

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H. aureum. Lourier. Cochin Ch. 578.

Chin. Keemsee-jan-taing.

H. monogynum. Miller's Figures, t. 151. f. 2. Curt. Bot. Mag. N. 334.

A low, but ramous shrub, growing in the Company's Botanic garden, originally from China. In flower and seed great part of the year.

Stem none, but branches innumerable. *Back* pretty smooth, brown. *Leaves* approximate, opposite, decussate, sessile, and nearly semi-clasping, horizontal, linear-oblong, obtuse, entire, smooth on both sides, from one to two inches long. *Stipules* none. *Flowers* terminal, from one to so many as form a small umbel, short peduncled, large, of a bright yellow. *Calyx* five-leaved; *lobes* smooth, long, green. *Petal*s five, obliquely wedge formed as in the monodolphins flowers. *Filaments* from thirty to fifty, in five phalanges, nearly as long as the petals. *Antheas* oval, imbricated. *Style* large, as if composed of five, being five grooved, as long as the stamens. *Stigma* five-lobed. *Capsules* five-lobed, five-celled, opening from the apex. *Seeds* many.

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CLASS XIX. SYNGENESIA AEQUALIS.

SONCHUS. Schreb. *gen.* N. 1233.

Receptacle naked. *Calyx* imbricated, gibbous. *Pappus* hairy, sessile.

1. *S. asperatus*. Roxb.

Annual. *Flowers* semi-double, *peduncles* hairy, calyxes woolly. *Leaves* lanceolate, and sagittate, stem-clasping, blue rounded margins ciliate, finely toothed, smooth.

Beng. Bangalour.

Flora. N. 1234.

A nice plant, native of rubbish, &c. near Saundkora. It flowers during the latter part of the cold season.

Stem upright, erect, from three to six feet high, as thick as the fore finger, somewhat branchy, pinnatifid, knotted, except near the top, where there are a few lobes with glandular extremities. *Leaves* pinnatifid, more or less spreading; the lower ones linear, or lanceolate, scolloped, the upper ones somewhat shallowly pinnately cleft, both sides smooth; size very various. *Flowers* numerous, large, yellow, terminal, and diffuse, calyxes five-lobed in a little soft woody substance, cut away from every part of the plant, on being wounded there is much milky juice exuded, which thickens into a substance like fresh soft *opium*.

2. *S. asperatus*. Willd. iii. 1541.

Annual. *Flowers* semi-double, *peduncles* and *calyxes* smooth. *Leaves* pinnatifid, and sagittate, stem-clasping, finely toothed.

Compare with *Prenanthes asperatus*. Willd. iii. 1541.

Flora. *Bombay*.

This species is much more common than the last described, it delights in the same soil. It flowers during the same season, it is annual, tenacious, and about the same size.

Leaves pinnatifid, more spreading, much enlarged at the base, the lower ones pinnatifid, the upper ones sagittate, all are finely toothed, but sides smooth; size various. *Flowers* as in the last described species. Cattle are fond of it and it yields a milky juice on being wounded.

LACTUCA. Schreb. *gen.* N. 1234.

Calyx imbricated, cylindrical, with a membranous margin. *Receptacle* naked. *Seeds* even, with a simple rib to the pappus.

1. *L. scariola*. Willd. iii. 1523.

Leaves roundish, entire, leaves cordate. *Stem* corymbose.

Pers. Khus.

Arab. Khuss.

Native place uncertain, but it is common in gardens in India, Persia, and the neighbouring countries, and like most of the plants of this class, succeeds best during the dry season.

PRENANTHES. Schreb. *gen.* N. 1235.

Calyx caly led. *Florets* in a single row. *Pappus* simple, sub-sessile. *Receptacle* naked.

1. *P. asperatus*. Roxb.

Herbaceous, stemless. *Leaves* radical, sessile, linear-lanceolate, smooth and entire. *Scapes* four or five yellow-red, much shorter than the leaves. *Florets* eight.

A native of the interior parts of Bengal, from the district of Dinagopore Dr. Carey sent the plant to the Botanic garden at Calcutta, where it flowers in March and April.

Root perennial. *Stem* none, the top of the root, under the surface of the soil divides into several branches, each of which produces a single small tuft of leaves from its apex. *Leaves* radical, sessile, linear-lanceolate, entire, very smooth, of a deep green on both sides; from four to six inches long, and less than half an inch broad. *Scapes* short, in general about an inch long, smooth, bearing from one to six alternate, yellow, pedicelled flowers. *Calyx* from six to eight-leaved, with a *calyx* of three or four ovate scales.

2. *P. procumbens*. Roxb.

Perennial. *Leaves* mostly radical, linear, runcinate. *Racemes* terminal, flowers in rather remote fascicles. *Calyxes* many-flowered.

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A native of Bengal. It flowers during the hot season.

Root simple or somewhat branched, when broken discharging an orange-coloured sap, of a heavy, soporific smell; from their size, it may be supposed they are biennial or more. *Stem* none, but many, procumbent, dichotomous, smooth branches springing immediately from the root, from one to two feet long. *Leaves* chiefly radical, spreading flat on the earth, linear-runcinate, segments short, and rather obtuse; margins a little scabrous, with minute, spinous points, those of the branches less divided and even entire. *Racemes* ascending, terminal, as long as the rest of the plant below them. *Flowers* in rather remote fascicles, yellow. *Pedicels* nearly as long as the flowers, scaly, with small bractes. *Calyx* sub-cylindric, scales linear, with white membranaceous margins, and quickly decreasing into a calycle. *Florets* from twenty to thirty. *Pappus* simple, and sessile.

3. *P. aspleiifolia*. Willd. iii. 1540.

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Ascending, ramous, many-flowered. *Leaves* sessile, linear, pinnatifid, or runcinate, smooth. *Beng.* Teek chana.

Common on the higher, cultivated, and uncultivated lands of Bengal. Flowering time the cold season. The same plant is also common on the sand hills near the sea along the Coromandel coast.

Root simple, biennial, if not perennial. *Stems* at the base stoloniferous, short, variously bent, dichotomous, smooth, many-flowered. *Leaves* mostly radical, and spreading flat on the ground, sub-sessile, pinnatifid, smooth; from two to three inches long. *Flowers* pretty large, of a bright yellow. *Calyx* the exterior leaflets small as if a calycle.

4. *P. racemosa*. Roxb.

Annual, ramous. *Leaves* runcinate, stem-clasping, finely-toothed. *Flowers* racemed, and in fascicles. *Peduncles*, and *pedicels* smooth.

A native of the coast of Coromandel, where it is found during the dry season, on road sides, and among rubbish.

Leaves approximate, stem clasping, the lower ones runcinate, the superior ones cordate-sagittate, all are smooth, and finely prickly-toothed, size various. *Racemes* terminal, long, slender, jointed; *joints* remote, bracted. *Flower-bearing*. *Flowers* small, yellow, placed at the joints of the racemes only. *Calyx* calycle, cylindric, scales of the tube about eight, those round its base many, small, and extending half way down the pedicels. Cattle are fond of it and it is replete with the same kind of milky juice, common to these plants.

SERRATULA. Schreb. gen. N. 1264.

Receptacle naked. *Calyx* sub-cylindric, imbricated; *scales* pointed, but not hooked nor spinous. *Pappus* hairy.

1. *S. anthelmintica*. R.

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406 Annual. *Leaves* broad-lanceolar, serrate. *Flowers* terminal, calyx squarrose. *Pappus* of hairy bristles.

Vernonia anthelmintica. Willd. iii. 1634.

Cotton-shiragom. Rheed. Mal. ii. t. 24.

Sans. Sourajj.

Beng. Somraj.

Conyza anthelmintica. Linn.

Teling. Shendoo-gella-kura.

Is a pretty large, erect, annual species, common on high dry uncultivated ground, and rubbish. It flowers during the cold season.

Stem erect, branched, round, clouded with elevated purple spots, slightly downy, from two to three feet high. *Leaves* scattered, petioled, broad-lanceolate, grossly serrate, slightly downy, running down to the insertion of the petioles, size very various. *Flowers* terminal, peduncled. *Calyx*; *leaflets* unequal, the exterior ones small, subulate, diverging; the interior ones wedge-formed. *Florets* twenty or thirty, equal, all hermaphrodite. *Tube* curved; *segments* of the border five, incurved. *Style* long, two-cleft. *Seeds* cylindric, crowned with hairs, or rather hairy soft bristles. *Receptacle* naked.

2. *S. cinerea*. Roxb.

Erect, annual. *Leaves* alternate, ovate-cordate, crenate, rugose. *Flowers* terminal, somewhat fastigiate; *pappus* hairy.

Conyza cinerea. Willd. iii. 1925.

Beng. Kookseem.

This plant is one of the most common in every part of India; every soil and situation suits it, and it is in flower at all times of the year.

Root ramous, annual. *Stem* erect, ramous, round, a little downy and finely furrowed. *Leaves* alternate, petioled, ovate, and ovate-cordate, crenate, rugose, often waved, somewhat pubescent, decurrent to the base of the petioles, from one to three inches long. *Flowers* terminal, numerous, sub-fastigiate, small, purple coloured. *Florets* equal, all hermaphrodite. *Calyx* imbricate, with narrow-lanceolate acute downy scales. *Seeds* cylindric, white, hairy; *pappus* hairy.

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The florets being constantly uniform, and all hermaphrodite, induce me to consider it a *Serratula* rather than a *Conyza*.

Note. A variety from China, has the flowers much larger and nearly round. The seeds are smooth, and only about half the number of rays in the pappus.

3. *S. carthamoides*. Buch.

Annual, erect, simple. *Leaves* sub-sessile, (not decurrent,) pinnatifid, serrate, hoary un-

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derneath. *Flowers* terminal, sub-panicled. *Calyx* ovate, with the lower scales carinated.

A native of Nepal; from thence Dr. Buchanan sent the seed to the Botanic garden at Calcutta in 1802, where the plants blossom, and ripen their seed from November till March.

Stem annual, erect, simple, slightly striated, and somewhat scabrous, height of the plants in the Botanic garden, from two to three feet. *Leaves* alternate, sub-sessile, not decurrent, pinnatifid, serrate, with the exterior segment ovate-lanceolate, and acute, the lateral ones linear-oblong and obtuse, pretty smooth above and hairy underneath: from two to four inches long. *Flowers* terminal, pedicelled, sub-panicled, small, of a rose-colour. *Calyx* ovate; *scales* numerous, imbricated, acute, the exterior ones have a sharp keel on the back. *Florets* all hermaphrodite; *pappus* plumose, sessile, many times longer than the seeds.

CARDUUS. Schreb. gen. N. 1254.

Calyx ovate, imbricated with thorny scales. *Receptacle* hairy.

1. *C. ramosus. Roeb.*

Annual, dichotomous. *Leaves* sessile, lanceolate, thorny, toothed, downy underneath. *Flowers* solitary, terminal. *Stipules* hid within the anthers, and bearded at the base.

This is rather a rare plant, growing on dry, cultivated lands after the crop is cut, during the cold season.

Root annual, simple, perpendicular. *Stem* short, flexuose, striated, ramous. *Branches* two-forked, like the stem: the whole plant from one to two feet high. *Leaves* scattered, sessile, not decurrent, lance-lyrate, thorny. *Flowers* terminal, panicled, of a pale purple. *Florets*, from twenty to thirty. *Style* shorter than the stamens. *Stipules* two, hid within the anthers, erect, bearded at their base.

2. *C. rathaus. Roeb.*

Annual, diffuse, rooting: the branches with rather sharp angles. *Leaves* sessile, cuneate, remotely but deeply serrate smooth. *Flowers* terminal, solitary, spines of the calyx long, slender, inoffensive: *receptacle* chaty.

A native of Mysore, where it grows on dry fields, from thence the seeds were sent by Dr. Buchanan to the Botanic garden, where the plants thrive luxuriantly, blossom during the rains, and ripen their seed in two and three months afterwards.

Stem scarcely any, but in this rich moist soil, numerous stout branches spreading all round to a considerable extent, emitting numerous roots from every part, which strike deep into the soil when the branches resting on it, *Young shoots* angular from a continuation of the nerves of the leaves. *Leaves* alternate, approximate, sessile, almost star-shaped, cuneate, glossy, serrate-dentate, having the upper and lower nerves somewhat scabrous, and the apices of the serratures ending in short soft spines, with numerous darker coloured minute cells visible on viewing them between the eye and the light, from one to four inches long. *Flowers* terminal, solitary, short peduncled, of a middling size and lively blue colour.

3. *C. latatus.*

Erect. *Leaves* petioled, lance-lyrate-shaped, thorny-toothed, woolly underneath. *Flowers* numerous, peduncled. *Stipules* high above the anthers. *Pappus* hairy.

Chinese Catalogue. W III iii. 1617.

A common annual, or cultivated weed in Bengal during the cold season.

Root simple, crooked, annual. *Stem* erect, simple, or with a few spreading branches near the root striated, round, clothed with a fine wool, about two feet high. *Leaves* scattered, petioled, lyrate, or linear-deltoid, with the margins not waved, toothed, the teeth armed with long sharp thorns, pale green on the upper side, covered with white wool on the under side, from three to six inches long. *Florets* terminal, peduncled, large, pale, purple. *Florets* one hundred or more. *Anthers* hid in the mouth of the tube. *Style* long, above the anthers; *scales* grooved; *apex* emarginate.

CYNARA. Schreb. gen. N. 1257

Calyx dilated, imbricated with fleshy, emarginate scales with an acumen.

C. Scolymus. Willd. iii. 1691.

Perennial. *Leaves* somewhat spiny, pinnatifid. *Culgeine scales* ovate.

Arab. Hirshul.

Hind. Kunjin.

Native place uncertain. Flowering time the cold season in the gardens of Hindoostan.

CARTHAMUS. Schreb. gen. N. 1261.

Calyx dilated, imbricated; *scales* thereof with foliaceous, sub-ovate apices.

C. tinctorius. Willd. iii. 1706.

Annual, erect, ramous. *Leaves* sessile, broad-lanceolate, serrate-nenleate.

Chinese Catalogue. Rumph. Amb. v. C. 79.

Sans. Koosumbha.

Beng. Koosum.

Cultivated in many parts of India, during the cold season, not only for the use of the dyes, but for the oil obtained for the seed.

SPILANTHUS. Schreb. gen. N. 1266.

Common *calyx* erect, with bracts numerous, sub-equal, oblong, the two exterior longer,

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Pappus of two bristles.

1. *S. Amella*. Willd. iii. 1713.

Annual. *Leaves* opposite, petioled, ovate, serrate. *Peduncles* long, one-flowered, florets equal.

A B C daria. Rumph. Amb. vi. t. 65.

Teling. Marata-tiga.

Verbisina Amella. Linn. Sp. ii. 1271.

Annual, a native of shady places. It flowers during the cold season.

Stem in young plants conspicuous, and erect, in those more advanced there is not any, but several branches with their lower ends resting on the ground and rooting at the joints, with about a foot of their extremities erect, ramifications opposite, or two-forked, with very long peduncled flowers in the cleft. *Leaves* opposite, petioled, the most general form is ovate, with the anterior margin very remotely, and grossly serrate, smooth, from one to four inches long, and from three-fourths of an inch, to three inches broad. *Peduncles* solitary in the divisions of the branches. *Flowers* yellow, conical. *Calyx*, the leaflets ciliate. *Corol*, the tube of the lower florets has a bend outwards to fit the next within; border from four to five-eleventh. *Seeds* of the margins three-cornered, of the centre compressed, and two-horned. *Chaff* boat-formed.

2. *S. oleracea*. Willd. iii. 1715.

III. Annual, ramous. *Leaves* oval, grossly serrate.

411 A native of Silhet. In the Botanic garden it is in flower and seed the whole year. The leaves are used as a pot-herb by the natives of that district.

BIDENS. Schreb. gen. N. 1267.

Calyx imbricated. *Corol* with sometimes a ligulate floret or two in the circumference. *Seed* crowned with straight, hispid, barbed awns. *Receptacle* chaffy.

1. *B. trifida*. Buch.

Annual, erect, smooth. *Leaves* opposite, three-parted, grossly serrate, smooth. *Flowers* solitary, peduncled; the exterior calyx twice the length of the flowers, its leaflets wedge-shaped. *Seeds* flat, emiccate, smooth, two-horned.

Found in Nepal by Dr. Buchanan, who sent the seeds to the Botanic garden, where the plants blossom during the dry season, but perish when the rains begin in June.

Stem erect, round, smooth, jointed. *Branches* opposite, and like the stem, but much shorter, height of the whole plant in the Botanic garden about one foot. *Leaves* opposite, on a three-veined petioles, simple, and three-parted, grossly serrate, smooth, the simple leaves or segments of the divided ones, nearly lanceolate, and obtuse. *Flowers* peduncled, solitary, terminal, erect. *Calyx* double, the exterior leaflets five, wedge-shaped, and nearly twice the length of the flower, the inner ones oblong, and rather shorter than the corollets. *Seeds* flat, wedge-shaped, smooth, without angles; horns two, rarely three, backwardly hispid, diverging.

Note. In Nepal Dr. Buchanan says the leaves were often bipinnate.

2. *B. bipinnata*. Willd. iii. p. 1725.

III. Annual. *Leaves* bipinnate, gashed and dentate-serrate. *Flowers* terminal. *Calyx* of from seven to nine simple, clavate, ciliate leaflets, from two to four neuter ligulate florets in the ray. *Seeds* numerous, diverging. The exterior chaff with ciliate apices.

412 A native of Bengal. It flowers during the rainy and cold seasons.

CACALIA. Schreb. gen. N. 1269.

Receptacle naked. *Pappus* hairy. *Calyx* cylindric, oblong, at the base only sub-calyceled.

1. *C. bicolor*. R.

Perennial, spreading. The inferior leaves short-petioled, remotely serrate; the superior ones hastate-laciniate, purple underneath.

This elegant species was received into the Botanic garden from the Moluccas in 1798, and blossoms during the cold season.

Stem scarcely any; branches many, spreading in every direction, smooth and coloured when in an exposed situation. *Leaves* alternate, not succulent, the inferior ones short-petioled, lanceolate, remotely serrate; the superior ones stem-clasping, hastate-laciniate, smooth on both sides, underneath of a deep purple colour, particularly when the plant grows in a situation exposed to much sun-shine. *Flowers* terminal, large, of a deep orange colour. *Peduncles* long, one-flowered, with many sub-lanceolate scales. *Calyx* calyceled.

This plant is highly ornamental when well exposed to the sun, the leaves are then of a deep purple colour on the under side. It grows readily from cuttings.

2. *C. reclinata*. Roxb.

Shrubby, smooth. Branches reclined. *Leaves* petioled, ovate-cordate, dentate-serrate. *Flowers* terminal. *Calyx* and calycle of about eight leaflets each, and with about twenty florets.

III. A native of the Islands in the Straits of Malacca.

413 *Leaves* alternate, petioled, ovate-oblong, pointed, with the margins dentate-serrate, smooth on both sides and of a slender texture, from one to three inches long, and about one broad. *Petioles* short, channelled. *Flowers* terminal, somewhat umbelled, pretty large. *Calyx* about eight-leaved, nearly the length of the florets. *Calycle* about eight-leaved, many times shorter than the calyx. *Corol*; *florets* about twenty.

3. *C. szechuana*. Willd. iii. 1730.

Erect, annual, fistulose. *Leaves* lyrate, and sagittate, stem-clasping. *Flowers* umbelled.

Much-sclavi. *Rhœt. Mal.* x. t. 68.

Bent. 8. de melli.

An erect, branched annual, a native of hedges, rubbish, &c. it flowers during the cold season.

Stems erect, flexuous, branched, from two to three feet high, piped, smooth. *Leaves* stem-clasping, lyrate, most distinctly dentate, pretty smooth. *Umbels* terminal, compound, many-flowered. *Flowers* small, of a bright purple colour. *Calyx* simple, from eight to twelve-toothed, from eight to twelve striated. *Seed* five-sided.

ETHULLA Schreb. gen. N. 1271.

Receptacle naked. *Pappus* a membranaceous margin. *Calyx* equal.

E. zambala. Rech.

Ramos, erect. *Leaves* alternat, elliptic, serrate, smooth. *Flowers* peduncled, sub-corymbiform.

Introduced into the Botanic garden by seeds sent from the interior of Bengal, by Dr. William Carey. Flowering time the cold season.

Root annual, fibrous. *Stems* and *branches* rarely erect; general height of the whole plant, which is considerably ramos, about two feet, smooth in every part, and somewhat succulent. *Leaves* alternate, sub-sessile, elliptic, pretty smooth on both sides, serrate, from one to three or four inches long, and not quite half as broad. *Inflorescence* opposite to the leaves, axillary or terminal, each consisting of many small, purple flowers, forming a very irregular corymb. *Calyx* lobed at all; *lobes* four. *Petals* numerous, of a light purple colour. *Seeds* sub-clavate, from four to five, or six sided. *Pappus* none.

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EUPATORIUM Schreb. gen. N. 1272

Receptacle naked. *Pappus* pappus. *Crown* tubulose. *Style* scabrid, erect.

1. *E. dufrenoyi*. Benth.

Shrubby, erect. *Branches* ascending. *Leaves* alternate, ventricose-oblong, recurved, serrate-dentate, rugose. *Calyx* tubulose. *Crown* five to eight flowered.

A native of Mysore, &c. &c. The British botanist sent the seeds to the Botanic garden in 1801, when the plant is flowering during the cold season.

Stems erect, much branched, six to eight feet high, shrubby, round, covered with pretty smooth, dark hairy bark, and a few hairs rising from the middle of the stem upwards, round, downy, and diverging. *Leaves* alternate, ovate-petioled, elliptic, recurved, serrate-dentate, rugose, above young downy, with a reddish tinge from one to six inches long. *Crown* terminal, compound, of the whole upper half of the plant may be called one large petiole. *Flowers* very numerous, several to one tubulose, lobed, with a villous petiole. *Calyx* sub-cylindrical, imbricated downy. *Petals* five, or six tubulose, lobed, with a villous petiole. *Style* erect, curved near the middle of the tube, of a fine purple, gradually becoming white towards the tip; the campanulate; segments of the lobes very narrow, almost free. *Stamens* and *style* erect. *Pappus* almost simple, tube a little at the calyx. *Receptacle* naked.

Note. In 1810 found a specimen with four or two villous flowers in the calyx.

2. *E. dufrenoyi*. Benth. iii. 1760.

Shrubby, erect. *Leaves* alternate, spatulate, broad-lanceolate, remotely and grossly serrate, imbricated. *Crown* terminal.

A native of the Island of Malabar, where it was found by Colonel Hardwicke, in flower in May, who observes that the leaves are covered with a viscid juice and are used for green wounds as well as a cooling purgative. The fruit flowers are highly aromatic, and the honey of Benares is remarkably impregnated with the same flavour.

3. *E. dufrenoyi*. Benth.

Perennial, erect herb with short stiff hairs. *Leaves* alternate, sessile, cuneate-oblong, serrate. *Flowers* terminal, few but large. *Calyx* somewhat woolly, from twenty to thirty-flowered.

A native of Bengal, and like most of the order, flowers and ripens its seed during the dry season.

AGELATUM. Schreb. gen. N. 1273.

Receptacle naked. *Pappus* five-awned. *Calyx* oblong, sub-equal. *Florets* four or five-lobed.

1. *A. cordifolium*. Rech.

Leaves opposite, cordate, serrate, hairy. *Flowers* sub-umbelled. *Florets* five-lobed.

Bent. 10. de melli.

An annual found in the vicinity of Calcutta during the rainy and cold seasons: flowering time the cold season.

Stems erect, annual, a little hairy. *Branches* opposite; height of the whole plant about two feet. *Leaves* opposite, petioled, cordate, serrate, hairy; size very various, the larger four or five inches long. *Florets* very numerous, rather small, of a pale purple, terminating the plant in numerous sub-globular umbels, the whole forming a large, irregular, compound corymb. *Calyx*, scales for a little, pointed. *Seeds* black, with hispid angles. *Pappus* of five

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scales, with broader, cordate, serrate bases, ending in long subulate points, resembling the partial calyx of the orders *Polygamia Segregata*. *Receptacle* naked, hemispheric.

2. *A. aquaticum*. Roxb.

Annual. *Leaves* opposite, lanceolate, serrate. *Flowers* sub-umbelled. *Stigma* clubbed, twice the length of the florets.

Beng. Buva Kesatee.

A native of the borders of rivulets among the Circar mountains. Flowering time the cold season.

Stem annual, somewhat succulent, below resting on the ground, above erect, round, very slightly hairy, from two to four feet long. *Leaves* opposite, decussated, petioled, horizontal, broad-lanceolate, serrate, smooth, somewhat succulent; from four to six inches long. *Flowers* terminal, forming an irregular, thin umbel, white. *Calyx* from twenty to thirty-leaved, equal. *Corol*, outside of the mouth woolly. *Stamens* within the tube. *Stigmas* twice as long as the corollets, erect, clubbed, white, they are a good and conspicuous mark. *Seeds* crowned with a glandular margin, from which issue three, four or five headed, pedicelled glands. *Receptacle* naked.

Note. By the structure of the stigmas, they being when full grown, far above the anthers, and the flowers all erect, it might be concluded the pollen could not reach them, but I could observe clearly that the anthers are ripe, and burst while the stigmas are of an equal length with and closely embraced by them, the stigmas continue to grow and carry with them a large portion of the dust; this wonderful economy I have frequently observed in a number of plants which at least helps to invalidate one of the old anti-sexualists' arguments.

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ATHANASIA. Schreb. gen. N. 1279.

Calyx imbricated. *Pappus* chaffy, very short. *Receptacle* chaffy.

1. *A. Indica*. Roxb.

Annual, straight, angular. *Leaves* alternate, sessile, lanceolar, serrate, smooth. *Corymbs* compound, terminal. *Stigmas* hid within the stamens.

Teling. Begati-Kunda.

Delights in high lands that have been lately in cultivation; in such situation it is not uncommon to see whole fields of it as thick as if they were sown by a careful farmer.

Stem annual, erect, angled from the insertion of the leaves, piped, smooth, from two to four feet high. *Leaves* sessile, lanceolar, serrate, smooth. *Corymbs* very large, decompound. *Flowers* pretty large, very numerous, of a purplish rose colour. *Florets* equal, generally five. *Style* shorter than the stamens. *Chaff* of the seeds, or *pappus* lanceolate; that of the receptacle linear lanceolate.

SYNGENESIA SUPERFLUA.

ARTIMISIA. Schreb. gen. N. 1281.

Receptacle sub-villous, or nearly naked. *Pappus* none. *Calyx* imbricated with rounded, converging scales. *Florets* of the ray none.

1. *A. Molluccana*. R.

Shrubby, erect. *Leaves* multifid, smooth; *segments* filiform. *Flowers* globular, pedicelled, drooping. *Female florets* from six to eight in the circumference, two or three-toothed, with about as many five-toothed hermaphrodites in the centre.

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A native of the Molucca Islands: the branches and branchlets very numerous, smooth and drooping elegantly, with numerous minute flowers, pointing directly to the earth. *Scales* of the calyx roundish, membranaceous and smooth; the *receptacle* of the florets convex and naked.

2. *A. paniculata*. Roxb.

Shrubby, erect. *Leaves* from bipinnate to simple; *leaflets* linear, and often gashed. *Panicle* terminal, loose. *Flowers* long-pedicelled, erect; *florets* twenty, all tubular and five-toothed, about half of them are hermaphrodite; *receptacle* conical, naked.

The native place of this plant I cannot well ascertain. It was introduced into the Botanic garden from the interior parts of Bengal, and in three years it has only attained to the height of one or two feet, and is a very slender, sub-erect, flaccid, thinly branched, under shrub. Flowering time February.

Leaves alternate, petioled, from simple to pinnate, and bipinnatifid, being less divided towards the top, till they become simple amongst the flowers. *Leaflets* linear, often pinnatifid, or toothed, somewhat hoary, as are also the young shoots. *Panicle* terminal, composed of slender, alternate, sub-erect, leafy racemes. *Flowers* numerous, erect, small, sub-globular, yellow, generally one, rarely two or three, on slender, filiform, axillary pedicels. *Calyx*; *leaflets* unequal, oblong, concave, villous. *Corollets* twenty or more; about half hermaphrodite in the centre, the other half female in the circumference; all are tubular with a five-cleft border. In the hermaphrodite ones the segments are recurved; in the female ones incurved. *Stigmas* very large, somewhat lacinate, and truncated. *Receptacle* conical, naked.

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The smell of the plant is somewhat like that of *southern-wood*, but less powerful.

3. *A. Indica*. Willd. iii. 1846.

Herbaceous, erect. *Leaves* pinnatifid, villous underneath. *Panicles* terminal, flowers drooping, female florets ten, obliquely truncated, the hermaphrodite ones ten, with gibbous tubes;

receptacle naked.

Saxs. Dona, or Dana.

Hind. Gund-uar.

Beng. Dona.

Pers. Arleuasaya.

Is common in the gardens of the Hindoos throughout India. Flowering time the cold season.

Root ramous, perennial. *Stems* several, erect, sub-ligneous, sometimes biennial; base ramous, striated; tender parts villous; from four to eight feet high. *Leaves* alternate, pinnatifid, pretty smooth above, a little downy underneath, but not woolly and white as in *A. vulgaris*; lobes lanceolate, somewhat gashed, though generally entire. *Floral leaves* entire, and linear-lanceolate. *Panicles* terminal, with the ramifications and flowers all drooping. *Flowers* small, globular, numerous. *Hermaphrodite florets* about ten in the centre, five-cleft, with stamens hid in the gibbous tube. *Female* ones about the same number in the circumference, obliquely tridentate, and so small as to be with difficulty distinguished from the style. *Receptacle* naked, convex.

The leaves possess a slightly aromatic smell and bitterish taste, similar to those of the common *Mugwort* which it resembles in habit, though not in the white woolly covering of the under side of the leaves nor in the inflorescence. The Hindoos employ it medicinally, and also in their religious ceremonies.

A. vulgaris is also a native of India, and common in gardens about Calcutta, where it is known to the Hindoos by the name *Nigulera*, which is also its Sanscrit appellation. It must also, I imagine, be a native of Japan, and China, as the one I have now described, (*A. indica*.) has not any of that soft white down on the under side of its leaves, of which the *mora* is made in those countries.

4. *A. vulgaris* Willd. iii. 1845.

Herbaceous, erect. *Leaves* pinnatifid, flat, gashed, tomentose underneath. *Racemes* simple, recurved. *Flowers* erect; ray five-flowered.

Naga or Naga-dona, or Dona, its Sanscrit names, which are also its vulgar Hindoostanee, and Bengalee names. Found common in gardens in Bengal, where it flowers and ripens its seed during the dry season.

5. *A. parviflora* Buch.

Herbaceous, with horizontal, slender branches. *Tender parts* hoary. *Leaves* simple, inferior, euncate, with a dentate apex and several anguliferous segments at the base. *Flowers* ovate, drooping. *Hermaphrodite florets* about eight in the centre. *Female* ones three-toothed, and more numerous in the ray. *Receptacle* naked.

A native of Nepal, from thence the seeds were sent to this garden by Dr. Buchanan, where the plant blossoms in May.

Root perennial. *Stem* ascending in an oblique direction. *Branches* many, spreading or drooping, very slender and slightly pubescent. *Branchlets* numerous, short, divaricating, flower-bearing. *Leaves* sessile, wedge-shaped, with linear, stipular segments from the base, the inferior ones with a rounded, lobate-dentate apex; the superior ones with a three or five-cleft apex; those of the floral branchlets most minute and entire. *Flowers* numerous, pedicelled, very minute, ovate, drooping, green. *Calyx* of a few, large (for the size of the flowers) oval leaflets. *Florets* from six to ten; *hermaphrodite* ones five-cleft in the centre, and more minute, obscurely three-toothed. *Female* ones in the ray. *Receptacle* convex, naked. The whole plant inodorous.

6. *A. elegans* Rarb.

Annual, erect, very ramous, smooth. *Leaves* of the young plants many-parted, of the old ones nearly simple, and fasciated, all are filiform, and smooth. *Racemes* paniced. *Flowers* globular, pedicelled, nodding. *Female florets* twelve in the ray, five cleft.

This elegant plant was sometime ago received from General Martin at Lucknow, under the name *Alburtia*, and is now, October, in full blossom in the Botanic garden; many have also been reared from seed sent by the same gentleman.

Stem while young straight, becoming less so by age and then woody. *Branches* numerous, expanding, with their extremities often nodding; whole height from three to six feet. *Leaves* on the stem of young plants multifid with the divisions filiform, and smooth; on old plants and flower-bearing branchlets fasciated, filiform, undivided, perfectly smooth, and very small, being only about a quarter or half an inch long, and as fine as a horse hair. *Flowers* numerous, pedicelled, small, yellow, round; the whole extremities of the branches forming elegant, nodding panicles, with the flowers pointing to the earth. *Calyx* of several roundish, smooth, concave scales. *Florets*, about twelve hermaphrodite ones in the disk, and nearly as many, small, five-cleft females in the circumference. *Style* in the hermaphrodite ones shorter than the florets, with a two-lobed, funnel-shaped stigma in the females longer than the florets, with the stigma two-cleft, and revolute.

The leaves, when bruised, emit a faint pleasant odour. The plant, particularly when young, is uncommonly elegant when in blossom, being then straight, with numerous spreading branches, the extremities thereof forming large, very ramous, nodding panicles, loaded with numerous, beautiful, most minute, drooping flowers.

7. *A. corymbosa* Buch.

Annual, erect, with simple, floriferous branches. *Leaves* decomposed, smooth on both sides; leaflets ensiform. *Flowers* pedicelled, drooping, both hermaphrodite and female florets numerous, the latter with gibbous, three-toothed corollets. *Receptacle* hemispheric, smooth.

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A native of Nepal, from thence introduced by Dr. Buchanan into this garden, where the plants thrive well and blossom in March and April.

Stems erect, striated, smooth. *Branches* axillary, simple, reclined, floriferous; height of the whole plant rather under one foot. *Leaves*, the cauline decomposed, or more, smooth on both sides, ultimate divisions ensiform, those of the branches from pinnatifid or pinnate to simple. *Flowers* solitary in the axill of the leaves of the branches, slender, peduncled, drooping, hemispheric, of a pale greenish yellow, the size of a grain of black pepper. *Calyx*, *leathets* from oval to oblong, with broad, white, membranous margins. *Florets*; *hermaphrodite* numerous in the centre; *female* numerous in the circumference, with gibbous three-toothed margin. *Receptacle* hemispheric, smooth.

8. *A. madraspatana*. Willd.

Annual, procumbent. *Leaves* sessile, pinnatifid, downy; *peduncles* one-flowered. *Female florets* three-toothed.

Nelam-pata. *Rheed. Mal.* x. t. 19.

A native of dry lands that have been lately in cultivation. It flowers during the cold season.

Richard's description of this plant is so good, that I have only to add, that the seeds have a small, ciliate, campaniform crown.

III. 9. *A. hemispherica*. R.

423 Annual, erect, ramous. *Leaves* pinnate; *leaflets* some sub-linear and others pinnatifid. *Flowers* solitary, peduncled, hemispheric. *Hermaphrodite florets* four-toothed; the *female* ones naked.

A small, erect, ramous annual, of short duration, appearing in dried up rice fields about Calcutta during the months of February and March.

Root of many, small, simple fibres. *Stem* erect, towards the apex ramous, round, smooth, except for a few, soft, woolly fibres; the whole height from six to eight inches. *Leaves* alternate, pinnate, nearly as long as the stem of the plant. *Leaflets* alternate, linear, toothed, gashed or pinnatifid. *Floral leaves* small and nearly simple. *Flowers* terminal, hemispheric, solitary, peduncled, with generally a small leaf about the middle of the peduncle, in the flowering time erect, afterwards bent to one side, drooping. *Calyx*, exterior leaflets largest. *Hermaphrodite florets* four-toothed, numerous in the centre; the *female* ones naked and more numerous in the circumference. *Receptacle*, the seeds from the hermaphrodite florets leave hollow pits thereon, whereas those of the female, leave sub-columnar elevations.

10. *A. sternutatoria*. R.

Annual, procumbent, woolly. *Leaves* sessile, wedge-shaped, dentate, downy underneath. *Flowers* axillary, sessile; *hermaphrodite florets* from ten to twelve, four-cleft; the *female* ones numerous, three-toothed. *Receptacle* naked.

Beng. Mechitta, also Nukh elaknee.

Appears with other syngenesious plants during the latter part of the cold season, on cultivated land. The whole plant does not cover more than about six or eight inches in diameter, and is the smallest of the genus I have yet met with in India.

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Root simple. *Stems* several, branchy, pressing on the earth; all are somewhat woolly. *Leaves* numerous, sessile, wedge-shaped, deeply dentate, villous. *Flowers* axillary or in the divisions of the branches, solitary, sessile, sub-globular. *Hermaphrodite florets* from ten to twelve in the centre, with their border four-toothed, coloured, and expanding; the *female* ones very numerous in the circumference, most minute, with the border seemingly three-toothed, and the toothlets innervid. *Receptacle* naked.

It differs from *A. minima* in having sessile, downy leaves, and numerous flosculi in each flower. The minute seeds are used as a sternutatory by the Hindoos. I have often used them successfully myself.

GNAPHALIUM. Schreb. gen. N. 1282.

Receptacle naked. *Pappus* feathery (or simple.) *Calyx* imbricated, marginal scales rounded, scarioso, coloured.

1. *G. strictum*. Roxb.

Stem straight, annual. *Leaves* alternate, sessile, linear, wedge-shaped, downy. *Spikes* compound, sub-panicled. *Florets* yellow, with white woolly calyx.

A small, annual species, growing in dry shady places during the cold season, where water has stood during the rains.

Stem straight, in a favourable soil, branchy, round, covered with soft, whitish down, about a foot long. *Leaves* sessile, linear, wedge-formed, or lanceolate, downy; size very various. *Spikes* glomerate, terminal, and from the superior axills. *Flowers* very small, the florets yellow, surrounded with the white, woolly, linear, acute scales of the calyx. *Receptacle* concave.

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2. *G. orizensis*. Roxb.

Annual, erect, simple. *Leaves* sessile, linear, wedge-shaped, downy. *Flowers* in sessile and peduncled heads. *Florets* yellow, with woolly calyx.

3. *C. multicaule*. Willd. *Sp. Pl.* iii. 1888.

Is a native of similar places with the former, also annual, and flowers during the same season.

Stem and *leaves* like those of *G. strictum*. *Flowers* also similar, but collected in several, small, terminal umbellets, or heads, which is the only specific difference.

4. *G. depressum*. Roxb.

Annual, procumbent. *Radical leaves* wedge-shaped; *cauline* ones sub-opposite. *Head* terminal, involved in white wool, and involucral. *Florets* yellow.

A very minute, prostrate annual; a native of the bottom of dried up ponds, in exposed situations.

Stem none. *Branches* many, prostrate, filiform, three or four inches long. *Leaves* few, sub-sessile, wedge formed or lanceolate, woolly. *Flowers* exceedingly minute, collected in many, glomerate, terminal heads, surrounded with white, very woolly, leafy involucres. *Florets* yellow. *Females* numerous in the circumference; *hermaphrodite* from four to five in the centre.

5. *C. alba-luteum* R.

Annual, ramous, sub-erect, woolly. *Leaves* half stem-clasping, woolly on both sides; the inferior ones sword-shaped. *Flowers* conglomerated.

A native of Beatan, and the banks of rivers issuing from that country. Flowering time the beginning of the hot season.

Stems ascending in a winding direction, with few or no branches, round and clothed with white, soft wool; white height about one foot. *Leaves* half stem-clasping, the inferior ones wedge-shaped, and obtuse, above they are linear, or tapering to a point; all are covered with white down, particularly underneath, from one to two inches long. *Flowers* numerous, minute, yellow, collected on terminal heads, closely impacted together, the whole forming a tolerably regular corymb. *Calyx* woolly, chiefly the inferior parts. *Hermaphrodite florets* about four in the centre, with numerous sterile females in the circumference. *Pappus* from five to eight, simple hairs. *Receptacles* flat, naked.

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CONYZA, Schreb. gen. N. 1286

Receptacle naked. *Pappus* simple. *Calyx* imbricated, oblong. *Florets* of the ray female, and three-lobed.

1. *C. corymbosa*. R.

Shrubby. *Leaves* sub-sessile, obovate, serrulate. *Corymbs* compound. *Hermaphrodite florets* three; the *females* ones numerous in the ray.

A native of the Delta of the Ganges. Flowering time the end of the cold season.

Stems short, woody, erect, with numerous, big ones, permanent, spreading branches; *leaves* pretty smooth. *Leaves* alternate, sub-sessile, obovate, remotely and rarely serrulate, pretty smooth on both sides; from one to two inches long. *Corymbs* terminal, compound, dense, a little hairy. *Flowers* sub-cylindric, indivisibly sessile. *Bracts* ovate, inserted round the apices of the corolla sub-divisions of the corymbs, and pressing on the calyx like a calycle. *Calyx* hairy. *Hermaphrodite florets* generally three in the centre, with numerous, three-toothed females in the circumference.

2. *C. corymbosa*. Willd. iii. 1921.

Shrubby, sub-scandent. *Twigs* partly downy. *Leaves* short-petioled, oblong, somewhat repand-nate. *Flowers* terminal, on short, axillary, diverging branchlets.

Some as volubilis. *Rough. Arch. v. t. 193 f. 2*, but if intended for this plant, which is a native of the Moluccas.

3. *C. laevigata*. Willd. iii. 1924.

Shrubby, erect. *Leaves* lanceolate, unequally serrate, tomentose at the base punctifid. *Corymbs* terminal; *leaves* sub-cylindric.

C. laevigata. *Rough. Arch. vi. t. 24 f. 1*, pretty good.

A native of the eastern parts of Bengal, from thence introduced into the Botanic garden at Calcutta, by Dr. Burmann, where it grows to be a large shrub, with an erect, ligneous trunk, and branches covered with a scabrous bark. Flowering time March and April.

Leaves alternate, short-petioled, lanceolate, irregularly serrate and generally more or less punctifid at the base, downy, particularly underneath, where they are sericeous and beautifully reticulated with numerous veins; from six to twelve inches long. *Petioles* short, often ornamented with one, two, three, or four, small leaflets. *Corymbs* terminal, numerous, bearing numerous, sub-cylindric, bright yellow flowers. *Hermaphrodite florets* numerous in the centre, the *females* ones numerous in the circumference.

The whole plant when bruised smells strongly of camphire.

4. *C. scaberrima* *Rough*.

Annual, erect, ramous. *Leaves* downy, variously laciniated, with the margins curled, and acutely gash-toothed. *Petioles* terminal; *flowers* conical.

A native of Bengal, where it appears and ripens its seeds during the cold season.

Root annual. *Stem* erect, ramous, particularly near the top, striated, villous. *Branches* exceeding height of the whole plant from two to two feet. *Leaves* alternate, sessile, downy on both sides, variously laciniated or pinnatifid, with the margins curled, acutely gash-toothed and often ciliate, the floral ones, from two inches long, the lower or radical ones, six or eight inches long. *Petioles* terminal, erect. *Flowers* pedicelled, very numerous, yellow conical. *Receptacle* convex.

It differs from *laevigata*, in having all the leaves laciniated and from *terbinthifera* in the involucence and flowers. In this the pinnule is expanded, and oval, and the flowers conical, in that corymbiform, and the flowers ovate.

5. *C. laevigata*. *Burm. Ind. 180 t. 59 f. 1*.

Annual, erect. *Leaves* oval, sharp-toothed, downy. *Flowers* sub-umbelled.

Burm. Burkill. 180 t. 59 f. 1.

Is a large ramous annual plant, a native of dry pasture ground near Calcutta. Flower.

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ing during the cold season.

Stem erect, branchy, particularly near the ground. *Leaves* the lower, or rather the principal leaves of the stem are petioled, lyred; the superior ones simply oval, and many times smaller; all are sharp-toothed, pale green, downy, various in size. *Umbellets* terminal, and from the exterior axills peduncled. *Flowers* a dull yellow.

The whole plant has a pretty strong smell of turpentine.

6. *C. aurita*. Willd. iii. 1929.

Annual, erect, ramous, covered with glutinous down. *Leaves* oblong, somewhat lyred, finely-toothed, downy. *Peduncles* terminal, bracted, one-flowered.

This species is also annual, a native of the same places with the former, flowering in the same season.

Stem erect, about two feet high, very ramous, round, covered with glutinous down. *Leaves*, the inferior ones large, petioled, oval, slightly lyred; the superior ones small, linear, sessile, mucinate; all are finely-toothed, and covered with very soft, somewhat glutinous down; size very various. *Peduncles* terminal, bracted, downy, erect, one-flowered, the whole forming something like a large flattened panicle.

This species smells still stronger of turpentine than the last described, at the same time the smell is far from being disagreeable. These two promise to contain active principles, yet I cannot learn that they have ever been employed for any use. Cattle never taste either of them.

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7. *C. diffusa*. R.

Annual, erect, lower branches long, spreading, or drooping, downy. *Inferior* leaves sublyrate; *superior*, sessile, oblong, serrate-dentate. *Flowers* terminal.

A native of Bengal, where it appears during the dry season.

8. *C. fistulosa*. Roxb.

Annual, erect, fistulose, downy. *Leaves* sub-sessile, lanceolate, sinuous-toothed. *Spikes* sub-verticelled.

Annual, a native of dry ground near the mountainous parts of the coast. It flowers during the cold season.

Stem erect, from two to three feet high, piped, branchy, striated, downy. *Leaves* subsessile, broad-lanceolate, a little hairy, the lower ones sinuous-toothed; the superior ones irregularly toothed; size various. *Spikes* terminal, sub-verticelled, long, erect. *Flowers* numerous, pretty large, purple and yellow. *Female florets* numerous, minute, three-toothed. *Hermaphrodite* twenty in the centre.

9. *C. angustifolia*. Roxb.

Annual, erect. *Leaves* sessile, linear, entire, downy. *Panicles* terminal; *flowers* most numerous.

This plant is annual, and I have only met with it in the Company's Botanic garden; it does not appear to be a native of Bengal. I rather suspect the seed to have been accidentally brought in boxes of earth, with other plants from the Andamans.

Stem simple, erect, striated, somewhat scabrous, without branches till within a foot, or eighteen inches of the top, where there are several, forming a large oval panicle, the whole height of the plant from four to eight feet. *Leaves* alternate, sessile; those of the stem most remotely serrate, and reflected; those of the branches entire; all are linear-lanceolate, or linearly-clavate, and covered with short hairs; size very various. In the axills there are always several small leaves. *Flowers* most numerous, small, of a very pale yellow. *Panicles*, the whole top, or ramous part of the plant forms a single, large, diffuse one, of an oval form. *Calyx* hairy. *Hermaphrodite florets* about ten, or twelve, in the centre. The *female* ones numerous, in the circumference they are very minute and have the ligulate border three-toothed.

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It is from a plant of this genus, or a *Baccharis*, Dr. Buchanan informed me that the natives of the Andaman Islands make their twine for fishing lines; and as the bark of this is strong, and peels off in long stripes, it may be the same.

10. *C. bifoliata*. Willd. iii. 1920.

Herbaceous, ascending, downy. *Radical leaves* short-petioled, the cauline ones sessile, all are serrated, dentate, and downy. *Peduncles* long, one-flowered, often with one or more leaf-like bructes near the middle.

An annual, a native of dry land, about hedges and road sides. It flowers during the cold season.

Stems or *branches* several, ascending, from nine to twenty-four inches high, round, downy. *Leaves*, the inferior ones large, short-petioled; the upper ones small, sessile, all are obovate-oblong, downy, serrate, serratures acute. *Flowers* many, terminal, long-peduncled, yellow. *Peduncles* filiform, straight, often leaf-bearing near the middle, the number in any plant is uncertain, but generally more than two. *Scales* of the calyx linear, hairy.

11. *C. pinnatifida*. Buch.

Shrubby, erect. *Leaves* from pinnatifid, and bipinnatifid on the stem, to linear, and nearly simple, amongst the flowers, soft and villous. *Corymbs* terminal, compound. *Flowers* oval, with about five hermaphrodite florets in the centre, and many female ones in the ray, all fertile.

A native of Nepal. It flowers in the cold season in the Botanic garden.

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12. *C. alata*. R.

Shrubby; ramifications numerous and winged. *Leaves* linear-lanceolate, entire, decurrent. *Peduncles* terminal, becoming axillary, often winged, and then with a leaf near the solitary flower. *Calycine leaflets* subulate, the exterior ones recurved.

Doronicum.

Found in Nepal by Dr. Buchanan, who sent the seeds to the Botanic garden where the plants blossom during the hot season.

Page
Carey
Ed.13. *C. repanda*, R.

Annual, straight, ramous. *Leaves* stem-clasping, not decurrent, lanceolar, repand-denticulate. *Flowers* numerous, on the branchlets ovate.

From Pegu introduced into the Botanic garden where it appears about the close of the rains, flowering and ripening its seed from December till May.

Root annual. *Stem* straight to the top of the plant, from three to six feet high, slightly striated, and somewhat pubescent. *Branches* numerous, alternate, nearly erect, with alternate, simple or decoupanal, floriferous branchlets. *Leaves* alternate, stem-clasping, but not decurrent; those of the stem large, broad-lanceolate, tapering most toward the base, where they expand into two lobes, one on each side of the stem; the *superior* repand, and dentate, from six to ten inches long. Those of the branches and branchlets very small; all are harsh to the feel, and a little hairy. *Flowers* ovate, small, yellow, in little, rather remote, alternate fascicles, on the branchlets, some sessile, some short peduncled. *Seeds* of the *calyx* linear, with seriose, ciliate margins. *Corymbels* from ten to twenty, five-toothed hermaphrodite in the centre, numerous, and most slender, three-toothed females in the circumference. *Pappus* of simple white hairs. *Receptacle* flat, dotted.

14. *C. sativifolia*, Willd. li. 195.

Shrubby. *Leaves* linear-lanceolar, entire, downy underneath. *Corymbels* terminal, densely ramous. *Flowers* with one hermaphrodite floret in the centre, and many most slender females in the ray. III.
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A native of the Mauritius, where it blossoms in September.

15. *C. laevifolia*, R.

Perennial, erect, from four to six feet high. *Leaves* lanceolar, serrate, smooth; *petioles* sub-pinnatifid winged, but not decurrent. *Flowers* pedicled, sub-ovate.

From the Camasilar name in Sibet, where it is indigenous, and an article of the Materia Medica of that district. It flowers during the months of February and March, and the seed ripens in about two months.

ERIGERON Schreb. gen. N. 1287.

Receptacle naked. *Pappus* hairy. *Florets* of the ray female, ligulate, and very narrow. E. *reticulata*, R. Sch.

Annual, hairy, and glutinous. *Branches* longer than the stem. *Leaves* oblong, gashed, downy. *Flowers* a few, terminal, peduncled; *florets* of the ray numerous, long and slender.

An annual, a native of dry cultivated lands. It flowers during the cold season.

Stem erect, from six to twelve inches high, ramous near the ground, round, hairy. *Branches* ascending, longer than the stem. *Leaves* alternate; the *superior* ones short-petioled, oval or obovate, grossly toothed; the *inferior* ones sessile, oblong, sub-lyred; all are covered with soft wool, and are somewhat sticky. *Flowers* a few, terminal, peduncled, large, dull. *Hermaphrodite florets* of the disk yellow; the *female* ones ligulate; those of the border blue, generally entire, and only exaristate.

SENECIO, Schreb. gen. N. 1290.III.
433

Calyx cylindrical, calycul, apices dead. *Receptacle* naked. *Pappus* simple. *Florets* of the disk male, of the ray female.

S. Mucronata, R.

Shrubby, erect. *Leaves* sessile, from eumiform to elliptic, very remotely serrate-dentate. *Corymbels* terminal. *Calyx* naked.

A native of the Molucca Islands.

ASTER, Schreb. gen. N. 1291.

Receptacle naked. *Pappus* simple. *Florets* of the ray ligulate and more than ten. *Calyx* imbricated; lower scales spreading.

1. *A. chinensis*, Willd. iii. 238.

Annual, hairy. *Leaves* sub-oval, deeply serrate, or gashed, and ciliate with winged, stem-clasping petioles. *Flowers* terminal, solitary.

A. chenopodii-folio, &c. *Bot. Eth. t. 34. f. 38.*

From Nepal, where it is indigenous, Dr. Buchanan sent the seed to the Botanic garden at Calcutta, under the name *Gynatus*, which is its vernacular one in that country.

2. *A. trinervis*, Roxb.

Shrubby, scandent. *Leaves* sessile, entire, and serrate, three-nerved. *Panicle* terminal, thin.

A native of Nepal, from thence Dr. Buchanan sent the seeds to the Botanic garden, where the plant blossomed in November and December, when about two years old.

This hardy, shrubby species does not seem to require any further description than the above. The original plant did not produce ripe seed, and perished when three years old.

DORONICUM, Schreb. gen. N. 1297.III.
434

Receptacle naked. *Calyx* imbricated. *Seeds* of the disk with a simple, hairy pappus; those

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of the ray naked.

D. calcaratum. R.Annual, erect, ramous, and slender. *Leaves* stem-clasping, sagittate, serrate. *Jacobea perfolia*. *Burm. Zeyl. t. 55. f. 2.**Imula Indica*. *Willd. iii. 2092.**Teling*. Paleroopoo.

An annual, growing under the shade of trees, on an uncultivated dry soil. It flowers during the cold season.

Stem erect, ramous, round, coloured, a little hairy; from one to three feet high. *Leaves* stem-clasping, sagittate, irregularly serrate, somewhat downy. *Flowers* many, terminal, peduncled, pretty large, yellow. *Florets*; *female* of the ray tongue, linear, three-toothed, in the fissures of the mouth of the tube there stands a filiform recurved spur opposite to the tongue. This is an excellent specific mark. *Seeds* of the female florets, naked, smooth; those of the hermaphrodites hairy, and crowned with hairy pappus. *Receptacle* convex, naked.

TAGETES. Schreb. gen. N. 1302.

Receptacle naked. *Pappus* of five, erect awns. *Calyx* one-leaved, five-toothed. *Florets* of the ray four or five, permanent.1. *T. patula*. *Willd. iii. 2126.*Annual, ramous, spreading. *Leaves* lanceolate, ciliate-serrate.*Pers.* Gool Jufree.*Beng.* Genda.III.
4352. *T. erecta*. *Willd. iii. 2127.*Annual, erect, ramous. *Leaves* lanceolate, ciliate-serrate. *Peduncles* naked, one-flowered. *Beng.* Genda.If originally from Mexico, like *Tobacco*, they have now become denizens of the East, and considered as indigenous, particularly in Persia and China. They blossom during the coolest season in the Botanic garden at Calcutta.

ZINNIA. Schreb. gen. N. 1304.

Receptacle chaffy. *Pappus* of two straight awns. *Calyx* sub-ovate, imbricate.*Z. biden*. *Retz. Obs. v. 28.**Leaves* pinnatifid. *Flowers* peduncled, hermaphrodite; *florets* four-cleft.

Is a rare plant on the coast of Coromandel. I have only found it amongst the Circar mountains during the rainy season, when it flowers.

Root woody, perennial. *Stem* erect, frequently ramous, and from six to eighteen inches high. *Leaves* radical, many, petioled, pinnatifid, smooth; *divisions* linear, those of the stem sub-sessile, otherwise they are like those of the root. *Flowers* a few, terminal, peduncled, small, yellow. *Calyx* simple, from eight to ten-leaved. *Hermaphrodite florets* of the disk from seven to twelve, four-cleft. *Female florets* of the ray from five to ten. *Stamens* four. *Seeds*, those of the ray shortest, all compressed, striated, and two-horned; *horns* straight, divaricate, acute, armed with short, stiff hairs pointing backwards, by these they adhere readily to whatever touches them.III.
436*Note*. Willdenow has by some unaccountable mistake quoted Retzius's *Z. biden*, which I know to be this plant, as I was with König when he first discovered and described it, for *Verbesina Boswellia*, a very ramous, caespitose plant; whereas this is rigidly erect.

CHRYSANTHEMUM. Schreb. gen. N. 1307.

Receptacle naked. *Pappus* none. *Calyx* hemispherical, imbricate; the marginal scales membranaceous.1. *C. Indicum*. *Willd. iii. 2147.*Diffuse, perennial. *Leaves* variously divided. All the florets ligulate.*Tsjetti pu*. *Rheed. Mal. x. t. 44.**Matricaria Chinensis*. *Rumph. Amb. v. t. 91. f. 1. bad.**Teling*. Chamanti.

Common in gardens all over India, where one name, Gool-daoodi of the Hindoos, serves for all the varieties. Flowering time the cold season.

2. *C. cuneatum*. R.Perennial, diffuse, or creeping. *Leaves* sessile, wedge-shaped, deeply serrate, or gashed round the anterior margins. *Flowers* solitary, whitish; *scales* of the *calyx* cuneate, and

A native of the Moluccas.

PYRETHRUM. Schreb.

Receptacle naked. *Pappus* emarginate. *Calyx* hemispheric, imbricate. *Scales* rather acute, with scariose margins.1. *P. Indicum*. R.Annual, erect, ramous, glaucous. *Leaves* stem-clasping, pinnatifid. *Branches* one-flowered; *flowers* yellow, sometimes radiate.

[*S. gossypifolia*.]

A native of Bengal. In the Botanic garden it appears, flowers, ripens its seed, and perishes during the dry season.

Root annual, ramosous. *Stems* short, furnishing numerous, approximate, erect branches, particularly near the base, which are at first simple, but as the plants advance they furnish a branchlet from the axill of each leaf; all are round, smooth, and pubescent; general height of the whole plant from one to two feet. *Leaves* alternate, one under each branch and branchlet, linear, stem-clasping, bipinnatifid, and pinnatifid; *agaves* serrate, obtuse, others triflingly acute, from one to three inches long. *Flowers* large, of a lively yellow colour, on long terminal, round, glaucous, smooth peduncles. *Calyx*; *seals* seldom imbricated; *sepalis* sericeous. *Corol*, it is in general entirely composed of numerous hermaphrodite, tubular, five-cleft florets; more rarely radiate with ligulate, three-toothed females. *Seeds* with a margin round the apex, which often projects inward like a beaklet. *Receptacle* convex, naked, dotted.

MATRICARIA. Schreb. gen. N. 1308.

Calyx hemispherical, imbricated; *marginal scales* solid. *Receptacle* naked. *Pappus* none. *M. aureolepis*. Willd. iii. 2161.

Annual, erect, ramous. *Leaves* super-decompound, filiform; *ray* white; *disk* yellow. *Receptacle* conical.

A native of Hindoostan, and Persia. Flowering time the cold season in the Botanic garden.

COTULA. Schreb. gen. N. 1310.

Receptacle almost naked. *Pappus* marginate. *Florets* of the disk four-cleft; of the ray, scarcely any.

C. stansifolia. Buch.

Annual, sub-erect. *Leaves* alternate, petioled, pinnatifid, or lyrate, serrate, hairy. *Flowers* fascicular, small, sub-terminal, petioled.

111.

A native of Nepal, from whence Dr. Buchanan sent the seeds to the Botanic garden at Calcutta, where the plants blossomed in May.

438

Stems nearly erect, a little hairy, scandent, with few ascending branches; height of our plants at Calcutta, from six to twenty inches. *Leaves* alternate, petioled, pinnatifid, serrate, rugose, a little hairy, and harsh to the feel. *Flowers* petioled, terminal, several together, small, globular, in the centre yellow, in the ray silver-coloured. *Calyx* from twelve to sixteen-leaved. *Florets* of the centre hermaphrodite, yellow, four-cleft; those of the ray female, more numerous, white, smaller, and two or three-toothed. *Receptacle* hemispheric, naked. *Seeds* crowned with a callous margin, and often with two small, tender bristles.

ECLIPTA. Schreb. gen. N. 1316.

Receptacle chaffy. *Pappus* none. *Florets* of the disk hermaphrodite and four-cleft; those of the ray female, and ligulate.

E. prostrata. Willd. iii. 2218.

Annual, scabrous, from erect to prostrate. *Leaves* opposite, sub-sessile, lanceolate, serrate. *Peduncles* axillary, one, two, or three together, one-flowered. *Seeds* sericeous.

Eclipta. Rumph. Amb. vi. t. 18. f. 2.

Beng. Keuti, or Keysuri.

Ceylon. Rumph. Mal. x. t. 41. tolerable for a young luxuriant plant.

Eupatoriaplutaceon, &c. Diet. Ich. t. 113. f. 157, 158.

Verbena prostrata, and *alba* Sp. Pl. 1272. and I suspect *E. erecta*, *prostrata*, and *prostrata*, are only one and the same species, or at least have several varieties from age, soil, and situation; at least I have never found any other in India to compare with them.

Very common in India, and in blossom all the year, which is uncommon in this class.

III.

In tattooing, the natives after puncturing the skin, rub the juicy green leaves of this plant over the part; which gives the desired indelible colour, viz. a deep bluish black.

439

SIEGESBECKIA. Schreb. gen. N. 1320.

Receptacle chaffy. *Pappus* none; *exterior calyx* five-leaved.

1. *S. orientalis*. Willd. iii. 2219.

Annual, erect; *branches* dichotomous or trichotomous. *Leaves* opposite, from triangularly ovate, to lanceolate, the larger obtusely laciniate. *Petioles* from the fork of the branches, one-flowered.

A native of the Moluccas.

This has the inversely pyramidal, tubercled, brown, bald seed of Gaertner's plant, which induced me to think it is his, though the leaves do not agree.

2. *S. brachiata*. Rorb.

Annual, erect, brachiate, ultimately dichotomous. *Leaves* opposite, petioled, triangularly cordate, grossly serrate. *Calyx* longer than the florets.

An annual, a native of the moist vallies among the Circar mountains. Flowering time the cold season.

Stems erect, round, piped, branched, downy. *Branches* crooked, stem-like; the whole height about four feet. *Leaves* opposite, petioled, cordate, coarsely serrate, running down the

Page
Carey
Ed. petiole, very soft, downy; the longer ones are from four to five inches long, and three broad. *Flowers* terminal, small, yellow. *Leaflets* of the common exterior calyx, wedge-formed, increasing in length till the seeds are ripe; on the outside they have simple hairs; and on the inside they end in green glutinous bulbs. *Hermaphrodite florets* ten, shorter than the calyx; five of which stand in the disk; the other five stand alternate with the five female florets in the ray.

III.
440 There is no other interior calyx than the obtuse, boat-like chaff of the receptacle; their number is equal to that of the female florets which they embrace, they are covered on the outside with hairs, each ending in a green glutinous bulb.

VERBESINA. Schreb. gen. N. 1317.

Receptacle chaffy. *Pappus* awned, or none. *Calyx* simple, or in a double order.

1. *V. calendulacea*, Willd. iii. 2226.

Perennial, creeping. *Leaves* opposite, broad-lanceolate, serrate. *Peduncles* very long, one-flowered. *Calyx* five-leaved. *Female florets* eleven.

Beng. Bangra.

Pec-cogni. Rheed. Mal. x. t. 42.

Caltha. &c. Burm. Zgl. t. 22. f. 1.

Grows amongst bushes or wet lands near Calcutta. Flowering during the rains.

Stems annual, creeping, or climbing; *branchlets* sub-erect, round, somewhat scabrous, from one to four feet long. *Leaves* opposite, sessile, broad-lanceolate, sometimes most slightly and remotely serrate, on both sides scattered with short, stiff, white hairs issuing from dark green pits, from two to four inches long. *Peduncles* axillary, solitary, longer than the leaves, erect, round, a little hairy, one-flowered. *Flowers* pretty large, of a bright yellow. *Calyx* five-leaved. *Hermaphrodite florets* from twenty to thirty. *Female* ones from ten to fifteen, with their apices three-toothed. *Seeds* angular, crowned with a variously divided coronet. *Receptacles* convex, chaffy; *chaff* lanceolate.

The plant is void of smell, but has a slight terebinthenaceous taste.

2. *V. biflora*, Willd. iii. 2226.

III.
441 Erect, annual. *Leaves* opposite, petioled, ovate-lanceolate, serrate. *Flowers* terminal, three-fold; the middle one often sessile. *Calyx* many-leaved.

Vallia-manga-mari. Rheed. Mal. x. t. 40.

A native of various parts of India. It flowers in the cold season.

3. *V. scandens*, Roxb.

Perennial, scandent. *Leaves* opposite, petioled, cordate, serrate, three-nerved. *Flowers* terminal, tern, and solitary. *Calyx* double. *Female florets* eight.

Beng. Bin-raj.

Is perennial, a native of hedges, uncultivated places, &c. about Calcutta. It flowers during the rainy and cold seasons.

Stem long, straggling, or climbing, often as thick as the little finger, smooth. *Branches* opposite, somewhat four-sided. *Leaves* opposite, petioled, cordate, serrate, pointed, three-nerved, a little hairy, particularly the nerves, from two to four inches long. *Petioles* channelled, half the length of the leaves. *Peduncles* terminal, generally three-fold, erect, the lateral ones three-flowered, white, that of the centre has only one. *Flowers* pretty large, of a bright yellow. *Florets*, about twenty *hermaphrodite* ones, and eight or ten *female* ones with their apices two or three-toothed. *Seeds* turbinate, angular, scabrous. *Receptacle* chaffy, a little convex; the *chaff* wedge-formed, concave, hairy.

This plant, like the last, has no smell; but tastes slightly terebinthaceous.

4. *V. sativa*, Roxb.

Annual, erect, hispid. *Leaves* opposite, stem-clasping, cordate-lanceolate, serrate. *Flowers* terminal, long-peduncled, two or three-fold.

III.
442 Karamdoo of the inhabitants of the Mysore country, where the plant is cultivated in the fields for its seed, from which an oil is expressed, and used as a substitute for the common sesamm oil. It is also cultivated in the vicinity of Nagpore, and in various other parts of India, for the same purpose. In 1800, the seeds were received into the Botanic garden from H. Colebrooke, Esq. the resident at the Court of the Berar Raja, and from Mr. Heyne at Bangalore.

The usual season for cultivating this plant, is during the cool months, between October and March.

Stem annual, erect, round, harsh, with white, slender, curved bristles. *Branches* opposite, expanding; the height of the whole plant, in a good soil, about three feet; the parts exposed to the sun tinged with purple. *Leaves* opposite, stem-clasping, linear-lanceolate, with cordate, almost perfoliate bases, remotely serrate, somewhat harsh but not so much so as the stem and branches; from four to six inches long, and from one to two broad at the base. *Peduncles* terminal, generally two or three together, though sometimes solitary, one-flowered, round, hairy; from three to six inches long. *Flowers* large, beautiful, of a bright lively yellow, inodorous. *Calyx* common, simple, five-leaved; *leaflets* ovate, villous. *Hermaphrodite florets* numerous in the centre, five-toothed. *Female florets* about eight or ten in the circumference, broad tongue-shaped, three-toothed. *Seeds* of both the *hermaphrodite* and *female* florets smooth, dark, of a blackish brown colour, nearly four-sided, with the angles rounded and tapering to the base. *Receptacle* convex, chaffy. *Chaff* concave, one to each floret embracing the exterior side of the seed. Those of the female florets larger.

*Elephantopus.*5. *V. Lavenia*. *Fl. Zeyl.* 310.Annual, erect, hairy. *Leaves* opposite, and alternate, petioled, from cordate to oblong, three-nerved, serrate, hairy. *Seeds* of the disk two-horned, those of the ray three.*Lavenia erecta*. *Willd.* iii. 1724.Pu-tumba. *Rheed. Mal.* x. t. 63. a bad figure, and that of *Burmar's Zeyl.* t. 42. is still worse.

An annual, a native of dry rubbish, and lands that have lately been in cultivation. It flowers most part of the year.

III.

Stem erect, round, hispid, branchy; the whole plant two or three feet high. *Branches* below opposite, above often alternate, or two-forked. *Leaves* short-petioled, opposite or alternate with the branches, in young luxuriant plants cordate, in others oblong, or broad-lanceolate, pointed, three-nerved, serrate, scabrous and downy; size very various. *Peduncles* solitary, leaf-opposed or in the divisions of the branches, round, scabrous, one-flowered. *Flowers* small, white. *Calyx* common, simple, five-leaved. *Hemipetalous florets* from ten to fifteen in the disk; and five female ones in the ray. *Scales* of the ray three-horned, and three-sided; those of the disk compressed and two-horned. *Chaff* of the *receptacle* linear; *apex* from three to four-toothed.

443

This has a faint, pleasant, aromatic smell.

6. *V. Basmia*. *W. & A.* iii. 2225.Annual, caespitose. *Leaves* alternate, and divided into numerous capillary segments.

A native of Chondamal, where it appears on low sandy moist ground during the dry season.

Willdenow considers *Zinnia, bidens* (*Retz. Obs.* vi. 28) to be this plant. It is very different, and according to my idea, a very perfect *Zinnia*, with a herbaceous, rigidly erect stem, and pinnatifid leaves; whereas this lies flat on the ground, and leaves bi- and tri-pinnate.

SYNGENESIA FRUSTRANEA.

*HELLANTHUS, Schreb. gen. N. 1322.**Calyx* imbricate, somewhat squarros. *Pappus* two-leaved. *Receptacle* chaffy, flat.11. *aureus*. *Willd.* iii. 2247.All the leaves cordate, three-nerved. *Peduncles* thickening. *Flowers* drooping.*Boop.* Soorja mokee.*Pers.* Gooli-atib.

Of this we have several varieties from China, and Persia, and although originally from Peru, it may now without much impropriety, be inserted here, as an Indian plant.

III.

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*CENTAUREA, Schreb. gen. N. 1331.**Calyx* imbricate. *Florets* of the ray funnel-formed, longer and irregular. *Receptacle* bristly. *Pappus* simple.1. *C. trachelium*. *Willd.* iii. 2278.*Calyx* with roundish-ovate, smooth scales. *Leaves* lyrate-toothed.*Hedl.* Shah-pusand.

In gardens all over India, where it flowers during the cold season, and is considered a native of Persia.

2. *C. trachelium*. *Roxb.*Annual, pubescent, woolly. The inferior *leaves* petioled and sub-pinnatifid; the superior ones, sessile, lanceolar. *Scales* of the *calyx* with scarious plicate margins.

Found by Richard Percard, Esq. on a mountain in the vicinity of Haridwar. From the specimens collected by that gentleman, seeds were obtained which produced abundance of plants in this garden which blossomed in April and May.

Stem erect, soon dividing into many, alternate, sub-erect, somewhat angular, woolly branches; the whole height from twelve to eighteen inches. *Leaves* numerous, approximate, the inferior ones petioled and pinnatifid; the superior ones sessile, lanceolar and linear-oblong, about the middle of the plant they are remotely denticulate, while those near the flowers are entire, all are woolly on both surfaces; from two to six inches long. *Peduncles* terminal, solitary, short, one-flowered; size and colour of the flowers nearly as in *C. cynus*. *Scales* of the calyx oblong, with a broad, serrate, pinnate border round the anterior margins. *Neuter florets* from eight to ten, with a filiform, long, curved tube. *Seeds* oblong, smooth. *Pappus* bristly in the circumference, chaffy in the centre. *Receptacle* bristly.

III.

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SYNGENESIA SEGREGATA.

*ELEPHANTOPUS, Schreb. gen. N. 1347.**Partial perianth* four-flowered. *Florets* tubular, hermaphrodite. *Receptacle* naked. *Pappus* bristly.1. *scaber*. *Willd.* iii. 2389.Herbaceous. *Leaves* chiefly radical, sessile, oblong, very hairy. *Heads* peduncled and sessile. *Involute* three-leaved, many-flowered.

Page
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Ed.Anaschovadi. *Rheed. Mal.* x. p. 13. t. 7.

Beng. Sandullum.

A native of the warmer parts of India, delighting in a dry elevated soil; flowering time the cold season.

Root fibrous, biennial or more. *Stem* erect, rigid, ramous, round, hairy, about one foot high, and as thick as a stout quill. *Leaves* chiefly radical, half stem-clasping, spreading flat on the surface of the earth, oblong, wrinkled, crenulate, very hairy. The cauline leaves are few, much smaller, and at the insertion of the branches only. *Heads* solitary, terminal on long peduncles with a sessile one at the base of each of the long peduncles. *Involute*, or common perianth of three sessile, cordate, hairy leaflets, embracing numerous fascicles of corollas. *Perianth*, *partial*, many-leaved, four-flowered. *Florets* tubular; the *hermaphrodite* ones pale red. *Pappus* of five hairy bristles.

SPHERANTHUS. Schreb. gen. N. 1352.

III.
446

Partial perianth eight-flowered. *Florets* tubular, a few hermaphrodite ones are mixed with more obscure females. *Receptacle* scaly. *Pappus* none.

1. *S. mollis*. R.

Annual, winged. *Leaves* sessile, decurrent, long-obovate, bristle-serrate, downy and glutinous. *Peduncles* as long as the leaves; *scales* of the *perianth* lanceolate, and ciliate. *Female florets* filiform.

Adaca-manjen. *Rheed. Mal.* x. t. 13.

An annual, a native of dry land that has been lately in cultivation. It flowers during the cold season.

Stem scarcely any, but many expanding, dichotomous, winged branches; these wings are irregularly toothed and take their rise from the insertions of the leaves; the whole plant is from one to two feet high. *Leaves* sessile, decurrent, oblong, obtuse, bristle-serrate, covered on both sides with soft, glutinous down. *Flowers* solitary, leaf-opposed, or terminal, peduncled, globular, rose-coloured, or inclining to purple. *Peduncles* winged, branch-like. *Calyx*, *perianthium*, *common* scarcely any; *partial* one many-leaved; *leaflets* linear-lanceolate, and ciliate.

This plant is remarkably fragrant; it certainly might be applied to valuable purposes in medicine.

2. *S. Indicus*. Willd. iii. 2394.

Annual, winged. *Leaves* lanceolate, decurrent, serrate, villous. *Peduncles* short, winged; *scales* of the proper perianth emarginate, and smooth. *Female florets* about fifteen, and gibbous.

A native of Bengal, where it flowers in the cold season. This species is perfectly inodorous, whereas *S. mollis* is very fragrant.

ECHINOPS. Schreb. gen. N. 1353.

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Partial perianth one-flowered. *Florets* tubular, hermaphrodite. *Receptacle* bristly. *Pappus* obscure.

E. echinatus. Roxb.

Annual, ramous, spreading. *Heads* globular, spinous. *Partial perianth* double;* the *exterior* one imbricated, many-leaved; the *interior* one-leaved, five-cleft.

A native of Mysore, from thence Dr. Buchanan sent the seed to the Botanic garden at Calcutta, where the plants thrive luxuriantly, and blossom about the beginning of the hot season in February and March.

Root annual. *Stem* scarcely any, but many, dichotomous, round, villous branches spreading in every direction; height of the luxuriant plants in the Botanic garden, not more than two feet, but covering an extent of ground fully twice that in diameter. *Leaves* stem-clasping, runcinate, spinous-toothed, villous above, and tomentose, or cottony underneath. *Heads* of flowers terminal, solitary, globular, white. *Common perianth* of several, totally reflexed, spatulate, lacinate, ciliate, permanent scales. *Proper perianth* double, one-flowered; the *exterior* one of several, acute, imbricated scales, surrounded with much long hair, here and there one of the scales ending in a long, straight, simple spine, which projects a little beyond the flowers; the *inner* or *proper perianth*, one-leaved. *Tube* gibbous. *Border* five-parted; division unequal, and ciliate. *Florets*, *tube* cylindric; *divisions* of the border revolute. *Seeds* hairy, enclosed in the tube of the inner proper perianth. *Receptacle* globular, naked.

CESULIA. R.

Calyx common, many-leaved. *Partial perianth* one-leaved, one-flowered. *Florets* tubular, hermaphrodite. *Receptacle* naked. *Pappus* none.

C. axillaris. Willd. iii. 1796. *Corom.* pl. 1. N. 93.

Annual, creeping near the base. *Leaves* alternate, lanceolate, serrate. *Flowers* axillary, sessile.

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A native of moist places. It flowers during the wet season.

Stems annual, towards the base creeping, and branchy, above erect, round, smooth, the

* I may say triple, if the large quantity of long white hair which surrounds the many-leaved, imbricated one, can be so called.

erect parts from nine to fifteen inches high. *Leaves* alternate, stem-clasping, lanceolate, serrate, smooth, with the base much expanded, so as to form a cup-like receptacle for the flower. *Flowers* axillary, single, sessile, of a beautiful light purple. *Common perianth* many-leaved, unequal; the exterior two or three that are placed on the sides are the largest, and end like a cat. *Partial perianth* one-flowered, one-leaved, campanulate, smooth, contracted, margin two-cleft, permanent. *Corol* compound. *Florets* numerous, all hermaphrodite, equal; lobes larger than the perianth; *border* five-cleft, spreading. *Fernut* five, as in the class. *Germ* ovate. *Stigma* two-lobed. *Pericarp* long, the belly of the partial perianth closely enveloping each seed, and forming its exterior covering. *Seed* ere, wedge-form'd, somewhat four-sided, crowned with the two divisions of the mouth of the partial perianth.

I believe Dr. König never saw this plant, to me it seems as if it would form a new genus.

HINGTSIA, R.

Culm, common four-leaved. *Partial perianth* one-leaved, one-flowered. *Florets* hermaphrodite, tubular, five-cleft in the disk; the *female* ones sub-ligulate, from three to four-toothed in the ray. *Receptacle* naked. *Pappus* none.

H. reevesi Barb.

Reeg. Hingtsia.

A native of Bengal, delighting in a moist rich soil, and often extending itself considerably over the surface of the adjoining fields of water. It withers during the cold and hot seasons.

Stems erect, rugous, round, hairy, jointed; length very various; they appear to be perennial. *Leaves* opposite, stem-clasping, from lanceolate, narrowly serrate, a few distinct, mostly merging into the next side of the nerve sheath, and marked with numerous glands; from one to two inches long. *Flowers* solitary, sessile, terminal, or in the divisions of the branchlets. *Corol*, common, one-leaved, lobes cordate, oblong, the interior pair smaller, all are entire, smooth, fleshy and permanent. The *partial culm* one-leaved, spatuliform, enveloping the germ, open on the inside, where the margins overlap each other; mouth contracted, ciliate and divided. *Outer* compound, unequal, seven. *Florets* hermaphrodite, many in the disk; the female ones marginate the circumference. The hermaphrodite ones funnel-shaped, five-cleft; the females sub-ligulate, the inner three being much deeper; *border* very short, from three to four-toothed. *Stigma* in the hermaphrodite parts five, the anthers coalesced. *Pistil* in all the germs oblong, and the stigma two-lobed. *Pericarp* none, the calyx much enlarged envelops the seed, smooth, blackish, without denture of crown or pappus. *Receptacle* naked.

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CLASS XX

GYNANDRIA MONANDRIA.

ORCHIS Schreb. gen. N —

Neclary horn-shaped behind the flower.

1. *O. rotundifolia*, Willd. iv. 11.

Root none visible; *top* of the stem very reddish, three-parted, *middle divisions* lanceolate, hairy twice the length of the germ. *Leaves* oval, spreading close on the surface of the earth. *Receptacle* erect.

2. *O. plantaginifolia*, Cress. pl. 1. N. 37.

A native of India, growing among the Chittur hills. Flowering in the rainy season.

Root a bulb, perennial, generally single, undivided, ovate, of the size of a pigeon's egg, with a few fascious, villous fibres issuing from the base of the scape near its insertion in the top of the bulb. *Leaves* from four to eight, radical, pressing on the earth, broad, oval, sessile, of a deep shining green fleshy, slightly marked with many nerves, about four inches long, and three broad. *Scape* erect, about a foot, or a foot and a half high, including the flower-bearing part, as thick as a goose-quill, round, toothed, at every inch and a half or two inches, there is a lanceolate, tubular sheath. *Style* from five to six inches long, every where surrounded with it worst. *Flowers* numerous, single-lobed, white, fragrant. *Bractes* single, one-flowered, lanceolate, curved, as long as the germ. *Corol*, three exterior petals nearly equal; two exterior, such, obliquely oblong, erect, forming a dome over the anthers. *Neclary*, upper lip divided into two or three-parted, middle division long, narrow-pointed, recurved. *Horn* nearly twice the length of the germ.

3. *O. cuneata*, fenzl. R.

Top three-parted. *Stigmata* filiform; *border* filiform, twice the length of the long taper-pointed germ. *Leaves* from two to four, thin, firm, thin, fleshy; *leaves* lanceolate, sheathing.

A common plant, about eight inches high; a native of the northern parts of Bengal, from thence introduced into the Botanic Garden, where it blossoms in August, which is the middle of the rainy season.

Pistil consisting of two, three, or four, filiform, sessile, pale tubers, and fleshy fibres. *Stems* erect, simple, including the floriferous part, about a foot and a half round, smooth, jointed.

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ed, as thick as a slender quill. *Leaves* alternate, lanceolate, shining, the largest about six inches long, by one broad, decreasing gradually into bracts in the middle, where they end, viz. slender, and sharp. *Sheaths* cylindric, about half the length of the joint of the stem. *Flowers* many, scattered round the last five or six inches of the plant, pretty large, white, and inodorous. *Corol* (calyx, Swartz.) exterior and interior lateral two petals semi-ovate, reflexed, ribbed; the *upper one* vaulted; the interior two unequally oblong. *Lip*, at the base a short, linear, undivided part, the rest consisting of three, nearly equal, long, filiform segments, the middle one projecting downwards and backwards, the lateral two diverging. *Horn* generally more than twice the length of the germ, filiform, with a clavate apex, green and variously curved. *Column* of the fructification short, protruding two long approximate horns forward, into their fine extreme points. The proper filaments are inserted, and until expansion remain hid in a very fine groove along their upper edge. *Anthers* ovate, before expansion lodged between the thin folds of the column near its apex. *Stigma* a clavary pit behind a linguliform process rising from the upper edge of the entrance into the horn. *Germ* oblong, groove long, taper-pointed.

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4. *O. uniflora*, R.

Lip obcordate; the entire petals spreading; the inner two sub-rotund; *horn* filiform, three times the length of the germ. *Leaves* about two, lanceolar, three-nerved. *Peduncle* terminal, one-flowered.

A native of cool shaded moist spots amongst the Garrow hills, where it blossoms in September. The whole plant scarcely rises to six inches.

PTERYGODIUM, Swartz.

Corol five-petalled, sub-ringent; the *upper* three petals vaulted, the lower two spreading. *Lip* inserted on the style, between the coils of the anthers. *Stigma* behind.

P. sulcata, R.

Root, ramous, *bulbs* branchy, sub-cylindric. *Stems* leafy; the *lower leaves* ensiform. *Hilmet* of the *corol* bagged behind; *lip* with a long claw and uniform lamina.

Beng. Shwet hoolce.

It is said there is a red and blue hoolce, neither of which I have yet seen. This white variety is a native of pasture ground near Calcutta; appearing during the latter part of the cold season only, about six or eight inches in height.

Roots consisting of several, pretty long, fleshy fibres. *Stem* leafy, erect, round, smooth. *Leaves* scattered, sword-shaped, with vaginated bases, entire, smooth, longer than the stem. *Spike* oblong, crowded with numerous, small, white flowers. *Bractes* broad lanceolate, the length of the germs. *Corol*, the three upper petals forming an helmet, of which the superior one is incumbent, and formed into a bag behind. *Nectary* sub-cylindric, near the base are two small, membranaceous, incurved lobes; grooved both above and underneath, the *apex* or *lamina* entire, reniform, yellow; before and after the time of blossoming it appears as if of two incurved, fleshy lobes.

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EPIPACTIS, Swartz.

Corol five-petalled, spreading. *Lip* without horn. *Anther* operculate, persistent. *Pollen* granulate.

1. *E. Juliana*, Roxb.

Root a single, simple, globular, white bulb; *leaf* radical, solitary, cordate, seven-nerved. *Scape* one-flowered. *Lip* with two small falcate lobes at the base. *Lamina* rhombiform, and entire. *Capsules* six-winged.

A delicate, small plant, found in the vicinity of Calcutta amongst grass in shady places, where the soil is stiff. The flowers appear about the beginning of June, and the leaves a month or two afterwards.

Root single, biennial, round, solid clear tubers or bulbs, the size of a filbert, with here and there a short, woolly, thick fibre projecting a little from their surface. *Leaves* radical, solitary, appearing after the plant has done flowering, short-petioled, cordate, entire, smooth, from five to seven-nerved, purple underneath, about two inches long, and in breadth nearly the same. *Scape* filiform, smooth, from three to six inches long, one flowered, partially invested in a few remote smooth sheaths. *Bractes* a single small ensiform one at the base of the germ. *Petals* five, equal, sub-unilateral, ensiform, expanding, pale green, like the scape and sheaths. *Lip* horizontal; base enlarged by a short falcate lobe on each side, which are incurved into a tube round the column; *lamina* rhombiform, entire, expanding, rather longer than the petals, smooth except at the base in the inside, where there are a few hairs; colour very pale pink mottled with bright red. *Germ* oblong, six-ribbed. *Column* (style) as long as the falcate wing of the lip. *Lid*, *pollen* and *stigma* as in the genus.

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2. *E. carinata*, Roxb.

Root, a single simple, sub-globular, white bulb. *Leaf* radical, solitary, cordate, smooth, seven-nerved. *Scape* many-flowered. *Lip* rhombiform, sub-trilobate; *middle lobe* half the length of the whole, and crenate. *Capsules* oval, six-winged.

A native of Bengal; in the Botanic garden it is indigenous amongst grass, and flowers in April, the driest and hottest month of the year, at which period the plants are destitute of leaves, but they appear in May when the flowers have withered.

Root, a single, white, sub-pellucid tuber, exactly like that of the former, (*A. Juliana*) but

3. 1. *Pr. Pr.*
$$\lambda = 1, \mu = 0, \nu = 0, \quad M = 0, \quad \sigma = 0.$$

MILANIS, S. 1872.

Cand. longitailed. *L. p. cerv.*, part. a as *L. p. fulv.* *Antlers* approximate.

1. 31. 1914. R.

CYMBIDIUM, Swartz.

Corol five-petalled, erect, or spreading. *Lip* with concave base, and no horn; *lamina* spreading. *Anther* a deciduous lid. *Pollen* globular.

1. *C. amabile*, R.

Parasitic, stemless. *Leaves* radical, few, lanceolate. *Scape* naked, few-flowered, perennial, by age becoming ramosous. *Lateral petals* sub-orbicular; *middle lobe* of the nectary sagittate, with two twisted recurved filaments from its apex.

Epidendrum amabile, Willd.

Angraecum album magnus, *Rumph. Amb.* vi. t. 43.

A native of the Moluccas, and from thence introduced into the Company's Botanic garden in 1798, where it blossoms in March and April.

The flowers of this charming species are very large, pure white, and fragrant.

111. The nectary is here distinctly pedicelled, besides it is rendered remarkable by the two
458 large lateral lobes like distinct petals; and by the sagittate middle lobe being ornamented with two long tendril-like filaments from its apex.

2. *C. aloifolium*, Willd. iv. 401.

Parasitic, stemless. *Leaves* radical, linear, channelled, obliquely retuse. *Scapes* radical, nearly as long as the leaves, many-flowered. *Petals* lanceolate; *lamina* three-lobed.

Found by Mr. M. R. Smith growing on various sorts of trees on the Garrow hills, in full blossom in April.

3. *C. pendulum*, Willd. iv. 101.

Parasitic, stemless. *Leaves* radical, linear, distichous; retuse. *Racemes* radical, pendulous, longer than the leaves, many-flowered.

Epidendrum pendulum, *Corom. pl.* x. N. 44.

A native of the forests which cover the Circar mountains as well as of Bengal. Flowering time the hot season.

Root of many fleshy fibres, which adhere to the bark of the parent tree, stemless. *Leaves* radical, from three to five, alternate, bifarious, &c. as in the two former species, only here they are from one and a half to three feet long, and about an inch and a half broad. *Scape* radical, about two feet long, the lowermost three or four inches is involved in chaffy sheaths, the rest is the raceme, or flower-bearing part, which is perfectly pendulous, and many-flowered. *Bractes* minute, one-flowered. *Petals* lanceolate, spreading, equal, striated with red and yellow. *Lip* three-parted.

4. *C. iridifolium*, R.

Parasitic, stemless. *Leaves* bifarious, ensiform. *Spikes* filiform, drooping. *Flowers* sub-verticelled. *Lip* round-reniform, lacinate.

111. A very elegant species, found growing on trees in the forests of Silhet; it flowers during
459 the cold season. Here the spikes are solitary from the bosom of the exterior leaf, supported in a pretty long, two-edged peduncle. The flower-bearing part drooping and crowded in a somewhat verticelled form, with innumerable, very minute, beautiful yellow flowers; the five petals oval, and nearly equal; the lip two-lobed, roundish-reniform, with the whole of the margin deeply jagged, and the inside tomentose.

5. *C. alatum*, R.

Parasitic. *Stems* bulbiform, aggregate. *Leaf* solitary from the apex of each bulb, lanceolar. *Scapes* from the base of the bulbs, drooping, many-flowered. *Column* much incurved; apex winged; *lamina* two-lobed.

A middling sized species, a native of the forests of Chittagong. Flowers small, tinged with ferruginous red, and not very conspicuous, they appear in April, and May.

6. *C. nitidum*, Roxb.

Parasitic. *Stems* bulbiform, shining, with two-petioled, lanceolar, lucid leaves from the apex of each. *Raceme* axillary, the length of the leaves. *Petals* lanceolar; *lamina* three-lobed, deflected.

A native of the Garrow hills, where it is found growing on trees, and like the greatest part of this order, blossoms during the hottest time of the year, viz. May.

Root of many, hard, pack-thread-like fibres, by which it adheres to the parent trees. *Stems* none, or rather bulbiform, long ovate, shining, nearly as large as a pullet's egg, biennial. *Leaves* two, from the apex of each bulb, petioled, lanceolar, shining, about nine inches long, by one and a half broad. *Racemes* one from the apex of each bulb between the two leaves, and about their length, smooth, the upper flower-bearing, half drooping, withering. *Flowers* a few, large, nearly white. *Petals* five, nearly equal, spreading, lanceolate. *Lip* large; *lamina* deflected, three-lobed, lower lobes large, rising up, and embracing the exterior lobes, which are ovate and rather small. *Column* elongated, clavate, recurved, apex cucullate over the four ovate, deep yellow pollen masses.

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7. *C. imbricatum*, Roxb.

Parasitic. *Stems* bulbiform. *Leaves* lanceolar, nerved, one from the apex of each bulb. *Spikes* solitary, from the bosom of the leaf, long-peduncled, drooping, bifariously imbricated, with one-flowered bractes.

Wellia Theka-maravara, *Rheed. Mal.* xii. t. 24.

A native of the forests of Chittagong and Silhet; where it is found on trees, in flower during the rains.

Root of many, slender, fleshy fibres, which fix to the bark of the parent trees. *Stems* no other than a number of oblong, fleshy bulbs, annually producing new ones from their base,

which are at first sub-cylindric, and invested in two or three short sheaths. *Leaves* lanceolar, three-nerved and somewhat plantoid, smooth, of a glossy green, one never more, from the apex of a young bulb, to lanceolate at the end of the first year, leaving the new full grown bulb, which persists in the course of the second and third year, from six to eight inches long, by about two broad. *Stems* a single, long, slender, pedicelled, cylindric one rising from the base of an old leaf, completely imbricated in opposite sides, with numerous, oblong, smooth, one-flowered bracts, which at length advanced in size drooping. *Corol.* three exterior petals nearly equal; the interior small, and cleft, and with the exterior upper one forming a vault over the column. *Lip* with large, erect lobes embracing the column, and broad, three-lobed apex bending back to the roots. *Column* slender, with a broad, thin, concave margin. *Alloes* terminal, of a deep orange colour, twice the lip. *Pistil* stamens two pair, oval, waxy, of a pale yellow. *Capsule* oblong, six-ribbed, smooth, rather less than an inch long.

8. *C. latifolium*, R.

Terristrial, umbelliferous. *Leaves* bifurcatus, linear lanceolate, much attenuated, fine pointed. *Pedicel*, or *raceme* terminal; the exterior three petals linear lanceolate; the inner two oblong-ventricose. *Lip* length of the pedicel, three-lobed; the middle lobe more or less cleft.

Found indigenous in the forest of Ceylon, growing in well shaded places on the face of moist rocks, &c. It flowers during the hot season, March and April chiefly.

Stems erect, shrubby, without flower time, four or even five feet high. *Leaves* bifurcatus, sheathing, from an erect, smooth, tapering stem the base and very acute, faintly from four to eight nerved, besides the larger middle one; from six to nine inches long, and under one in breadth. *Inflorescence* terminal, sometimes a little simple, or branched, but in larger robust plants, a large panicle, composed of many erect, sometimes simple, or compound ramifications or racemes. *Bracts* sheathing, on flower time. *Flowers* numerous, large, fleshy, with the lip of a lively red purple and very beautiful. *Pistil* stamens three, from linear cleft; the inner two, oblong ventricose. *Lip* three-lobed, with the sides or lateral lobes incurved into a tube round the column; middle lobe sub-ovoid, and more or less cleft; *margin* inherently curled. *Capsule* linear-oblong, six-ribbed.

9. *C. latifolium*, Walp. iv. 10.

Parasitic, caulescent, creeping. *Leaves* elliptic, elliptic, rigid. *Flowers* forming little, short panicles, lanceolate, sessile, linear. *Lip* fleshy, with rather narrow corollate lamina.

Epiphytic in the forest. *Forst.* iv. 10.

A very delicate, rather small species, found on trees in the forests which cover great part of the District of the Ganges. In flower during the hot season.

Root long, erect, and rather fleshy. *Stems* rather erect, slender as a quill, decaying at the base as they shoot up the leaves. *Leaves* terminal, linear, sheathing, cylindric, long, slender, rigid, sessile, variously convex, smooth, without any appearance of groove, or rib, as thick as a pen, three to four or six inches long. *Pistil* solitary, bursting the sheaths of the leaves, very short, few flowered. *Pistil* slender, on a sessile lamina, or corymbiform head. *Panicle* rather shorter than the leaves, of a pale greenish yellow, the three upper ones forming a vault over the column; the lower two projecting into the margin of the lip, which is composed of an inner, valve, or a petiole joined to the lamina, or exterior ramification, cleft part; the whole is of a brown, fleshy texture, and larger than the petals; colour a dark purple, with a few yellow spots. *Alloes* deciduous, *pedicel* in two round yellow waxy lobes.

10. *C. latifolium*, Schult. S. W. L. iv. 10.

Root fibrous. *Stems* simple, round, jointed, leafless. *Flowers* lateral, sub-sessile; *lip* with a convolute base and sub-lobes, undivided, round lamina.

Leaves linear, elliptic, sessile, N. 11.

A rare plant, a native of dry rocky hills. I brought it into my garden, planted it in as dry and barren a spot as I could find, but with a short lived only till the first rains fell; however, it flourished at the beginning of the hot season.

Root fibrous; *leaves* in a tuft at the roots, &c. *Stems* perennial, several, simple, diffuse, or pendulous, as the situation admits, sessile, round, jointed at every inch, at each joint a small membranaceous scale, with at the joint vestige of a leaf. *Flowers* sessile, unless the germ is called a peduncle, generally single, arising from the joints of the stems. *Lip* or *nectary* large, near the base the sides are incurved to form as it were, a tube; the exterior part six-parted; *margin* curled, wavy, and fluted; of a pale saffron colour.

11. *C. latifolium*, Walp. iv. 11.

Parasitic, caulescent. *Leaves* bifurcatus, equitant linear, pramers, dentate. *Racemes* axillary, few flowered. *Flowers* bifurcatus. *Lip* with the sides incurved into a tube; *lamina* tapering, cleft, acute.

Epiphytic in the forest. *Forst.* iv. 11.

A very beautiful, perennial parasite, found adhering to the trunks and branches of trees, amongst the Ceylon mountains. It flowers during the wet season.

Root, several in one, or numerous, thick, smooth, long, scattered fibres issuing from the lower most part of the stem, as well as where clothed with the lower leaves, and adhering firmly to the bark of the tree. *Stems* perennial, simple, one or two feet long, as thick as the *leaves*, erect, crooked; the upper part covered with leaves; the lower naked, withering away at the lower extremity; the sides are imbricated from the apex. *Leaves* approximated, imbricate, alternate, linear, channelled, glaucous, smooth, very firm, extremities from two to three-toothed, from six to nine inches long, and about one broad. *Racemes* axillary, solitary, naked, the length of the leaves, the lower part winding, few flowered. *Flowers* from five to ten,

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remote, bifarious, large, beautifully waved and striated with various shades of a greenish yellow. *Petals* oval, spreading, equal, scalloped. *Lip* the length of the petals, about the middle its sides approach, forming a tube, apex somewhat pointed.

Note. When in flower, this is a very beautiful plant: suspended in a room or elsewhere, it will continue to grow for several months, though I believe it will not flower. In this manner it, or the following species, has been brought from China to the coast under the name of the *air*, or *Camelion plant*, and represented as one of the most wonderful productions of nature, because it will only thrive when so suspended.

It differs from *E. Flos aeris*, in having the stem simple, and the petals oval and scalloped.

12. *C. tessaloides*. *R.* *Parasitic*, caulescent. *Leaves* bifarious, equitant, linear, pramorse. *Racemes* lateral, longer than the leaves. *Petals* equal. *Lip* with a winged claw and fleshy lamina, which are convex and channelled above, and concave underneath; apex of two obtuse lobes. *Horn* conic.

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Vanda *Asiat. Res.* iv. 302.

This beautiful plant is very common in most parts of Bengal, and found on various trees, though chiefly on the mangoe. Flowering time the rainy season.

Stem creeping, sending forth long, thick, round, ramous, fleshy, whitish roots, which fasten firmly to the trunk or branches of the tree they grow on. The plants are seldom more than two or three feet in length, for they decay at the base, as fast as they shoot from the top. *Leaves* sheathing, bifarious, approximate, recurved, linear, keeled, pramorse five or six inches long. *Scapes* generally axillary, solitary, naked, supporting from six to twelve large beautiful flowers. *Petals* five, nearly equal, expanding, oblong; margins waved, and here and there a little inflected; upper surface as in *C. tessalata*, checkered with yellow and dark ferruginous purple, underneath white. *Lip* shorter than the petals. *Horn* conical, protruding towards the germ, between the two lower petals; *lamina* long, thread; apex two-lobed; sides reflex, so as to be convex above, and deeply concave underneath, in *C. tessalata* incurved into a tube, and the apex acute. *colour* bluish purple or violet towards the apex; the upper lip or portion which forms the attachment of the lip and horn to the base of the column of the fructification, has two lateral lobes, obliquely broad-lanceolate, with their acute points incurved towards the apex of the column. *Column* of the fructification thick, short and obtuse, open in the anterior margin near the apex. This mouth, or opening, tap, down through the column, into a point, which ends in the belly of the germ. *aperture* a sub-orbicular, with two pits for the two round polliniferous balls. When the lid is removed gently, the two anthers rise with a jerk in their broad cordate filament; the lid is read on the interior parts of the top of the column by a large imbricated form base. If removed with less care, and before the anthers are ripe, they remain in their cells, and the funnel-shaped base of the filament rises erect. *Stigma* or channel for conveying the stigmatic mass to the germ, a chimney opening in the fore part of the column near its top. *Pericarpium* clavate, with six sharp ridges running the whole length.

13. *C. pramorsum*. *Willd.* iv. 103.

Parasitic, caulescent. *Leaves* bifarious, imbricated, linear, pramorse. *Spikes* lateral, much shorter than the leaves, many-flowered. *Petals* equal, cuneate-oblong; *lip* with erect, ovate, glandular, crisped lamina. *Capsules* cylindric.

Thulin Maravara. *Rheed. Mal.* xii. t. 4.

Epidendrum pramorsum. *Corom. pl.* i. N. 43.

Found growing on trees in the forests which cover the Circar mountains, where it blossoms during the hot season chiefly.

Root and *stem* as in the former species. *Leaves* remote, alternate, bifarious, linear, channelled, smooth, very firm, emarginate, articulated just above their sheath-like base; about six inches long, and one broad. *Spikes* between or leaf-opposed, solitary short, straight, thick, many-flowered. *Bractes* small, triangular, one-flowered. *Flowers* surrounding every part of the spike, small, variegated with red and yellow.

LIMODORUM. Swartz.

Corol five-petalled, spreading; *lip* with base protruded into a horn; *lamina* spreading. *Anthers* terminal.

1. *L. plicatum*. *Roxb.*

Caulescent. *Leaves* broad, ventricose-lanceolate, cuspidate, plaited, and nerved. *Racemes* lateral, erect, simple, many-flowered. *Petals* sub-cusiform. *Lip* with a short horn, and obovate, cuspidate lamina.

Angraecum terrestre primum. *Rumph. Amb.* vi. 112. t. 52. f. 1.

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A native of Sumatra. Flowering time July and August.

Stems erect, simple, short, round, jointed. *Leaves* alternate, petioled, broad-ventricose-lanceolate, cuspidate, plaited, and with as many strongly marked waves in the under side, as there are plaits. *Petioles* sheathing, and marked with a continuation of the nerves of the leaves down to their insertion, withering into bristly, annular stipules. *Scapae* solitary from the joints of the stems below the leaves, and about the length, erect, simple, round, smooth, embraced by two or three remote, short sheaths. *Flowers* several, pretty large, of a mixture of yellow, green, and purple. *Bractes* solitary, one-flowered, ovate-lanceolate. *Petals* five, sub-cusiform, spreading; the inner two rather narrower: greenish on the outside; yellow on the inside and

dent 1 with much purple toward the base. *L. 2* obovate, cuspitate. *Horn* short and conical.
Calan = in 1000000000 in the 2000000000.

2. I_n is a \mathbb{Z} -module.

3. *Le. Pterocarpus* Willd. *ib.* 122

1. $\{b_i\}_{i=1}^n \in \mathbb{R}^n$, $W \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$, $1 \leq n \leq 10$, $0.1 \leq \rho \leq 1$, $p \in \mathbb{N}$, $3 \leq$

Kandahar Marathi *Rh. Ind. Med.* xii t. 25

B. 2. 13. 6. 171.

H. i. l. G. r. a. d.

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6 *L. longifolium*. R.

Terrestrial. Leaves from a fusiform bulb, linear, chartaceous, the lower ones simple, few-flowered; petals equal, lanceolate. Lip unguiculate; anther three-lobed.

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flowers are rather remote, large, and fragrant, with the three exterior petals very long, expanding and quite green, the inner two and the lip pure white.

8. *L. recurvum*. Willd. iv. 124. *Corom. pl.* 1. N. 39.

Bulbs undivided, round. *Lip* with a short horn, and shovel-shaped, entire, crenulate lamina. *Leaves* radical, broad-lanceolate, five-nerved. *Scapes* half the length of the leaves, retrofracted. *Spike* sub-globular.

A native of the moist valleys among the Circar hills. Flowering time the beginning of the rains.

Root; *bulbs* undivided, biennial, striated, nearly round, surrounded with one or two rings, with many thick, fleshy fibres from their lower parts. *Stem*, if it can be so called, from the side or the base of the bulb; but it is no other than the sheath of the three or four leaves united and enveloped in two or three abrupt sheaths, scarcely appearing above the ground.

Leaves broad-lanceolate, five-nerved, plaited, slender, a little waved round the margins, smooth, from six to twelve inches long, and three or four broad. *Scape* about six inches long, or rather less than half the length of the leaves, with a few sheaths surrounding it here and there. *Spikes* globular; the *apex* looks straight to the ground, many-flowered. *Bractes* sessile, straight, lanceolate, one-flowered. *Flowers* numerous, crowded, middle sized, white, with a small tinge of yellow. *Petals* nearly equal; *lip* broad; *apex* rounded, undivided, shovel-formed, crenulate. *Horn* scarcely any.

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Note. The plant when in flower, looks well. I have raised them in my garden for some seasons, where the leaves remain most part of the year.

9. *L. nutans*. *Corom. pl.* 1. N. 40.

Bulbs undivided, roundish, smooth; *lip* ovate-cordate, acute. *Scape* longer than the oblong, five-nerved leaves. *Raceme* nodding.

Bela pohi. *Rheed. Mal.* xi. t. 35.

Malaxis nutans. Willd. iv. 93.

It is a native of the same places with the last. Flowering time the same.

It differs only from the former in the following respects. Here the bulbs are smooth, there striated. Here the leaves are oval, there lanceolate. Here the scape is longer than the leaves, there not half so long. Here the spike is oblong, and pendulous, there globular and retrofracted. Here the flowers stand at some distance from one another, there they are crowded. Here they are of a beautiful rose colour, there white. Here the lip is sharp pointed, there circular and crenulate.

10. *L. candidum*. R.

Herbaceous. *Leaves* two, sub-radical, lanceolar, finely nerved and plaited. *Scape* erect, much shorter than the leaves; *raceme* drooping. *Lip* oval, with scarcely any horn.

Mearns the vernacular name near Sillhet, where it is indigenous; and flowers during the hot season. Is nearly allied to *L. recurvum*.

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Root tuberous, with very thick, soft, white, spongy fibres. *Stem* short, composed of the tubular petioles of the two leaves, embraced by two or three tubular sheaths. *Leaves* two, lanceolar, about five-nerved and plaited, pointed, smooth on both sides; from six to twelve inches long, besides the petioles, which are about six inches more, from three to four inches broad. *Scape* as long as the petioles of the leaves, and embraced by a few flower-bearing sheaths; *apex* short and drooping as in *L. recurvum*. *Flowers* of a middling size, white. *Bractes* ensiform. *Petals* five, oblong, spreading, the exterior three rather narrower, of which the lower two are considerably falcate. *Lip* much larger than the petals, oval, emarginate; centre tinged with pink, with a swelling behind, but no horn. *Column* short. *Pollen masses* two, sub-orbicular. *Lid* deciduous.

AERIDES. Swartz.

Corol five-petalled, spreading. *Lip* calcarate; *lamina* saccate. *Anther* a deciduous lid.

1. *A. guttatum*. Roxb.

Parasitic. *Stem* creeping. *Leaves* bifurcious, imbricated, linear, channelled, obliquely præmorse. *Racemes* axillary, pendulous. *Flowers* bifurcious pedicelled. *Lamina* entire, ascending, oblong; *sac* wide, and obtuse; *capsule* triangular.

Beng. Perida Mura.

This lovely parasitical species was found growing on trees in the vicinity of Dacca by the Honourable Charles Andrew Bruce, who sent plants to the Botanic garden at Calcutta. Flowering time the hot and rainy seasons, it has a great resemblance to the tables in Rheed's *Hortus Malabariensis*, quoted by Willdenow, for *Acerides retusum* and *præmorsum*, but the capsule differs from both and I believe the horn lip of the nectary also; however they are certainly very nearly allied, and not inferior in beauty, while in flower, to any of the whole order of *Orchidea*.

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Root of several, thick, fleshy, obtuse fibres, which issue from the stem, through the sheaths of the lower leaves, and adhere to the tree which gives support to the plant. *Stem* perennial, creeping, invested in the sheaths of the leaves. *Leaves* bifurcious, imbricated, sheathing, incurvate, linear, channelled, thick, firm, and smooth; *apex* obliquely præmorse, from six to twelve inches long, by one broad, when laid flat. *Racemes* axillary, solitary, drooping, longer than the leaves. *Flowers* numerous, pedicelled, approximate, diverging, pretty large, colour a beautiful mixture of red and white, spotted. *Bractes* ovate-cordate, one-flowered, embracing the insertion of the pedicel. *Corol*, or *calyx* of Swartz, five-petalled, the upper three oblong, the

middle or inferior one of these broader, the lower two semi-cordate. *Nectary*, (*labellum*, Swartz,) longer than the petals, and more deeply coloured, ascending, concave, emuliform, with the apex slightly three lobed, behind protruded into a large, open, obtuse bag, or horn. *Column* of fructification short. *Anthers* or polliferous balls two, covered with a deciduous lid. *Germ* inferior, three-sided. *Stigma* an oblong channny opening in the middle of the inferior, flat side of the column. *Capsule* pedicelled, oblong, three-sided; *angles* sharp, sides with a broad, flat keel, one-celled, three-valved.

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2. *A. cornutum*.

Parasitic, ramose. *Leaves* bifarious, linear, retuse. *Racemes* axillary, drooping. *Lip* with three-cleft lamina and hooked horn, rising forward and upwards.

Found growing in trees in the vicinity of Dacca, and the eastern frontier of Bengal, in flower in April, and sweetly fragrant.

Root of several, long, thick, fleshy cords, by which they bind themselves firmly to the trees they grow on. *Stems* perennial, often divided, decaying at the base, as they shoot from the apex, invested in the sheaths of the leaves. *Leaves* equitant, bifarious, sheathing, linear, smooth, channelled, drooping, obliquely prænorse or retuse; from six to nine inches long, by from one to one and a half broad. *Racemes* sub-axillary, solitary, drooping, longer than the leaves. *Flowers* large, surrounding more than the exterior half of the stalks, diverging, white, with a tinge of pink, sweet-smelling. *Bracts* sub-reniform, one-flowered. *Petals* five, expanding, the upper one oval; the next two rather narrower, but of the same length; the lower two sub-orbicular and much larger than the other three. *Nectary* or *lip* very large; its lamina deeply three-lobed, but closed like a case for the column of fructification; *lateral lobes* obliquely wedge-shaped, and truncate; the *middle* one sub-lanceolate with an incurved apex. *Horn* incurved into a very perfect hook; *apex* green and somewhat obtuse. *Column* of fructification very short, but protruded downward into a long concave receptacle for the lower two petals and nectary. *Lid* beaked. *Filament* single, rising with a bifid apex, from a beaked process, on the interior part of the top of the column. *Anthers* two, globular, deep yellow. *Stigma* immediately under the beak. *Germ* linear, twisted a little.

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Note. My *Leucocorn obtusicornu* no doubt belongs to the same genus with this. They are both most beautiful while in flower; in appearance *obtusicornu* has rather the advantage, but the sweet fragrance of the flower of this lovely modest looking species must give it a decided preference.

3. *A. sinuolens*. Roxb.

Parasitic, caulescent. *Leaves* bifarious, linear, bitubate. *Racemes* lateral, filiform, drooping. *Lamina* horn-shaped, unguiculate, with two oblong erect lobes at the base.

Found on trees in the forests of Chittagong, where it perfumes the air with the delightful fragrance of its flowers, the whole year round.

Stems rooting, short, slender, and simple, somewhat succulent, the whole length being only a few inches, and scarcely thicker than a crow's quill, perishing at the base as they shoot from the apex; from the most succulent parts, the fleshy roots issue, and fix to the tree that supports the plant. *Leaves* bifarious, sessile, stem-clasping, linear, fleshy, smooth on both sides; *apex* two-toothed from three to six inches long, and rather more than half an inch broad. *Racemes* lateral, much longer than the leaves, drooping loosely. *Flowers* numerous, scattered round the whole of the raceme in great profusion, small; *corolla* a yellow ground, spotted with purple, delightfully fragrant. *Petals* five, spreading, nearly equal, narrow, obovate. *Lip* between the lower two petals, and longer than them, though they are the longest of the five, united to the base of the style, by a perfect, short, linear claw. *Lamina* fleshy, horn-shaped, obtuse, perforated a little way up from the base and on each side of the perforation a conical lobe projecting up and inward to the apex of the style. *Stamina*, *pistillum* and *capsule* as in the genus.

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4. *A. rostratum* Roxb.

Parasitic, caulescent. *Leaves* bifarious, linear, channelled; *apex* prænorse. *Racemes* lateral, longer than the leaves. *Lip* clavate, sac-conical from the apex of the lamina, column beaked, with another on the posterior part near the base.

A parasitical species; in external habit like *præmorsum*, *retusum*, &c. but smaller, and the leaves more remote from each other. It is a native of the forests of Silhet, where it blossoms in April and May.

Racemes opposite to the leaves, or solitary, ascending, the length of the leaves, many-flowered. *Petals* five, nearly equal, spreading, rose-coloured, the lower two adhering to the under side of the posterior part of the lip, as in *Dendrobium* but forming nothing like a spur, or claw. *Lip* horizontal, of the colour of the petals, and about as long as they, clavate; there is a deep channel on the upper side, which descends into the conical bag or case, which points down from the apex of the lamina, in which before expansion, the recurved part of the beak of the style is lodged. *Style* or column very short, but continued in a long, ascending, purple beak, with a recurved white apex to this apex; the two, roundish pollen balls are attached by a white, flat filament, which is just as long as the beak, and allows the balls to rest in the posterior part of the apex of the body. *Column* opposite to the stigma, covered by the usual two-lobed anther.

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5. *A. pallidum*. R.

Parasitic, caulescent. *Leaves* bifarious, linear emarginate. *Racemes* lateral. *Lip* or sac slipper-shaped, with two semilunar lobes at the base, column short, beaked from interior margin over the stigma. *Capsule* cylindric.

Found growing on trees in the forests of Chittagong and the eastern parts of Bengal. It

Page flowers in May and June. It is a small species, the flowers also small and of an uniform pale yellow colour.

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Root, stem and leaves as in the other species, but rather slender. *Racemes* lateral or opposite to the leaves, solitary, diverging, with the flower-bearing part much thicker and drooping. *Flowers* numerous, small, in one variety white, in another pale yellow with a faint tinge of pink. *Petals* five, the upper and exterior oblong and concave, the lower two obliquely oval; the inner two obliquely oblong and rather smaller than the exterior three, and all shorter than the lip, which bears a very exact resemblance to a lip. *Column* short, with a beak projecting forward over the stigma and base of the lip; to the apex the proper filament is attached. *Pollen masses* globular. *Capsule* cylindric, slender as a cow's prill.

6. *A. multiflorum*. R.

Parasitic, caulescent. *Leaves* bifurcately imbricated, linear, channelled, obliquely emarginate, with a hooked acumen. *Racemes* axillary or lateral, longer than the leaves, sometimes compound. The lower two exterior petals sub-rotund. *Lip* with broad-rotund, entire lamina, and a short obtuse horn projecting under it. *Capsules* clavate, three-sided.

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A large and beautiful species, with copious, very long, sub-erect racemes of numerous, pretty large, pink-coloured flowers: A native of Sikkim, where it grows on trees and flowers during the hot season.

7. *A. ampullaceum*. R.

Parasitic, caulescent. *Leaves* bifurcately imbricated, linear, emarginate. *Racemes* axillary, short. *Petals* oval, nearly equal; *lip* with a long, flagon-shaped base, and linguiform lamina. Found by Mr. M. R. Smith growing on trees in the forests, in blossom in May.

Stems short and generally simple, from the lower part throwing out the fleshy, strong, radical cords, by which they are bound to the parent tree: they are only a few inches long, decaying at the base, as they shoot from the apex. *Leaves* sheathing bifurcately, imbricated, linear, hard and glossy, obliquely emarginate, about six inches long. *Racemes* axillary, scarcely one third the length of the leaves, erect; rachis withering and remaining. *Flowers* numerous, small, rosy. *Petals* nearly equal, oval, and spreading. *Lip* with a sac, or bag, pendulous, and twice as long as the petals; *lamina* short; linguiform. *Column* short. *Pollen masses* two and globular. *Capsules* clavate, six-ribbed.

8. *A. radiatum*. R.

Parasitic. *Stems* bulbiform, with a single lanceolar leaf from the apex of each. *Scapo* umbelliferous, the lower two petals very long and foliate. *Lip* conical, recurved, cellular.

Found by Dr. W. Carey indigenous on trees in the Delta of the Ganges, where it blossoms about the beginning of the rains.

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Root of many, hard, slender fibres. *Stems* no other than the little remote round bulbs, which are connected by a slender shoot of about an inch in length. *Leaf* a single one from the apex of each bulb, lanceolar, somewhat channelled, fleshy and succulent, from three to four inches long, and less than one broad. *Scapo* from the base of the bulb, longer than the leaves, filiform, invested in a few, small, remote sheaths. *Flowers* about ten or twelve, a semimidiate umbel in the apex of the scape, rather small; prevailing colour yellow. *Petals* very unequal; the upper three ovate, striped with purple lines and ciliate margins, that of the apex larger, and filiform, those three are only a little longer than the column, the lower two foliate, five or six times longer than the upper three, united at the base under the lip which they completely embrace and hide, they are of an uniform yellow colour, and on account of their great size, when compared to the rest of the flower, give to the whole that colour. *Lip* united to the base of the column by an incurved claw, somewhat conical, but much recurved, internally cellular. *Column* short, interior margins winged. *Pollen masses* two, globular, covered by a two-lobed deciduous lid.

DENDROBIUM. Swartz.

Corol five-petalled, erecto-patent; the two exterior, lateral ones, united round the base of the lip into a horn-like process. *Lip* attached to the base of the column. *Anther* a terminal, deciduous lid.

1. *D. aggregatum*. Roxb.

Bulbs aggregate, with a solitary, linear oblong, smooth, emarginate leaf from the apex of each. *Scapes* from the side of the bulbs, drooping, many-flowered. *Lip* reniform, emarginate.

Received into the Botanic garden, from Mr. Pierard; who found it growing on the trunk of *Lagerstroemia regina* in the northern border of Arracan, and observes that it is found in the woods always only on that tree.* It blossoms in March, but produces no fruit.

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Root, from the contracted base of the bulbs issue many small, fleshy, ramous fibres, matted together, and adhering to the tree on which the plant grow. *Bulbs* aggregate; they may also be reckoned swelled stems, though I would rather call them bulbs; particularly as there is an articulation which unites the proper petiole to the apex of the bulb, and at that place the leaf drops off, leaving the permanent bulb naked; until the new leaf comes out they are smooth, oblong, tapering equally towards each end, more or less octangular, according as they are plump or lean, from two to three inches long, and marked with two or three annular rings, the cicatrices of the sheath of the petioles of the former leaves, where some of their longitudinal fibres also remain. *Leaves* a single one, rarely two from the apex of each bulb, short-petioled, oblong, entire, emarginate, veinless, and of a firm leathery texture, with a smooth shining

* It is also found to grow well on the mango tree in the Botanic garden.

Pago
Carey
Ed.

5. *D. claratum*. R.

Parasitic. *Stems* club-shaped; *bulbs* with three or four broad lanceolar leaves from the apex of each. *Racemes* lateral; *petals* nearly equal; *lip* shovel-shaped, entire.

Found growing on trees in the forests which cover the Garrow hills, where it is called *tilaseou*. Flowering time the hot season, chiefly April.

Root consisting of innumerable, firm, fleshy, vernicular cords, by which the plants adhere firmly to the parent tree. *Stems* numerous, bulbiform, clavate, tapering into a hard, fibrous, slender peduncle, between the bulb and root, giving to the whole the appearance of a club, hence the specific name. *Leaves* from three to four from the apex of each stem or bulb, broad-lanceolar, lucid, firm, about seven-nerved; five or six inches long, by one or two broad. *Racemes* from the side of the bulb, about as long as the leaves. *Flowers* pretty large, of a lively yellow colour. *Bractes* large, oblong, membranaceous, one-flowered. *Petals* five, nearly equal, oval, and obovate. *Lip* the length of the petals, with the side incurved toward the base; *lamina* shovel-shaped, with crisped margins, and the colour deeper than the rest of the corol. *Genitalia* as in the genus. *Capsule* clavate, six-ribbed, smooth and leaved.

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6. *D. veratrifolium*. R.

Parasitic. *Leaves* lanceolar, from three to seven-nerved, several, from the apex of the long conic bulb, forming a stem with their long tubular, concentric sheaths. *Scape* many-flowered; *petals* sub-lanceolar; *lamina* with a broad, three-lobed apex; the *middle* one plaited and curved.

Hatakeveree, the vernacular name in the Garrow country, where it is indigenous; flowering in April and May.

Root of many, strong, fleshy fibres from the base of each bulb, by which they adhere to the parent tree. *Bulbs* long, and rather slender for the size of the plant, tapering off into a stem, formed by the long, concentric, tubular sheaths of the leaves, from two to four feet long, giving a total length of from three to five feet, leaves included, to the whole plant. *Leaves* from four to six from each bulb; sparse, sheathing, lanceolar, from three to seven-nerved and somewhat plaited, smooth, acute; from six to eighteen inches long, and from two to four broad. *Scape* from the base of the bulbs, generally solitary, about twelve inches long; the *lower* three fourths naked, invested in a few remote sheaths; the *upper portion* or *raceme*, about one fourth part of the whole, and bearing from ten to twenty large, beautiful, yellow flowers. *Petals* five, nearly equal, spreading, sub-lanceolar. *Lip* large and longer than the petals, projecting behind into a large conical horn; *apex* of the *lamina* broad, three-lobed, the *middle* lobe beautifully curled, and of a much brighter colour.

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7. *D. Pieradi*. Roxb.

Parasitic, caulescent, pendulous. *Leaves* bifarious, lanceolate, emarginate. *Flowers* peduncled, from one to two or three from the joints of the leafless stems. *Lip* entire, tubular toward the base.

Sent with some other species, from Chittagong to this garden, by Mr. Pierard. This beautiful parasitic is a native of that place, as well as of various parts of the Delta of the Ganges, where it is generally found on mango trees.

Root perennial, fibrous, adhering to the parent tree. *Stems* perennial, numerous, simple, drooping, round, smooth, jointed, while young leaf-bearing, but as they advance in age the leaves drop, and they ever afterwards remain naked, except when decorated with blossoms, generally from two to five feet long. *Leaves* alternate, sessile on their sheaths, lanceolate, smooth, firm and shining on both sides; from two to four inches long, and about one broad. *Flowers* one or two, rarely three, on very short peduncles, which issue from the joints of the stems. They are large and of a pale yellow colour. *Corol*; the *exterior* three petals narrow, tapering from the base, with the margins recurved; the *inner* two broader, and oblong. *Lip* the length of the petals, shovel-shaped, with the margins slightly curled, and somewhat ciliate, towards the base incurved into a tube, which conceals the column of fructification. Its very pedicel is protruded from the base of the style, or column of fructification. *Germ* inferior, &c. as in the rest of this natural order. *Column* of fructification, or the term *style* might still be a better one, short, hid in the involute tubular portion of the lip near the base, semi-circular, with flat, furrowed lamina. *Stigma* on the interior side of the column, a little below the apex is a hollow, glutinous gland with a very perfect perforation, which ends in the cavity of the germ; this I consider to be the real *style* and *stigma*, or in other words, the organ by which the powers of the male are conveyed to the female. *Stamina*; *filaments* two, exceedingly short and slender, joining the posterior small end of the two, obovate, oblong anthers to the posterior part of the two-lobed concavity. *Receptacle* of the *anthers* on the apex of the style. *Lid* or *veil* mitre-shaped, emarginate.

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8. *D. purpureum*. R.

Parasitic. *Stems* simple, pendulous, in flower leafless; *leaves* bifarious, lanceolate. *Flowers* numerous in dense ovate heads. *Lip* linear, oblong, entire.

Angrecum purpureum. Rumph. Amb. vi. t. 50. f. 1.

A native of the Moluccas, from thence introduced into the Botanic garden, where it blossoms in February and March.

Root of numerous fleshy fibres, adhering in all directions to the trunks and branches of trees, here it thrives best on the mango tree. *Stems* perennial, several, pendulous or nearly so; for the first year or two fleshy, when old naked, marked with the circular cicatrices of the fallen leaves; they are then somewhat rugose, longitudinally furrowed, and thickest toward the middle; the general length three or four feet. *Leaves* alternate, bifarious, sessile on their smooth, cylindric sheaths, spreading, lanceolate, entire, of a slender texture, and polished

on both sides; from four to six inches long, and about one broad. *Bractes* cordate, acute, one-flowered. *Flowers* numerous, in dense, ovate, solitary heads, from the cymtrices of the leafless stems, small and of a lively purple. *Corol* five-petalled, &c. as in the genus, with a large obtuse horn. *Lip* sub-cylindric, with ovate, rather pointed, entire lamina.

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9. *D. pendulum*. R.

Parasitic. *Stems* simple, pendulous, contracted at the joints and base, when old leafless. *Leaves* on the young shoots, bifarious, linear. *Flowers* in pairs from the joints of the old leafless stem, drooping; *petals* sub-equal, lanceolate; *lip* sub-orbicular, short-clawed. *Capsules* clavate, obscurely six-ribbed.

Found growing on trees in the forests of Chittagong, in flower during the hot season. It seems to approach the nearest to *D. moniliforme*, and if Kämpfer's figure were inverted, they might be taken for the same. III.
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10. *D. teres*. Roxb.

Parasitic. *Stem, branches* and *leaves* all columnar. *Racemes* leaf-opposed, and of their length, few-flowered. *Stamina* stem-shaped, and bifid.

Found on trees in the forests of Chittagong and Silhet, where it blossoms during the hot months of April, and May, when nothing can exceed its beauty.

Root of thick, fleshy, crooked, lateral cords, which embrace firmly the parent tree. *Stem* ramous, and with the branches columnar and smooth. *Leaves* remote, bifarious, columnar, smooth, from six to eight inches long, and as thick as a common quill. *Racemes* leaf-opposed, from six to twelve inches long, flexuose, round, smooth. *Bractes* ovate, one-flowered. *Flowers* generally from three to six on the raceme, but immensely large as they expand fully four inches, of a lively pink colour, with the large conic horn ferruginous. *Corol*: the *exterior* three petals oblong: the *lower* two obliquely so; the *lateral* ones nearly round. *Lip*, its posterior part united with the insertion of the exterior lower two petals into a large ferruginous conic horn. *Lamina* deeply three-lobed; *lateral lobes* incurved round the column: the *middle* one fan-shaped, and bifid. *Germ.*, *column*, *anther*, and *stigma* as in the genus. *Capsule* clavate, three-sided, down the middle of each side is a three-sided rib.

11. *D. formosum*. R.

Parasitic, caulescent. *Leaves* bifarious, sessile, lanceolate; *peduncles* terminal, few-flowered. *Lip* sub-panduriform, retuse.

Found on trees in the forests of Silhet and the Garrow mountains; in flower in April and May.

Root of fleshy, crooked, cord-like fibres, which embrace the parent tree, as in other similar parasites. *Stems* many, cylindric, a little furrowed, and while young well clothed with short black hair, which in time are rubbed off. *Leaves* bifarious, rather remote, half stem-clasping, late ovate, obtuse, or emarginate, smooth, firm and rather fleshy, from three to four inches long, by one or one and a half broad. *Peduncles* terminal, solitary, racemiform, from two to four-flowered. *Flowers* very large, pedicels scarcely inferior to those of *D. teres*, expanding, three inches and a half, of a pure shining white, except the middle of the lip, which is yellow, sweetly though faintly fragrant. *Corol*: the *exterior* three petals lanceolate, acute and ribbed; the *interior* two oval, and more faintly ribbed. *Lip*, its posterior portion, beyond the insertion of the whole flower on the germ, united its whole length with the base of the two lower exterior petals into a large conic horn. *Lamina* panduriform, with a retuse apex. *Column*, &c. as in the genus, and well described by Swartz.

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12. *D. polychaetum*. R.

Parasitic, caulescent. *Leaves* bifarious, sessile, lanceolate, obtuse, finely ribbed. *Raceme* lateral on the old leafless stems; *Lip* with a large obtuse horn, and obovate, ciliate, ramentaceous lamina.

Found indigenous on trees and in rocks in the forests of the Silhet hills, in flower in May and June. A very beautiful species, the flowers are considerably smaller than in *D. formosum*; but the colour more lively.

Root of numerous, strong, pack thread like fibres, which fasten on trees or rocks. *Stems* many from the same tuft of roots, simple, nearly straight, furrowed, otherwise smooth and rather lucid, marked with the circular scars of the fallen leaves, about three feet long, and thicker than a ratan, while young well decorated with leaves, when old leafless, and then floriferous. *Leaves* alternate, sessile, rather remote, narrow lanceolate, obtuse, finely ribbed; from four to five inches long, by one broad. *Racemes* lateral, from the old leafless stems or branches, diverging, flexuose, with one large pale, pink flower at each of the six or eight curvatures. *Bractes*, one at the insertion of each pedicel, long and tapering. *Petals* five, of the exterior three the upper one is lanceolar, the pair lateral and rather larger; the interior two oval. *Lip* with a pretty large obtuse horn, and broad, spreading, beautifully coloured, obovate lamina, which is rather shorter than the petals.

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13. *D. acrosp.* Willd. iv. 156.

Parasitic, caulescent. *Leaves* distichous, equitant, fleshy, broad-ensiform. *Peduncles* from the sheath of the leaves, one-flowered.

This interesting rather small species is found on trees in the Delta of the Ganges: in flower during the hot season.

14. *D. aciciforme*. R.

Parasitic. *Stem* and *branches* flat, thin, slender, two-edged. *Leaves* stem-clasping, bifarious, scimitar-shaped. *Flowers* suspended from the terminal joints of the then leafless twigs. *Lip* one-lobed, cuculate.

Herba supplex. Rumph. Amb. vi. p. 110. t. 51. f. 2.

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A native of Amboyna, from thence sent to the Botanic garden where it blossoms during the rains.

Root of numerous, firm fibres, adhering firmly to the parent tree. *Stems* and *branches* a little drooping, or straggling, jointed, and smooth, at the base round, slender, of a very firm texture; above enlarging considerably and becoming perfectly flat, indeed thin, with two sharp edges. *Leaves* on the young shoots only, alternate, bifarious, sessile on their permanent sheaths, acinaciform, or they may be called semi-lanceolate, pointed, firm, fleshy, smooth, veinless; from two to three inches long, and about half an inch broad. *Sheaths* as long as the joints, and like them compressed. *Flowers* from the joints of the leafless branches suspended on their slender pedicel-like germs, very small, every part yellow, even the centre of the nectary. *Bractes* several, minute, surrounding the insertion of the germ with the joint of the branchlet. *Corol* slipper-shaped, split on the under side to the apex of the large horn, the inner two petals small and adjoined as if distinct. *Lip* obovate cuneate, emarginate; interior margins crenulate, and slightly waved.

15. *D. calceolum*. Roxb.

Parasitic. *Stem* and *branches* straggling, thin, two-edged. *Leaves* bifarious, stem-clasping, fleshy, ensiform. *Flowers* suspended from the joints of the extremities of the leafless slender twigs. *Lip* three-lobed; *middle lobe* emarginate.

Herba supplex. *Ramph. Amb.* vi. p. 110. f. 3.

A native of Amboyna, from thence brought to the Botanic garden, where it blossoms during the rains.

Root perennial, consisting of numerous, fleshy fibres adhering to the parent tree. *Stems* and *branches* perennial, long, slender, jointed, flat, two-edged, straggling or hanging to a length of many feet, frequently striking root from the joints, for the most part invested in the permanent withered sheaths of the leaves. *Leaves* on the young shoots only, bifarious, sessile on their permanent sheaths, ensiform, firm, fleshy, veinless; from two to three, inches long, and about half an inch broad. *Sheaths* as long as the joints, smooth, compressed, fleshy, withering. *Flowers* from the joints of the stem on naked twigs, pretty large, pendulous on the slender peduncle-like germ, of a dull rose colour and slightly veined with dull red. *Bractes* several, minute. *Corol* slipper-shaped. *Lip* with the apex two-lobed; the *exterior lobe* emarginate, all are slightly crenulate and curled.

GYNANDRIA HEXANDRIA.

ARISTOLOCHIA. Schreb. gen. N. 1383.

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Calyx none. *Corol* one-petalled, with a tongue-shaped border and gibbous base. *Germ* six-celled; *cells* many-seeded, attachment central. *Capsule* inferior, six-celled, many-seeded.

1. *A. acuminata*. Willd. iv. 157.

Perennial, twining, smooth. *Leaves* cordate, rather acuminate. *Racemes* axillary, simple or compound, drooping.

A native of the eastern part of Bengal, where it flowers during the hot and rainy seasons, and the seed ripens in December and January.

Stem and *branches* twining to an extent of some fathoms, perennial, younger shoots angular, and smooth. *Leaves* alternate, petioled, cordate, entire, somewhat acuminate, smooth; *lobes* large, and roundish, from four to six inches long, by from two to four broad. *Petals* about an inch long, slightly channelled. *Racemes* axillary, simple or compound, drooping, shorter than the leaves. *Flowers* large, drooping, of a dark-greenish purple. *Corol* with a funnel-shaped tube, globular base, and long, linear, somewhat deciduous lamina, the sides of which, soon after expansion, become revolute. *Stamens* six, in the genus. *Germ* inferior, sub-cylindric, narrowed six-angled, raised into a point in one vertical row attached to the axis; *style* none; *stigma* pubes, with a converging, six-angled apex.

2. *A. Indica*. Willd. iv. 157.

Shrubby, twining. *Leaves* cordate, entire, scolloped. *Peduncles* many-flowered.

Beng. Bo. hwa tr. mon.

Caraca Vegon. Rhod. Mal. viii. t. 25.

Telug. Is. 10.

A native of copses, and jungles where the soil is dry and poor. It flowers during the wet season.

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Root much like that of *Sarseparilla*, perennial. *Stem* twining, below woody; *young shoots* striated, smooth. *Leaves* alternate, petioled, somewhat wedge-shaped or obovate, three-nerved, pointed, waved, scolloped, smooth, from two to four inches long and from one to two broad. *Racemes* axillary, shorter than the leaves; bracted. *Flowers* erect. *Anthers* six pair, as in *A. bracteata*. *Capsules* oblong, pendulous.

The root, like those of *bracteata*, are nauseously bitter, and I think rather more so than they are.

3. *A. longifolia*. Roxb.

Twining. *Leaves* linearly-cordate, sagittate, with the barbs, or lobes rounded, three-nerved, entire and smooth. *Racemes* axillary. *Stigma* cup-shaped, with a three-toothed margin.

A native of the Moluccas.

4. *A. bracteata*. Retz. Obs. v. N. 80. Willd. iv. 160.

Perennial. *Stem* and *branches* weak, trailing. *Leaves* reniform. *Peduncles* axillary, one-flowered, bracted.

T'ling Gah (Cayuse).

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CLASS XXI.

MUSOECIA MONANDRIA.

Ca₁

1.

Fructification.—Fruit sessile, shorter than the leaf, with a tubular base, and expanded into a 5-lobed, flattened, 5-angled, 5-ribbed, and 5-keeled disk.

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2. A. ...

Leaves: petiole like a 1/2 inch long, 1/8 inch wide, much shorter than the leaves, twisted.

Cytotoxicity of the cell lines was determined by the ^{45}Ca release assay.

Argument für $P = 0$ (i. p. 0.1, 1971, S. 186).

A native of the most fertile lands of the land, producing sweet water on the coast of Cero-

Root perennial, - - - - - *Stems* new. *Leaves* radical, petiol. narrow-linear, smooth, from six to eight inches long, and about half an inch broad. *Petioles* sheathing. *Scapes* sentey up. *Spike* axillary, about a foot in the length of the leaves, the lower portion, or about a third of it, is a leafy involucre; the upper portion thereof open at the base; above short, and twisted, of a dark purple colour, particularly the inside, and there transversely rugose.

3. A retro spir le. R.

Leaves in a-lan-solar. *S. val* first twisted to the right, and there closed; then to the left, and there open. *Cephal* five-lobed, five-val'ed.

A native of the northern part of Bengal it delights in a moist soil.

Root descending at white or pinkish, long, fleshy fibres. *Stem* 10 in. *Leaves* petioled, linear-lanceolate, entire, from six to twelve in. long. *Petioles* enlarging at the base into sheaths of hair within. *Spikes* scarcely any. *Spike* the inverted round the base of the germ, and rising from the base of the stem. *Flowers* beneath the part where the fructification is located, but sweet, and if left in the earth, the next four or five inches erect, cylindrical, composed of seed, and two or three inches; above this there is still about one third of the seed, which is covered with a thin white coat, the whole of a dull green colour on the outside, and lined with dark purple within. *Corolla* none. *Pilosity* none. *Others* numerous round the stem, at apex of the style, immediately below them are several, sub-cylindrical

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dric glands in a verticel round the style. *Pistils* in the swelled base of the spathe. *Germ*, superior, conical, five or six-lobed, each lobe crowned with a large gland. *Style* cylindric. *Stigma* firmly united to the semi-partition, which crowns the chamber of fructification. *Capsule* conical, from five to six-celled, from five to six-valved, opening from the apex. *Seeds* a few in each cell.

It comes exceedingly near *A. spirale* in appearance, yet differing very widely from it. First, in the lower part of the spathe being closed and twisted to the right, then the upper portion to the left and open; and in the partition thereof being incomplete. Secondly, in having nectarial glands round the style beneath the anthers. Thirdly, in having a capsule of five or six cells, and a few large seeds in each.

4. *A. unilocularis*. R.

Stemless. *Leaves* linear-lanceolate. *Spathe* as long as the leaves, twisted. *Capsules* one-celled.

Teling. Pechika, boorn-gadee.

A native of Coromandel, in marshy places, and borders of lakes, where it is partly in sweet water. Flowering time the rainy season.

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Root fibrous, stoloniferous. Stemless. *Leaves* radical, erect, ensiform, smooth, below expanding to embrace those underneath; from nine to eighteen inches long, and about one broad. *Scape* axillary, short, erect, compressed, growing broader towards the apex. *Spathe* as long as the leaves, erect, below convolute; above the spadix twisted like a screw to a very fine, straight point; there is an horizontal partition which separates in a great measure, the upper twisted part from the gibbous part below; colour of the outside purplish, that of the inside much deeper, and beautifully spotted with darker spots. *Corol* none. *Nectary*, four or five oval, anther-like glands, crowning the top of the germ, round the style. *Filament* scarcely any visible. *Anthers* very numerous, surrounding in form of a globe the top of the style just below or even touching the partition. *Pistil*, in the lower convolute belly of the spathe. *Germs* conical. *Style* filiform, the length of the belly of the spathe. Its apex is firmly united to the horizontal partition above-mentioned. *Pericarp*; *capsule* leathery, conical, one-celled, one-valved. *Receptacle* conical, affixed at the base and apex, free round the sides. *Seeds* numerous.

ARUM. Schreb. gen. N. 1387.

Spathe one-leaved, cowl'd. *Spadix* or *receptacle* with the female florets round the base, staminate about the middle and naked above.

SECT. I. *With simple Leaves.*

1. *A. colocasia*. Willd. iv. 481.

Stemless. *Leaves* peltate, ovate, repand, semi-bifid at the base. *Scape* shorter than the petioles. *Spathe* much longer than a spadix, cylindric, erect; *club* sub-cylindric, length of the antheriferous part of the receptacle. *Anthers* many-celled.

Sans. Kuchoo.

Beng. Goori-Kuchoo.

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A. Egyptianum. Rumph. Amb. v. t. 109.

Teling. Chama-Kura.

There are two varieties of the species cultivated in the vicinity of Calcutta, viz. Goori-Kuchoo just mentioned, and Asoo or early Kuchoo: small offsets from the larger tubers are, like potatoes, planted about the beginning of the rains in May or June, in a well laboured, friable, rich soil, not subject to be inundated. The roots of Asoo Kuchoo are taken up about the close of the year; those of Goori-Kuchoo, in February and March. Besides these two, there are three wild varieties of this species, found in most parts of India, viz.

1st. Kalla or dark-coloured Kuchoo, found on the edges of ditches, and other wet places. The leaves and the petioles are more or less tinged with purple, and the roots never swell in the manner the cultivated varieties do, but send out numerous runners. The leaves, and their foot-stalks, are the parts chiefly eaten by the natives of Bengal.

Caladium aquatile. Rumph. Amb. v. t. 110. f. 1. seems to be this variety.

2d. Char-Kuchoo, grows on dry ground, chiefly by road sides, on dung hills, and among rubbish, it differs from the other varieties in having the disk of the leaves marked with dark purple or bluish black clouds.

3d. Bun-Kuchoo. In situation and form every way like the last, but of an uniform green colour. The last two are rarely eaten by the natives of Bengal, where better vegetables are plentiful and easily procured.

Caladium vicorum. Rumph. Amb. v. p. 318.

2. *A. nymphaeifolium*. R.

Stemless. *Leaves* peltate, ovate repand, semi-bifid at the base. *Scape* shorter than the petioles. *Spathe* much longer than the spadix, sub-cylindric, erect; *club* slender, acute, scarcely half the length of the antheriferous part of the receptacle. *Anthers* many-celled.

Caladium nymphaeifolium, Willd. iv. 488.

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Beng. Sar-Kuchoo.

Welch-la. Rheed. Mal. xi. t. 22.

I doubt if this can be reckoned any thing more than a large aquatic variety of *Colocasia*. In Bengal it is rarely cultivated, but found wild in abundance on the borders of lakes, and pools of fresh water. Every part of this plant is eaten by the Hindoos. The root or rather

subterranean stem, often grows to the length and thickness of a man's arm. The petioles, scape and leaves, are of a reddish colour, and the plants considerably larger than any of the varieties of *Colocasia* just mentioned: yet the leaves are narrow in proportion to their breadth. The only good specific mark to know it from *Colocasia* by, is the shortness of the club of the spadix.

3. *A. viviparum*. Roxb.

Stemless. *Leaves* peltate, cordate, acuminate. *Root* flagelliferous and these runners bearing scaly, viviparous bulbs in clusters.

Maravara 'Tsjembo. *Rheed. Mal. xii. t. 9.*

A native of Nepal as well as Malabar. From the former place Dr. Buchanan sent the minute bulbs to this garden, where they produced complete plants in a short time and though now eight years old, have never blossomed; nevertheless, in Nepal, Dr. Buchanan observed they bore the common flower of the *Arums*; hence there can be no doubt of the genus. Here they produce annually in the rainy season abundance of the bulbiferous radical spikes, and by these the plant is readily propagated.

Root biennial, or more, consisting of a small, roundish tuber, which is abundantly furnished with the usual fibres, while from its apex the foliage rises; and round its sides the flagelliform, bulbiferous spikes issue. *Stem* none. *Leaves* petioled, peltate, cordate, entire, acute, smooth on both sides; posterior lobes obtuse; from four to twelve inches long, and from three to eight broad. *Spikes* or runners from the body of the tuberous root, some simple, leafless shoots issue, they are about as thick as a quill, run for a few inches, just under the surface of the earth, and there strike root, after which they rise from six to twelve inches nearly erect, and bear numerous, approximate fascicles of small, sessile, scaly, proliferous bulbs. *Bulbs* oblong, green, the size of a small berry, vegetating readily when committed to the earth; when they chance to remain any length of time on the spike, other bulbs are formed in the axils of the scales, the whole forming a little round head of these bulbs. *Scales* (of the bulbs) imbricated, ovate, each ending in a pretty long, hooked bristle, by which they readily adhere to whatever touches them, and thereby are widely spread.

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4. *A. rayiforme*. R.

Herbaceous, stemless. *Roots* tuberos, turnip-shaped. *Leaves* cordate, sub-repand. *Spadix* nearly as long as the connive spathe. *Anthems* many-celled.

A native of Pegu, introduced by the Rev. Mr. F. Carey, into the Botanic garden, where it blossoms during the rains. It differs from *A. montanum*, the only species known to me, for which it can be mistaken, most conspicuously in the shape and nature of the root; in other respects their size and habit are much alike.

5. *A. montanum*. R.

Stemless. *Root* a sub-cylindric tuber. *Leaves* cordate, repand, polished. *Spadix* nearly as long as the cucullate, coloured spathe. *Anthems* many-celled.

A native of the mountainous forest of the Northern Circars, where its root is said to be employed to poison tigers.

I long considered this to be *A. macrorhizon*, but changed my opinion on observing that Forster, who must have seen and examined that species in its recent state, says, the florets are hermaphrodite; there being six sessile, twin anthers surrounding each germ, and that the stigma is orbicular. There are no traces of stamens, anthers or glands round the germs of my plant; and the stigma is regularly three or four-lobed. In short, a very perfect *Arum*, or *Caladium* according to Ventenat.

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6. *A. lincetia*. Lour. *Cochin Ch. 655.*

Caulous, erect. *Leaves* cordate, base bifid; lobes approximate and rounded. *Spadix* cylindric, equalling the linear, boat-shaped, spathe. *Club* cylindric, longer than the rest of the spadix.

Beng. Man-Ku-hoo.

Manguri, a variety with the petioles of the leaves darker coloured.

A native of various parts of South Asia. In Bengal it is much cultivated about the huts of the natives, for its esculent stems, and small pendulous bulbs, or tubers, these being very generally eaten by people of all ranks, in their curries, &c. Flowering time the close of the rains, and beginning of the cool season.

Root fibrous, with numerous suckers intermixed, particularly near the surface of the soil, these end in little scid, edible bulbs, by which the plant is most readily and abundantly multiplied; numerous, thick, fleshy, radical fibres also issue from all the lower part of the stems. *Stems* from one to two feet in circumference, simple, various in length according to age, but are rarely found more than a foot, or eighteen inches to the leaves, as they are seldom suffered to attain to their full size, which from what I have seen, and the information I have been able to obtain, may be from six to eight feet. *Leaves* on erect, long petioles, cordate, bifid at the base, with the lobes approximated, and rounded; apex also rounded, with a bent down, dagger-shaped point, smooth on both sides; margin waved; from two to three feet long, strongly marked, underneath an elevated whitish rib, and simple veins of the same colour. *Petioles* the length of, or longer than the leaves, smooth, the lower part sheathing, the upper round and tapering a little, transversely channeled, particularly the variety called Manguri. *Flowers* axillary and always in pairs, large, though rarely so much elevated as the petioles of the leaves, almost inodorous, and the little smell they have is rather offensive. *Bractes* a large, loose sheath embracing each of the sub-cylindric, smooth scapes. *Spathes* linear, before expansion sub-cylindric, a little gibbous at the base, smooth on both sides, of a pale greenish-yellow, obtuse, or almost truncate, with a small subulate acumen; from eight to twelve inches long. *Spadix* cylindric,

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the length of the spathe, the cylindric part rather obtuse, pale yellow. *Club*, or *neuter* part, longer than all below it. *Anthers* numerous, occupying about two inches of the spadix between the club and germs, sessile with from eight to twelve polliferous cells round the sides, which open rather under the apex on the outside. *Germs* numerous round the conic base of the spadix, ovate, one-celled, containing several ovula attached to the bottom of the cell. *Styles* none. *Stigma* three or four-lobed, yellow.

There is a variety of this stately useful plant distinguished from the one figured, by being of rather a darker colour, particularly the petioles. These are both propagated by the little pendulous bulbs, or tubers; and rarely produce ripe seed.

7. *A. odorum*. R.

Caulescent. *Leaves* cordate; base bifid; lobes rounded. *Flowers* in axillary pairs. *Spadix* equalling the cymbiform spathe, club one third the length of the whole spadix. *Berries* one-seeded.

From Pegu this most stately species of *Arum Caladium* of Ventenat, was sent by the Rev. Mr. Felix Carey, to the Botanic garden at Calcutta, where it thrives luxuriantly, and blossoms from the close of the rains till January, ripening its seed in March and April. The flowers possess a considerable degree of fragrance which to most people is agreeable, a rare quality in the flowers of an Indian *Arum*.

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Root consisting of long, fin spreading, fleshy fibres. In this I have not found any of the small bulbs so common in *A. latifolium*, which this species resembles so much. *Stem* simple, straight, as thick as a man's arm, height of the stem in two years about two feet, marked with the circular cicatrices of the fallen leaves; height of the whole plant, to the top of the leaves, from six to eight feet. *Leaves*, cauline petioled, ovate, cordate, cloven at the base; apex obtuse with an incurved point, lobes rounded; margins somewhat waved, polished on both sides; rib and vein large and elevated underneath; from two to four feet long, by two or three broad. *Petioles* from two to three feet long, the lower half sheathing; the upper part sub-cylindric, smooth, polished, of an uniform green in every part. *Peduncles* axillary, intermixed with some spathiform bractes, nearly round, rather shorter than the petioles, one-flowered, regularly two in each axill. *Spathe* erect, the lower part thick, gibbous, convolute and permanent; the exterior portion boat-shaped with a short acute apex, both sides smooth and of a pale green colour, this portion drops soon after flowering time, while the lower portion remains till the seeds are ripe. *Spadix* nearly as long as the spathe, sub-cylindric, club about one third part the length of the whole spadix. *Nectaries*, many flat, rhombiform glands on the contracted part of the spadix, between the germ and the spadix. *Anthers* numerous, rhombiform, with ten or twelve polliferous ones round the margin cells, these open by a slit on the outside of their apices. *Germs* numerous on the conic base of the spadix, four-celled, with two or three ovula in each attached to the bottom of the cell. *Style* none. *Stigma* roundish. *Berry* numerous, size of a small cherry, shape more or less round according to the number of seeds, smooth, of a shining scarlet, one-celled, the growth of the seeds having destroyed every vestige of the partitions which were present in the germ. *Seeds* generally from one to four, roundish, smooth. *Integument* single, in the recent state soft and spongy. *Perisperm* conform to the seed, cartilaginous. *Embryo* simple, obconical, with the obtuse end close to the apex of the seed and there not covered by the perisperm.

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8. *A. cucullatum*. Lourier. Cochin. Ch. 656.

Caulescent, ramous. *Leaves* sub-peltate, exactly cordate, acute, with the lobes exquisitely rounded and convex, or concave, from their margins being contracted. *Scapæ* half the length of the petioles. *Spadix* cylindric, nearly as long as the cymbiform spathe.

A native of Bengal, but rare about Calcutta; some plants in a good soil, in the Botanic garden have in seven years acquired numerous divided stems, from one to two feet in length; those on the outside are in general so much bent outward, as to rest on the ground.

Leaves long-petioled, somewhat peltate, exactly cordate, pointed, entire, and very smooth on both sides; with large prominent nerves underneath; lobes perfectly semi-circular, concave, from the margins being much contracted, the whole leaf from six to twelve inches long. *Petioles* sheathing for a little way near the base, the rest perfectly round, tapering, and of a uniform green colour; the whole length from one to three feet. *Scapæ* axillary, scarcely half the length of the petioles, round, tapering, like the petioles. *Spathe* convolute, fleshy, and green at the base, above open, boat-shaped, and yellow. *Spadix* shorter than the spathe, cylindric, except the short club, which tapers a little to an obtuse point. *Filaments* none. *Anthers* as in *Caladium*, composed of from eight to ten, sub-cylindric, polliferous cells, arranged round a spongy centre, each perforated at the apex to let the pollen pass. *Germs* in this species very indistinct.

9. *A. fornicatum*. R.

Caulescent. *Leaves* peltate, narrow-cordate, with the lobes angle-rounded. *Spadix* clavate; upper half of the spathe vaulted, equalling the spadix. *Berries* with from one to three seeds.

Kucheree of the inhabitants of Chittagong; it is called Bees Kuchoo about Calcutta.

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A native of Bengal and Chittagong, where it blossoms during the rainy season.

Root fibrous. *Stem* erect or ascending, from one to three feet in length, marked with cicatrices of the fallen leaves, four or five inches in circumference, the height of the whole plant from three to six feet. *Leaves* from the apex of the stem, petioled, narrow cordate, peltate, acute-pointed; lobes angular, with the angles rounded, margins a little waved, smooth, of a shining green on both sides; from eight to twelve inches long, by six or eight broad. *Petioles* sheathing at the base, the rest round, smooth, clouded, and tapering, length various.

Spalice axillary, shorter than the petiole, s. round, smooth, tapering, and clouded like the petioles. *S. alth.* the lower part permanent, ovate, fleshy, and closely enveloping the germs; the upper portion expands into an oblong, pale greenish vault, crowned with a subulate point, smooth on both sides, this portion is deciduous with that portion of the spadix which is above the germs. *Spalice* clavate, rather, if any, shorter than the spathe. *Anthors* numerous, occupying a large portion of the spadix immediately above the nectaral glands, each consisting of eight or twelve small, sub-cylindric cells forming angles on the sides; these contain the pollen and have each a small perforation at the apex for its exit. *Germs* many, round the base of the spadix only. *Nectaral filaments* no other than some variously shaped compressed glands round the contracted part of the spadix, between the anthers and germs. *Berries* numerous, with generally from one to three seeds in each.

I do not find that this species is employed as an article of diet, but it is, I am told, used medicinally.

10. *A. mucelliferus*. R.

Stemleaves *linear* serrate; lobes spreading. *Spath* and *radia* equal, whip-shaped. *Nectarial* *white* colored. *Andr* *two* lld, two-celled.

A native of Bengal, where it is found on damp, shaded, pasture ground. Flowering time the rainy season.

11. *A. dorr* *et al.*, *Will.* iv, 182.

Slender, decumbent, spirally twisted. *Neotoma*? *Neotoma* slender, subulate and incurved.

Se' un solo a r. q. $R = 1$. Mod. $\alpha = 1/2$

Root—a small, thick, tuber with numerous fibrous roots growing with the rest of the plant. *Stems*—one. Leaves radical, petioled, elliptic, acuminate; *petioles* weak, a little on both sides; *lobes* divaricate but little, and rather dense; from four to six inches long, by two or three broad. *Stipules* nearly as long as the leaves. *Stems* solitary, villous, much shorter than the petioles. *Stipules* larger than the spines, revolute toward the base, campanulate, beyond the middle tapering into a thin, slender, drooping, spiral point of a deep beautiful crimson on the inside; on the outside brown and green. *Stipules* nearly erect. *Cath* subulate, acute, the lower end flattened into the shape of a *Sium*. *Stipules* none. *Stipules* a few near the base of the root, and nearly a inch long, narrow with a tint of simple, subulate, incurved, acuminate, narrow, two sided, *lobes* grooved on the outside and open on the top. *Stipules* a few and occurring in a short row at the base of the pedicel, just under the petiole, filaments, one cell, and containing a single ovulum, attached to the bottom of the cell. *Stipules* none. *Stipules* flat.

12 A. or $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{1}{3}$.

Spathes ample, erect, longer than the
spadix. *Nectaries* tubular, at length rangous.

By the Clerk.

Arum trilobatum, *Tournef. Cochinch. Ch.* 534.

Liin, Sivi Kunda.

A native of the shady mango groves, near Samuketa, where the soil is pretty dry, and fertile. Flowering time the beginning of the rains.

Root perennial, thickens, nearly round, the size of a pullet's egg, white, with small inequalities, many fibres issue from the apex, round the insertion of the leaves, and flower; stemless. *Leaves* radical, petioled, deeply three-lobed; *lobes* ovate, pointed, a little scalloped, smooth, round the middle, parallel with the margins and near it runs a double nerve about eight or ten inches broad and the same length. *Petioles* erect, round, tapering, striated, about twelve inches long at the base, vaginatal, and embracing one another. *Stipules* axillary, very short, just sufficiently long to elevate the leaflets above the ground. *Stipules* shorter than the petioles, striated, erect; the inside red; the outside herbaceous green. *Spathe*, the base surrounded with the perianth, crowned with many, yellow, ramous filaments; the middle swelled with the anthers, above them is no second order of filaments. *Club* (carpel) colored, as long as all the rest of the stamens, erect, tapering, subulate, from a remote broad base, to a point which is neither obtuse nor sharp.

Vol. 1. This seems to me to differ from *divaricatum* and *trilobatum*. From the former in having deeply three-lobed, pointed leaves, and excessively arid roots; and from the latter not only on account of the different form of the leaves, but because here the spathe is erect, with a straight point; there drooping, with the long point twisted like a screw; here are also rations fibres growing on the germs.

The roots (when fresh) are exceedingly acid, more so than those of *A. Dracunculus*, or *maculatus*. The natives apply them in cataplasms, to discurd or bring forward scirrhus tumours. They also apply them externally to the bite of venomous snakes, at the same time giving inwardly about the size of a field bean.

It is certainly a most powerful stimulant, in proper hands it might no doubt be used to great advantage in the cure of several disorders.

13. *A. trilobatum*, Willd. iv. 183.

Stemlets, *leaves* three-lobed. *Panicle* subsessile. *Spathe* amplex, with its apex spirally, and resting on the earth. *Nectared filaments* short, simple and recurved.

Arisarum Ambolnicum *Rumph. Amb.* v. t. 110. f. 2.

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The roots came accidentally from the Moluccas, amongst the earth that some other plants were brought in, for the Botanic garden. Flowering time in the Botanic garden, the beginning of winter.

Root tuberous. *Stem* none. *Leaves* radical, the most exterior ones deeply three-lobed, almost ternate, the interior ones triangular, all are smooth on both sides; from four to six inches long, and nearly the same in breadth. *Petioles* near the leaf sub-triangular, below sheathing, smooth, about as long as the leaves. *Scape* from the centre of the leaves, very short. *Spathe* rather longer than the spadix, spreading horizontally with its twisted apex resting on the ground. *Nectarial filaments* recurved, short, and simple. *Germ*s on a conical receptacle, the base of the spadix being so formed.

In *Arum orizensis*, which this plant looks like, the receptacle of the germ is cylindrical, with a long ramous filament, crowning its upper edge, this alone is a sufficient distinguishing mark.

14. *A. gracilis*. R.

Stemless. *Leaves* deeply three-parted, or sub-ternate; lobes acute; the middle one oblong, lateral, semi-hastate. *spathe* flagelliform, the length of the flagelliform spadix. *Nectarial filaments* simple, and revolute.

Katu-schem. *Rheid. Mal.* xi. t. 21.

A native of Silhet, where it is known by the name *Harpung*, and used medicinally. Flowering time the hot and the rainy seasons.

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SECT. II. With compound Leaves.

15. *A. cuspidatum*. R.

Stemless. *Leaves* ternate; leaflets equal, lanceolate, cuspidate. *Scapes* as long as the petioles. *Spathe* longer than the subulate pointed spadix. *Anth*ers from four to five, in a pedate circular crown on each filament.

A native of Pulo Pinang, where Mr. W. Roxburgh first discovered this uncommonly fine species, and sent the roots to the Botanic garden where the plant blossoms in April.

Root, a small, tuberous, perennial crown, with long fleshy fibres from its base. *Stem* no other than the lower sheathing portion of the petioles of the leaves, and about three or four inches long. *Leaves* few, petioled, ternate. *Leaflets*, the pair sub-sessile, and semi-lanceolate, the terminal one petiolated, and lanceolate, all ending in long, filiform points, and perfectly smooth on both sides; margins entire, but waved, from four to twelve inches long, and from one to three broad. *Scapes* solitary, from the centre of the leaves, about as long, and much like the fine, round, tapering, smooth, beautifully crowded portion of the petioles of the leaves. *Spathe* oblong, the lower half sub-cylindric, faintly clouded, at the base converging; above expanding, pale green and incurved; apex filiform. *Spadix* shorter, the spathe, lower half cylindric, and surrounded with stamens; upper half subulate and naked. *Corol* none. *Stamens* numerous; *filaments* very short, thick, and fleshy. *Anth*ers generally four, round the apex of each filament. *Pistils*, none can be found on the only plant now in blossom.

16. *A. curratum*. Roxb.

Stemless. *Leaves* pedate; leaflets from ten to twelve, lanceolar. *Spathe* vaulted, half the length of the curved spadix; no nectarial filaments. *Anth*ers three-lobed.

Nap. Beer-banka.

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A native of Nepal. In the Company's Botanic garden it blossoms in May.

Roots tuberous. *Leaves* radical, two or three, pedate; segments from ten to twelve, lanceolar, entire, smooth, veined; about six inches long. *Petioles* very long, the lower four fifths thereof sheathing; the upper part round, tapering, all are smooth, and of a pale green colour, below the petioles are embraced by a sheath or two, these are clouded with white on the outside. *Scape* from three to four feet high, which is rather longer than the leaves, round, smooth, and all but a portion of its apex enveloped in the sheaths of the leaves. *Spathe* half the length of the spadix, its body which embraces the receptacle or flower-bearing part of the spadix, cylindric, above that the remaining part of the spathe projects horizontally over the mouth of the cylindric part, like a large, concave, pointed roof, or lid, striated, otherwise smooth, and of an uniform pale green on both sides. *Spadix* the receptacle may be about a fourth of the whole, it is erect, above that it bends out downwards, then upwards, ending in a long, erect, naked club, or rather whip. *Stamens* occupying the upper two thirds of the receptacle. *Filaments* short, diverging. *Anth*ers large, three-lobed, with two polliferous pits in each lobe. *Germ*s numerous, &c. as in the genus.

17. *A. sessiliflorum*. Roxb.

Stemless. *Leaves* pedate; leaflets about nine, broad-lanceolate, entire. *Flowers* sessile, appearing when the plant is destitute of foliage. *Spathe* revolute, twice the length of the long, tapering, erect, acute spadix. *Nectarial filaments* clavate. *Anth*ers two-lobed. *Berries* from one to two-seeded.

A native of the country about Cawnpore, from thence introduced by Colonel Hardwicke into the Botanic garden in January 1803, where the plants blossom freely during the dry, hot season.

Root of the shape and size of a small turnip, with small knobs, or offsets, growing from it, of a light brown. *Leaves*, which appear many weeks after the flowers decay, pedate and about two feet high. *Leaflets* generally nine, broad-lanceolate, entire, smooth, from three to nine inches long. *Petioles* round, smooth, tapering, clouded with pale dull purple; from six to eighteen inches long. *Scape* very short, and entirely hid under the surface of the earth. *Spathe*

sessile, indeed its gibbous base is rather immersed in the earth, for four or five inches above the swelling, erect, cylindric and entire; then reclinate, and open, the edges variously dentate, somewhat curled, more deeply coloured, and soon becoming involute. *Spathæ* scarcely half the length of the spathe, deeply coloured at the base, conical, and there covered with germs. *Nectarial filaments* clavate, crowning the germs; from thence two-lobed, two-celled, sessile. *Anthers* naked, cylindric, occupying about two inches. *Club* straight, from six to eight inches long, highly coloured, slender and acute. *Germs* obovate, one-celled, containing two ovula, attached to the bottom of the cell. *Berries* turbinate, smooth, polished, crimson, one or two-seeded.

18. *A. lyratum*. Roxb.

Root turnip-shaped, stemless. *Leaves* compound; first divisions sub-ternate; leaflets lyrate, smooth.

Teling. Udayee-Kundee.

Grows in moist places amongst the Circar mountains.

Root tuberos, pretty smooth, and something like a large potato. *Leaves* radical, one, two, or three, petioled, tripinnatifid; divisions very unequal; the exterior ones compound, larger than the others, pointed, and obliquely oblong, sometimes scolloped, smooth; the inferior ones small, and obtuse. *Petioles* one or two feet long, striated, clubbed, swelled at the base; and there something. *Berries* the size of a small cherry, red, smooth, one-seeded.

The roots are eaten by the natives of the mountains, but require two or three boilings and some particular care in the dressing to render them inoffensive, and nourishing.

19. *A. campanulatum*. Roxb.

Stemless. *Leaves* decomposed. *Flowers* sessile, with respect to the surface of the ground, and appearing when the plant is destitute of leaves. *Spathæ* the length of the spadix, campanulate, with curled margins, no nectary; club broad-ovate, lobate. *Anthers* two-celled.

Sins. Kundee or Kulla.

Telug. Manchikunda.

Beng. Ol.

Tacca sativa, *Rumph. Amb.* v. p. 32 t. 112, the root and leaf, and *Tacca phallifera*, t. 113. f. 2 the flower, at which period not a leaf is to be found. *Schena* and *Mulen-Schena*. *Rheed.* *Mal.* p. 11. t. 18, and 19.

Found wild in damp places in the woods near Calcutta; flowering time the beginning of the rains.

Root perennial, tuberos, roundish, covered with a dark brown skin, frequently, when in a good soil, as large as a child's head: from various parts of the chief root, there issue small tuberosities, which are employed as sets, to cultivate the plant by. *Leaves* radical, for the most part only one or two, thrice bifid; divisions outwardly pinnatifid; segments obliquely oblong, pointed, smooth, size very unequal, the exterior one being always longer than the inferior one, the whole leaf is from one to three feet each way. *Petioles* round, tapering, with darker coloured green, pretty smooth, clubbed as long as the leaves. *Spathæ* very large, leathery, campanulate; the lower curled; smooth on both sides; the outside near the base pale green; the middle part deeper green, and towards the margin greenish purple; the bottom deep dotted purple; the spathe about as long as the spathe, the lower third or pistiferous part cylindric; the middle third or staminiferous portion somewhat turbinated, the club or upper third part very broad, short, conical, or sub-globular, of a dark purple colour, variously lobate, and wrinkled like a dried milk, in large plants this part is six inches in diameter, and four in perpendicular height. *Filaments* none. *Anthers* numerous, closely impacted round the turbinate or middle portion of the spadix, linear, two-celled, with two corresponding openings at the apex, at which to discharge the disk or pollen; the immense quantity thereof that spews out from these openings and drops down in the pistils, is really innumerable. *Nectarial filaments* none. *Germs* numerous, roundish; styles subulate, thick-coloured; stigmas large, yellow, downy, two-lobed. *Berries* numerous, long, obovate, red and covered with a considerable portion of pulp. *Seeds* one or two in each berry.

This species is much cultivated in the Northern Circars, and highly esteemed for the wholesomeness, and nourishing quality of the roots. It deserves to be called the *Telinga potato*. The usual time of cultivation is immediately after the first rains, in June. A very rich loose soil suits it best; where the swelling of the root meets with little obstruction, and where they draw the greatest nourishment, for which reason it requires to be very well, and repeatedly ploughed. The small tuberosities that are found in the larger roots, are what they employ for sets, and are planted in the manner potatoes are in England, and about the same distance from one another. In twelve months they are reckoned fit to be taken up for use. The larger roots will then weigh, if the soil has been good, and the season favourable, from four to eight or more pounds each, they keep well if they are kept dry, and are by the natives employed as food, in the same manner as the common yam.

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20. *A. bulbiferum*. Roxb.

Root tuberos, stemless. *Leaves* decomposed; bulb-bearing. *Spathæ* cauled, rather longer than the cylindric spadix, no nectaries.

Beng. Umla baka.

A native of Bengal, and plentiful in the woods in the vicinity of Calcutta, where it blossoms in May, at which time nothing more of the plant is to be seen than the inflorescence; soon after the decay of the flowers, the leaves make their appearance, and continue during the rainy season.

Root perennial, turnip-shaped, and about the same size with fleshy fibres from every

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part, particularly the crown. *Stem* none. *Leaves* radical, generally single, long-petioled, commonly divided into three, petioled, once or twice dichotomous, pinnatifid, though in stunted plant they are frequently trigonate. *Leaflets* broad-lanceolar, acute, entire, smooth, the breadth of the whole leaf is often four feet; small, compressed, round bulbs are almost always present on the upper side of the divisions of the leaves. *Petioles* from one to four feet long, round, smooth, clouded, tapering a little towards the top. *Scape* erect, from the crown of the root, round, smooth, about six inches long, beautifully clouded with olive, and pale orange tinged with pink. *Spathe* curled, ovate when taken off and spread, smooth on both sides; at the base on the outside clouded like the scape; above and on the inside pink. *Spathe* cylindric, nearly the length of the spadix, club obtuse, and about one third of the whole, buff-coloured. *Filament* none. *Anthers* two-celled. *Nectaries* none, nor any intermediate space between the stamens and pistils. *Germ* roundish, two-celled, one of which even in the germ is for the most part abortive, the other contains one curved ovulum, attached to the bottom of the cell. *Style* scarcely any. *Stigma* four-lobed. *Berries* one-seeded.

21. *A. sylvaticum*. Roxb.

Leaves super compound; *leaflets* lanceolate. *Spadix* straight, two or three times longer than the short, gibbous campanulate spathe. *Anthers* two-celled.

Teliag. Ukavee chaina.

A native of the mountainous parts of the Circars. Flowering time the wet season.

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Root perennial, tuberous, nearly smooth like a potato. *Stem* none. *Leaves* radical, one or two, petioled, thrice two or more lobed; *lobes* pinnatifid; *segments* lanceolate, smooth. The whole leaf is from eighteen to thirty inches each way. *Petioles* erect, from one to two feet long, smooth, clouded. *Petioles* winged. *Scape* erect, round, the length of the petioles, smooth. *Spathe* one third the length of the spadix, opening at, and near the apex only. *Club* thrice the length of the rest of the spathe, tapering to a long subulate point. *Stamens* numerous, occupying about two inches of the spadix, just within the apex of the spathe, singly sessile, and roundish, with two polliferous cells, which open on the apex. *Nectary*, some smooth, irregular, glandular bodies are placed between the stamens and germ. *Germ*s numerous, globular, surrounding an inch of the base of the spadix, they have the rudiments of three ovula. *Style* very short. *Stigma* large, three-lobed, glutinous, yellow. *Berries* one, two or three-seeded.

Note. Roots brought from the mountains grew and flowered in my garden at Samulkota, but it is perfectly unknown to the natives of the low country. I am therefore ignorant of its uses.

22. *A. margaritifer*. Roxb.

Herbaceous, stemless. *Leaves* trifid, with entire, narrow-lanceolate, pinnatifid segments. *Spathe* campanulate, equalling the obtuse spadix; *nectaries* like large pearls.

A native of Hindoostan, from thence introduced into the Botanic garden, where it flowers in May, and June, sometimes before the leaves appear.

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Root a roundish, solid tuber, which produces roundish offsets in every part; size various; six inches in diameter. *Leaves* decompound; *segments* narrow, lanceolate, entire, acuminate. *Scape* straight, erect, cylindric, as thick as a man's thumb, and about two feet long, variegated, with deeper and lighter green. *Base* embraced by one, two, or three withering sheaths. *Spathes* sub-campanulate, obtuse, the length of the spadix, smooth; the prevailing colour a pale greenish yellow, with the bottom of the bell dark purple. *Spadix* cylindric, obtuse, every part occupied. *Anthers* obovate, two-celled, with gaping slits at top, occupying nearly the upper half of the spadix, to its very apex. *Nectaries* solid, obovate, smooth, pearl white, occupying about one fourth of the middle of the spadix, between the anthers, and germ, as if studded with large pearls. *Germ* ovate, two-celled, with one ovulum in each, attached to the lower and inner angle of its cell. *Style* short. *Stigmas* large, round, with a small division at top; clammy, yellow.

CALLA. Schreb. gen. N. 1388.

Spathe one-leaved. *Spadix* covered with florets. *Calyx* none. *Corol* none. *Berries* many-seeded.

1. *C. aromatica*. R.

Canescent. *Leaves* sub-sagittate, cordate, acuminate; *lobes* rounded and divaricate. *Spadix* cylindric, obtuse, equalling the spathe; above male, below female, with abortive stamina intermixed; *anthers* many-celled.

Cuchoo-grundhee, is the vernacular name in Chittagong, where it is indigenous. In the Botanic garden it is in flower the whole year. When cut it diffuses a pleasant aromatic scent, something like that of the *scitamineous* tribe; the medicinal virtues of the root are in high estimation amongst the natives, and they sell from ten to sixteen rupees the manul.

Root, the body or tuber is a continuation of the stem when the plants are old enough to have one, invested in the old withered sheaths of the leaves, with numerous, long, white, fibrous cords issuing from every part. *Stem* short and of a slow growth. *Leaves* radical, long petioled, shape between cordate and sagittate, acuminate, lucid; *lobes* rounded and rather remote from each other, general length about twelve inches, and little more than half of that in breadth. *Petioles* with a sheathing base, and smooth, as in the order. *Flowers* many together from the axills and centre of the leaves, their whole length, scape included, scarcely half the length of the petioles, the usual bractes intervene between the round, smooth, uni-

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Is readily multiplied by offsets from the body of the root.

2. *C. coarctata*. Roxl

Aris. ann. esculentum. *Herz. h. Arb.* v. t. 111. f. 1.

3. $C_1 \cup C_2 = R$.

Drepanulus ruber — *Reuss*, *Abh. v. t.* 111, f. 2.

4. C. of *John R. R.*

Color: ant. *L. n. s. n. c.*, oblong, *S. n. d. l. s. l. y. d.*, annulate, a few female below.

Arum — pinnatifid l. h. 7¹. A. v. l. 108.

5. *C. put. R.*

A native of the Island of Sumatra; it is Pennell's plant, but has been introduced, it blooms about the close of the rains. In this the male part of the spadix is three or four times longer than the base or female part; anthers with two, two lobed cells. The germs ovate, containing one ovulum only, attached to the bottom of the cell.

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6. *C. virosa*. R.

Caulescent. *Leaves* peltate, ovate, slightly waved, undivided at the base. *Spadix* one fourth the length of the subulate spathe, with the female florets at the base. *Anthers* many-celled.

Hind. Bish Kuchoo, Bish means poison; this species we may therefore conclude is at least reckoned so.

A short, large, waved plant of an uncommon appearance, the leaves being only undulate round the base, and therefore nearly destitute of that division into two large lobes so common to the simple leaved plants of this order. Flowering time toward the close of the rains.

Stem in our young plants in the Botanic garden short, simple, round, and considerably bent to one side. *Leaves* petioled, peltate, ovate, undivided at the base; the posterior margin undulate, from one to two feet long, and from six to fifteen inches broad. *Petioles* about the length of the leaves, base sheathing, the rest round and smooth, and the colour nearly an uniform green. *Scapes* axillary, many together, somewhat angular, half the length of the petioles, one-flowered. *Spathe* subulate, nearly straight, convolute, smooth, of a lively yellow; about four times longer than the spadix. *Spadix* about three inches long, obtuse; the lower third part covered with the female florets, and the upper two thirds with the male. *Anthers* peltate, from eight to twelve-celled round the margin. *Germ*s broad-ovate, one-celled, containing many ovula attached to three or four parietal receptacles. *Style* scarcely any. *Stigma* large, peltate.

GNETUM. Schreb. gen. N. 1477.

- III. 518 MALE. *Calyx* a cylindric ament with rotate, entire, many-flowered scales. *Perianth proper* or *corol* tubular, containing a single filament with a two-lobed anther. FEMALES above the males in the same scale of the ament. *Perianth proper* or *corol* urceolate. *Germ* superior, one-celled, ovula solitary, superior. *Style* short. *Stigma* trifid. *Drupe* one-seeded. *Embryo* inverse, with an ample perisperm.

1. *G. gnemon*. Willd. iv. 591.

Leaves opposite, elliptic; *aments* axillary, compound.

Gnemon domestica. Rumph. Amb. i. t. 71.

A native of Sumatra, and the Molucca Islands. Strong cords are made of the fibres of its bark, at Sumatra, and its leaves are used as spinage. In both male and female, the corol is very distinct, and of a pitcher shape, with a small perforation at top. they are separately surrounded with a number of slender, short filaments, which may be celled perianths.

2. *G. scandens*. R.

Shrubby, scandent. *Leaves* opposite, oblong

Ula. Rheed. Mal. vii. p. 41. t. 22.

Gnemon funicularis. Rumph. Amb. v. p. 12. t. 7, and 8.

Nann-witi, the vernacular name in the Silhet district. A stout scandent shrub, a native of the hilly parts of Chittagong, and the eastern parts of Bengal, as well of Malabar and the Moluccas. Flowering time in the former, March and April, fruit edible, ripening in September and October.

Young shoots round, smooth, jointed at the insertion of the leaves and there swelled. *Leaves* opposite, short-petioled, oblong, firm, glossy, entire, rather obtuse, about six inches long, by three broad. *Petioles* rather short, enlarged at the base on the inside. *Stipules* none. *Peduncles* axillary and terminal, generally one or two opposite pairs of peduncled cylindric aments and a terminal one; all are round and smooth. *Scales* of the aments short, cyathiform, forming a complete ring around the rachis at every eighth part of an inch, embracing a double whorl of male and a single whorl of female florets, over them; the whole intermixed with much brown hair. MALE FLORETS. *Perianth proper* or *corol* unequally ovate, with a minute perforation of the apex for the style and stigma to pass through. *Filaments* single, from the bottom of the tube of the perianth, ovate with a minute perforation at the apex for the style and stigma to pass through. *Germ* superior, hid in the perianth, lanceolate, one-celled. *Style* short. *Stigma* trifid. *Drupe* oblong, rather larger than the largest olive; when ripe smooth, and of a reddish orange colour, one-celled. *Pulp* intermixed with many tender spiculae like those of Cowhage, yet said to be greedily eaten by the natives, where the plants grow. *Nut* conform to the drupe, rather tough, but thin and ribbed on the inside, and on the outside striated, one-celled, evalvular. *Seed* conform to the nut. *Integuments* two; the exterior one thin and fibrous; the inner one less distinct, and adhering to the perisperm very firmly. *Perisperm* conform to the seed, cartilaginous. *Embryo* in the apex of the perisperm, straight. *Cotyledons* two, ensiform, unequal. *Radicule* superior.

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CASUARINA. Schreb. gen. N. 1395.

Male calyx an ament. *Corol* two-petalled, or two-parted. *Female calyx* an ament. *Corol* none. *Germ* one-celled, one-seeded; *attachment* inferior. *Style* two-cleft. *Strobile* two-valved, one-seeded. *Seeds* winged. *Embryo* inverse, with little or no perisperm.

C. muricata. R.

Diceous, arborescent. *Branches* and *branchlets* scattered, horizontal; *strobiles* oval, murexed with the unarmed, sharp, conical points of the little capsules.

A native of the sand hills, on the sea side, in the province of Chittagong; and from thence was sent by Dr. Buchanan to the Botanic garden, where in the course of ten years

from the seed, they have grown to be trees of from sixty to eighty feet in height; with trunks three feet and a half in circumference four feet above ground, but in their native soil, the large trees are said to be nearly one hundred feet high, and nine or ten feet in circumference. The wood is not held in estimation, though of a reddish colour, and texture like *Cedrela Toona*. In the Botanic garden they blossom during the months of February and March.

Trunk straight up to the top of the trees, as in the Firs and Pines. *Bark* smooth, brown, and considerably cracked. *Branchees* scattered, horizontal with apices ascending and the extreme twigs often drooping. *Leaves* or rather extreme filiform division of the branchlets verticelled, though frequently not more than one or two in the verticell, that is from the same annular stipule, lightly furrowed, simple or ramous, pointed, with joints ending in a six to eight cleft cup, in which the next joint sits. *Stipules*, for so I will call the six to eight cleft, annular, woolly ring that surrounds the branchlets and embraces the insertion of the leaves, or small slender branchlets and the peduncles. *Male Aments* cylindric, terminating the leaves. *Scales* from six to eight in a verticell, and united at the base, they are pointed and woolly. *Flowers* as many as there are divisions in the verticell. *Corol*, two opposite, boat-shaped, ciliate sepals opposite to each cleft of the verticell. *Filaments* single, twice as long as the verticell. *Altho* two lobed. *FEMALE FLOWERS*, on a different tree; at least trees now seventy feet high, have never been annually in flower these ten years have not produced any other, and issue sparingly with the leaves, from the six or eight cleft, annular stipules. *Aments* oval, short peduncled. *Scales* from six to eight, at the base united into a verticell, with a single flower between each. *Corol* none. *Germ* oblong; *style*, the entire part very short, soon dividing into two long, recurved, bright green coloured portions. *Stigma* simple. *Strobiles* oval, about the size and shape of a nutmeg, armed with the sharp conic points of the two-valved capsules. *Seeds* small, with a large, wedge-shaped, membranaceous wing.

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ARTOCARPUS Schreb. gen. N. 1393.

Male and Female flowers on the interior surface of different bracteoles. *Male proper perianth* from 1 to 3 three leaved. *Corolla* none. *Females proper perianth* one-valved. *Corolla* none. *Germ* one celled one-seeded; *attaching it* superior. *Style* single. *Fruit* compound. *Embryo* without perisperm.

1. *A. hirsuta*. *Linneeb. Enchyl.* i. p. 201.

Leaves entire, ovate. *Stipules* bipinnate. *Male aments* cylindric and pendulous. *Female* globular and erect.

Artocarpus plicatus. *Willd.* iv. 198.

Ausjli Rheed. Mal. iii. t. 32.

Angkor is the name it is known by amongst the natives in the vicinity of Tellicherry.

A native of the forests of Malabar, where it is common and grows to be a tree of great magnitude, and its timber is used for various economical purposes. Mr. Dyer, the surgeon at Tellicherry, who sent me a specimen in flower gathered in February, says it is chiefly hewn out to make fishing boats as mentioned by Van Rheed.

Young shoots hirsute. *Leaves* alternate, petioled, oval, entire, obtuse, somewhat hairy underneath, particularly the large parallel veins, from six to seven inches long, and from four to five broad. *Petioles* short, hirsute. *Stipules* lanceolate, hairy on the outside. *Aments* in pairs, axillary or from the axils of the former year's leaves; each long, slender and pendulous; *female* round, longer-peduncled and erect. *Branchees* or leafy scales linear, obtuse and mixed amongst the male flowers. *Male perianth* one-leaved, sub-cylindric, *mouth* two-parted. *Corol* none. *Fruit* compound, the length of the calyx. *Altho* two lobed. *Females perianth* one-valved; the lower third part of the whole but a firmly united to each other, the other two thirds divergent; nearly solid there being only a slender perforation through its centre for the style, armed on the outside with stout stiff bristles. *Corol* none. *Germ* ovate, one-celled, containing one ovulum attached to the top of the cell. *Style* longer than the calyx, filiform. *Stigma* simple, acute. *Fruit* compound, oval, or the size of a very large lemon armed with numerous hispid spines, on the enlarged end are several more indurated points of what I called the perianth. (See above.) Internal parts and arrangement as in the common *Jak*, *Solidum cauliferum*, *Gaert. sem.* i. 345. t. 71. and 72. *Seeds* many, ovate or oval, the size of a field bean. *Int. paments* two, the exterior one, firm like parchment; the interior one thicker, dark brown, and spongy. *Perisperm* none. *Embryo* with two equal cotyledons, and minute body lodged close to the umbilicus at the smaller end of the seed.

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2. *A. integrifolia*. *Willd.* iv. 184.

Leaves oblong, entire. *Flowers* cauline.

Solidum cauliferum. *Gaert. Sem.* i. 345. t. 71, 72.

Sans. and *Teling.* *Ponnas.*

Tijaca marum. *Rheed. Mal.* iii. t. 26, 27, 28.

Bang. *Kanthal.*

Jak tree.

Polyphema Jaca. *Lourier. Cochinch.* 667.

It is much cultivated throughout Southern India, and all the warmer parts of Asia; where it is wild or originally from, I know not. On the coast of Coromandel, it does not in general attain to any great height, from thirty to forty feet may be reckoned a high tree, but with a very large, ramous, dense, shady head, particularly when it stands detached from other trees, and a short thick trunk, about twelve feet high; flowering time the cold season, fruit ripe in four or five months afterwards.

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Leaves alternate, petioled, oval, in young luxuriant plants often lobed, of a firm leathery texture, above of a deep smooth shining green, below less so, about four inches long. *Petioles* short, slightly channelled. *Stipules* two broad lanceolate, pretty smooth, embracing like a spathe the next inner leaf and ament when present, falling as soon as they begin to expand. **MALE FLOWERS.** *Ament* single, short-peduncled, the size of a man's thumb, or more; generally on small, recent branchlets which issue from the trunk and larger branches, every where most closely covered with the small sessile coriaceous. *Spathe* no other than the above mentioned stipules. *Perianth proper*, or *corol* two leaved; *lobes* wedge-shaped, equal, a little hairy. *Stamens*, *filament* single, thick, club-shaped, rather larger than the perianth. *Anthers* two-lobed; *lobes* oval, and grooved in the middle. **FEMALE FLOWERS** on the same tree, and mixed with the male on the same branchlets. *Calyx*; *spathe*, no other than the male has, viz. the stipules. *Ament* oblong, closely covered with innumerable small, sessile germs, perforated at the apex for the style to pass. *Germ*s numerous, their exterior coverings uniting near the base; above they are from four to six-angled, and throughout solid, except where the germ proper and style is lodged. *Germ proper*, ovate, lodged in the bottom of the last described covering. *Style* single, rather longer than the envelope of the germ. *Stigma* single, recurved, chubbied, grooved on the outside. *Fruit* compound, oblong, marcescent, from twelve to thirty inches long, from six to twelve in diameter, weighing from ten to sixty pounds. *Seeds* reniform, one in each germ, were all to come to maturity, which never can happen; they are about the size of a nutmeg, enveloped in a thin, smooth, leathery sheath, lodged within the fleshy eatable part of the fruit, which formed the exterior coverings of the germ, already noticed.

For a more particular account of the fruit, see *Gärtner on Seeds*, vol. i. page 344. 346. tab. 71. and 72. all that is intended by this description, is to give a tolerable idea of the parts of fructification.

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The fruit of this tree is so universally known, that it is unnecessary for me to say any thing respecting its excellence, as well as that the seeds, when roasted, are not inferior to the best *chesnuts*. In Ceylon, where the tree grows most plentifully, and where the fruit attains to its greatest size, the inhabitants make them a very considerable article of their diet.

The wood comes near to mahogany in appearance, and is much used for making furniture, in Ceylon and some other parts of India.

The Indians of those parts prepare their best bird-lime from the tenacious white juice, which abounds in all the uneatable parts of the fruit, and in the young tender parts of the tree. It flows freely from recent wounds.

3. *A. Lakoocha*. Roxb.

Leaves entire, oval. *Aments* axillary, globular. *Fruit* nearly round, somewhat lobate, and almost smooth.

Sans. Lakoocha.

Beng. Dhen-plul-Burhul.

Found in the gardens in the vicinity of Calcutta, and is common all over Bengal. *Leaves* deciduous during the cold season, appearing again with the flowers in March about the beginning of the hot season.

It is so far as I have seen, a tree of a middling size, with a short but thick trunk, and a very large spreading head.

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Bark of the trunk very rough; that of the young parts pretty smooth. *Leaves* about the extremities of the branchlets alternate, short-petioled, somewhat bifarious, oval, entire, generally pointed, smooth above, downy beneath, with many parallel veins, and beautifully reticulated between them, from four to twelve inches long, and from two to six broad. *Stipules* small, cordate, caducous. *Aments* axillary, being from the axills, or most exterior germs, of last year's leaves; the male are below, the female on the same branchlets, but from different axills. **MALE FLOWERS.** *Calyx*; *spathe* no other than one, or two, small, stipule-like scales, embracing the insertion of the spadix. *Aments* sub-sessile, irregularly roundish, about the size of a nutmeg, every where covered with innumerable florets, internally of a beautiful rose-colour. *Perianth proper*, or *corol*, consisting of small, wedge-shaped, trimented scales. I find it difficult to assign any determined number to each stamen, from two to four is most common. *Filaments* rather longer than the scales of the calyx, tapering from the base. *Anthers* round, minute, elevated a very little above the surface of the spadix. **FEMALE FLOWERS.** *Calyx*; *spathe* as in the male. *Ament* short-peduncled, globular. *Perianth proper*, as in *A. integrifolia*. *Germ*s numerous, of the shape of a Florence flask; *style* the length of the exterior coat of the germ. *Stigmas* subulate. *Fruit* compound, the surface pretty smooth; the internal structure as in the genus, about the size of a man's fist or larger, and generally of an irregular, roundish form, when ripe yellow. *Seeds* oblong, involved in the same number of integuments as in *A. integrifolia*.

The natives eat the fruit; to an European the taste will generally be found disagreeable. The male spadix is acid, and astringent; the natives eat them in their curries. The roots dye yellow. The whole tree and unripe fruit, like *A. incisus*, and *integrifolia*, contain much tenacious milky juice.

4. *A. Chaplasha*. Roxb.

Leaves in the adult, obovate, entire; in the young pinnatifid. *Aments* axillary, long-peduncled, sub-rotund. *Fruit* spherical.

Beng. Chaplash.

A native of the eastern frontier of the Province of Bengal, about Tipperah, and Chittagong, where it grows to be a tree of the first magnitude. Flowering time March and April, when the first flowers appear, the tree is destitute of leaves, but they make their appearance

before the fruit is formed.

Trunk straight; *branches* numerous, ascending. *Bark* tolerably smooth, of a dark brownish olive colour. *Leaves* alternate on short, round, pubescent petioles; in young plants frequently, indeed generally, pinnatifid; in grown trees oval or obovate, cuneate, with the margins somewhat remotely dentate-serrate, or scolloped, of a thick, firm, harsh texture; from six to twelve inches long, and from four to eight broad. *Stipules* two, spatuliform, within the leaves, opposite, scarious. *Arborels*, the first that appear are immediately below the gemms, which contain the new swelling foliage; afterwards when the leaves begin to expand they are axillary, both male and female are long-peduncled, and nearly round. *MALE FLOWERS*. *Calyx*, small long-peduncled, subrotund, of the size of a nutmeg, covered with innumerable, very minute, facets intermixed with slender, petiote bristles, or scales. *Perianth* proper; *seals* two, rarely three, wedge-shaped, with their apices somewhat nerved. *Corol* none. *Pilaments* one or two, rather longer than the corol. *Antlers* twin. *FEMALE ARBORELS* amongst the male. *Calyx*; small long-peduncled, spherical, entirely covered with innumerable flowers, intermixed with small petiote scales, as in the male. *Perianth* proper, one-leaved, ovate, fleshy, with a small perforation for the style to pass through. *Corol* none. *Stamens* none. *Germ* of the style slender. *Stigma* curved, and just projecting without the apex of the perianth. *Fruit* compound, perfectly round, drooping on its long peduncle, about the size of a very large orange, and much like the broad fruit, *Artocarpus lacucha*, only much smaller. *Seeds* numerous, oblong, white, and about the size of *Pistia* nuts.

It differs widely in many respects from *Artocarpus lacucha*. First, chiefly in the appearance of the tree, for this is tall and straight, growing to an immense size, of which canoes are made on the Pegu and Ganges rivers. The wood is also serviceable for various other purposes, and is reckoned superior to almost every other sort, particularly when employed under water; that being short, very elastic, and generally crooked. Secondly, here both male and female arborels, and consequently the fruit, are long-peduncled; there very short. Thirdly, here the fruit is spherical; there of an irregular, lobate shape.

5. *A. ciliolata*, L.f. & B.

Leaves 6 long, entire. *Male* and *female* arborels round. *Fruit* spherical, ciliated.

Tampoon of the Malays at Malacca.

A native of Prince of Wales Island, and other parts east of the Bay of Bengal, where it goes to be a tolerable food for man, and the fruit is eaten by the natives.

Trunk in a young tree in the Lucerne garden at Calcutta, short, scant, and straight. *Branches* numerous in every direction, bearing a dense, sub-globular head. *Bark* of the old woody parts of a dark olive green, that of the young shoots harsh with short stiff appressed brown hairs. *Leaves* alternate, short-peduncled, oblong, entire, obtuse, hard, with the upper surface glossy, and the lower one lighter coloured and harsh, from six to eight inches long, and from three to six broad. *Stipules* imbricate, scarious, harsh with short, appressed hairs. *Male arborels* axillary, short-peduncled, subrotund, of the size of a good nut, yellow. *Bracts*, a few, clavate, petiote, but mixed with the scales. *Long* one-leaved, broad, scarious, long, entire. *Pilaments* single, rather longer than the calyx. *Antlers* suberect. *Fruit* compound, spherical, small, slender, armed with numerous, long, straight, setaceous hairs, as *A. karsia*, & *A. sjai*. *Rh. A. Mal. iii. t. 32* / *Seeds* numerous, and oval as in the genus.

6. *A. longipila*, R.

Leaves broad lanceolar, or oblong, acuminate, entire. *Fruit* terminal, spherical.

A native of Prince of Wales Island.

7. *A. ciliata*, Willd. v. 188.

Leaves rounded and pointed at the tip. *Male* and *female* ciliolate. *Fruit* terminal, round.

Broad fruit of Dacca, Anson, Cook, and Ellis.

Scelus lamosus, granulosus, sylvaticus. *R. pk. Tab. i. t. 32, 33, and 34.*

A native of the Malesias, and South Sea Islands. It has been long introduced into Bengal, but the winters there are much too cold for it, and during that period it loses nearly as much it gains the rest of the year.

FICUS, Schreb. gen. N. 1613.

Male and *female* corollas on the interior surface of the common receptacle. *Proper perianth* various in both. *Corolla* of the male solitary.

Ant. I have examined only two flowers of nearly the whole of the following species, and found only two instances in which to ~~swollen~~ and ~~gynous~~; and by far the greater part monandrous.

SECT. I. *Fruit solitary or paired.*

1. *F. Cuvia*, Willd. iv. 1131.

Leaves ovate, elliptic, or petiote, three-nerved, scarious above, downy underneath. *Fruit* solitary, trifurcate, smooth.

Peris, Ung. v.

Arb., Sonn.

B. J., Decmar or Decmar.

Found in a cultivated state at H. B. P. and A. 131. The leaf is much less divided than in the tree from England, or than I ever observed them in Europe.

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2. *F. hirsuta*. Roxb.

Arboreous. *Tender parts* hirsute. *Leaves* round-cordate, from three to five-lobed, serrate-dentate; lobes acute. *Fruit* axillary, paired, sessile, oval, shaggy.

111. Duagra, the vernacular name in the Silhet district, where the tree is indigenous, and produces fruit during the dry season.

529 *Young shoots* sub-succulent, and very hairy; hairs fulvous. *Leaves* alternate, petioled round-cordate, from three to five-lobed, serrate-dentate, hairy, particularly the nerves underneath; lobes acuminate; length and breadth from six to ten inches. *Stipules* lanceolate. *Fruit* (receptacle,) in pairs, axillary, sessile, round, an inch and a half in diameter, very hairy, of a rich yellow, fleshy; flesh firm and yellow. *Umbilicus* scaly and scarcely elevated above the surface of the fruit. *Calyx* of the fruit; leaflets three, obliquely round, cordate, cuspidate, sericeous on the outside. *Male corolllets* a few, just within the umbilicus, sub-sessile. *Calyx* three-leaved, or deeply three-parted; leaflets oblong, deep red. *Filaments* generally two, short. *Anther* linear-oblong. *Female corolllets* numerous, long-peduncled, occupying the whole of the cavity of the receptacle. *Calyx* as in the male. *Germ* sub-globular. *Style* on one side, short. *Stigma* large, somewhat three-lobed.

The fruit is eaten by the natives of Silhet, where the tree is indigenous.

3. *F. palmata*. R.

Leaves palmate, woolly underneath; lobes serrulate dentate, and cuspidate.

Found by Dr. W. Hunter indigenous at Pulo Pinang.

4. *F. caricoides*. Roxb.

Sub-arboreous. *Leaves* cordate, crenate, villous. *Fruit* axillary, solitary, or paired, peduncled, trigonal-turbinate, wrinkled. *Umbilicus* shut with three cordate scales. *Calyx* from five to six-leaved.

From General Martin at Lucknow, some plants were received into the Botanic garden where they grow readily from cuttings, thrive well, and bear fruit abundantly.

III. 530 *Stem* erect. *Branches* ascending, having much the appearance of those of the common fig, only running more into long slender twigs. *Leaves* alternate, petioled, cordate, crenulate, villous; from six to ten inches long. *Petioles* round, downy, two or three inches long. *Fruit* axillary, long-peduncled, solitary, erect, of a triangular-turbinate shape, with a round, closed, prominent umbilicus; wrinkled on the outside, and somewhat villous; when ripe yellowish, and about the size of a gooseberry. *Calyx* of the fruit three-leaved, that of the corolllets five-leaved, as in the genus.

Note. The plant has so much the general habit of *F. Carica*, that I long considered it an accidental variety, but as the tree is less like it when old, and the shape of the leaves continues constant, I am now induced to consider it a distinct species. The fruit is tough, and very unpalatable, in short not eatable.

5. *F. virgata*. R.

Shrubby. *Leaves* broad-cordate, obtuse, serrate-crenate, three-nerved, downy. *Fruit* axillary and lateral, peduncled, solitary, oval, smooth.

A native of Rohileund; flowering time the dry season.

Trunk tolerably erect. *Branches* few, weak, ascending, covered with smooth, brownish, ash-coloured bark; the whole height of plants six years old, from four to eight feet. *Leaves* alternate, petioled, broad-cordate, three-nerved, obtuse, serrate-crenate, very downy underneath; from three to four inches long, by three broad. *Petioles* round, downy, about two inches long. *Stipules* semi-lanceolate, caducous. *Fruit* axillary, solitary, ovate, of the size of a pea, yellow, pretty smooth, supported on round, downy peduncles, rather less than an inch long. *Calyx* common, three-leaved, and removed a little from the fruit, by a short pedicel. *MALE.* *Corol* round the inside of the mouth of the fruit, long-pedicelled. *Calyx* of from three to five, lanceolate, hairy leaflets. *Stamina* three. *Female corolllets* numerous, sub-sessile. *Calyx* generally three-leaved. *Germ* round. *Style* hairy, tapering to a fine, hairy, coloured stigma.

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6. *F. hirta*. R.

Arboreous. *Tender parts* very hairy. *Leaves* long-petioled, cordate, ciliate, serrate. *Fruit* axillary, paired, sessile, ovate, shaggy.

Bim or Khura Doomoor, of the natives Silhet, where the tree is indigenous, and grows to a great size, and is beautiful during the dry season.

Young shoots rather succulent, and very hairy; hair fulvous. *Leaves* alternate, long-petioled, cordate, acutely serrate, from three to five-nerved, sometimes somewhat angular, or obscurely lobed; the upper surface a little hairy, very downy underneath, particularly the nerves, a foot long, by nine or ten inches broad. *Petioles* very shaggy, round, from six to eight inches long. *Stipules* lanceolate, sericeous. *Fruit* axillary, sessile, ovate, hirsute, of the size of a pigeon's egg, one or two calycine-like cuspidate scales near the base. *Calyx* three-leaved; leaflets obliquely cordate, acuminate. *Male corolllets* a few round the mouth of the receptacle, diandrous, with a red, five-lobed calyx. *Female corolllets* numerous, over the whole of the inside of the receptacle, long-pedicelled. *Calyx* three-leaved, or three-parted; parts lanceolate, and coloured as in the male. *Germ* oval. *Style* the length of the germ. *Stigma* bifid.

7. *F. squamosa*. R.

Shrubby. *Leaves* alternate, short-petioled, turbinate, very scabrous; stipules permanent. *Fruit* solitary, or in pairs, short-peduncled, turbinate, very scabrous, some large scales about the apex.

Found by Mr. Gott indigenous in Rohileund.

8. *F. laminosa*. Hardw.

Shrubby, spreading. *Leaves* opposite, broad-lanceolate, scabrous. *Fruit* globular, ribbed,

and imbricated with lamina.

Chian cherrie of the inhabitants of the mountains near Chinnalee, where Colonel Hardwicke found it growing in moist situations, and spreading over the rocks. See *Asiat. Res.* vi. p. 379.

9. *F. heterophylla*.

Shrubby, sub-scandent. *Leaves* variously divided, scabrous. *Fruit* axillary, paired, peduncled, rough.

Vall. teregan. *Rhœl. Mal.* iii. t. 62.

Beng. Ghatisuara.

Teling. Burou.

A weak, straggling, shrubby species, a native of thickets, &c. on the banks of rivers, and water courses, where its roots are constantly moist.

Stems long, woolly, weak, supporting themselves amongst bushes. *Bark* scabrous, rust-colored. *Leaves* alternate, short-petioled, oval or oblong, sometimes entire, but more frequently divided into almost every form that can be imagined, very scabrous, with the divisions often toothed. *Fruit* axillary, paired, peduncled, round-turbinate, of the size of a large gooseberry, when ripe yellow, with whitish, scabrous spots. *Calyx* of the fruit minute, three-parted.

The bark of the root is very bitter, it is given by the Hindoos of these parts to remove pains in the bowels.

This is truly a polymorphous plant, and I suspect Vahl's *Ficus denticulata*, *truncata*, and *serrata*, as well as Willdenow's *aputica*, and probably Lamer's *canabina*, are nothing more than varieties of this species; at least I have never met with any other that can be compared with them, and this varies so much, even on the same plant, as to agree with them all.

10. *F. scubrella*. R.

Shrubby, scandent. *Leaves* alternate, short petioled, oblong, remotely serrulate-dentate, scabrous. *Fruit* axillary, solitary, peduncled, turbinate, tubercled, of the size of an olive, scales of the umbilicus ciliate.

Ballam Doonor, the vernacular name in Chittagong, where it is indigenous, and the fruit cited by the natives in their curries. It is an extensive rambling species, depending on other plants for support, but does not use them, as some nearly allied species do.

Leaves alternate, short petioled, oblong, remotely serrate, or a compound of that and scalloped-nate, very harsh to the feel, from two to five inches long, and from one to two broad. *Fruit* axillary, peduncled; two is the habit, but rarely more than one grows to half the full size, which is that of a large olive, turbinate, rough with spongy, brownish tubercles, or knobs; when ripe the ground colour is yellow. *Umbilicus* clavate and shut with ciliate scales. *Calyx* of the fruit rather remote from it, and three-lobed. *Male corolllets*, a few round the mouth of the umbilicus, monothous, with from three to four deep perianths. *Female corolllets* numerous over the whole of the smooth inside of the receptacle, with a perianth like that of the male.

11. *F. fructuosa*. R.

Shrubby. *Leaves* petioled, sub-ovate, entire, void of pubescence, but harsh. *Fruit* in axillary pairs, rather long peduncled, round.

Parkut Doonor, the vernacular name in Chittagong, where it is indigenous, and grows to the size of a bushy, spreading shrub of about five or six feet in height, but shows no tendency to climb, or ramble, like some other nearly allied species, natives of the same country and the adjoining provinces.

Leaves short, void of pubescence, but harsh with minute points, scarcely visible to the naked eye. *Leaves* short-petioled, alternate, ovate, rather obtuse, entire, and like the young shoots somewhat harsh to the feel; from three to four inches long, by from one and a half to two and a half broad. *Fruit* in axillary pairs, rather long peduncled, round, pretty smooth, the size of a small cherry, of a deep orange. *Umbilicus* thin and shut with a few, smooth scales. *Calyx* of the fruit rather remote, small and three-lobed. *Male corolllets* many and mixed among the female, and androus, with a three-parted red perianth. *Female corolllets* with the perianth like the male, the stigma two-toothed.

12. *F. Luduca*. Roxb.

Shrubby, very ramous. *Leaves* short-petioled, ovate, acute, entire, firm. *Fruit* axillary, solitary, short-peduncled, round, hairy.

Luduka, and Debee of the natives of Dosa, where Colonel Hardwicke found it on his journey to Shrenagur.

13. *F. Chunchu*. R.

Shrubby. *Leaves* petioled, oblong, obtusely cuspidate, entire, scabrous. *Fruit* axillary, sub-sessile, round, scabrous, with an elevated umbilicus.

Chunchu of the natives about Dosa, where it was found by Colonel Hardwicke on his journey to Shrenagur.

14. *F. quercifolia*. Roxb.

Perennial, creeping. *Leaves* reflected, oblong, irregularly sinuate, scabrous underneath. *Fruit* solitary, peduncled, reflexed, oblong, deeply, and irregularly sinuate, scabrous, particularly underneath, from one to three inches long, and about half that in breadth. *Petioles*

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Page short, somewhat channelled. *Stipules* tapering, coloured, caducous. *Fruit* axillary, solitary, peduncled, short-oval, warty, the size of a pea. *Umbilicus* elevated, large, coloured, and nearly shut with scales. *Perianth* no other than two, or three, remote small scales on the peduncle and fruit. *Corolllets* many; the female ones below, a few diandrous; the *hermaphrodite* ones just within the umbilicus. *Perianth* in both five-cleft.

15. *F. humile*, Roeb.

Perennial, creeping. *Leaves* short-petioled, oblong, remotely dentate-serrate, harsh, obtusely acuminate. *Fruit* paired, peduncled, oblong with an elevated umbilicus.

From Sumatra, where it is indigenous, this small caespitose species has been introduced into the Botanic garden where it produces fruit the whole year. It is like *F. quercifolia* in habit, and I at first considered it to be only a variety of that species; but a longer and more intimate acquaintance with both, induces me to think them distinct. In this I have found only female flowers.

Stems and branches spreading flat on the ground, and striking root, round and pretty smooth, the most tender luxuriant shoots somewhat three-sided. *Leaves* alternate, short-petioled, shape between oblong-ventricose and rhomboidal; *apex* alternate, but obtuse, margin remotely serrate-dentate; both surfaces void of pubescence, but harsh, from two to four inches long. *Petioles* and *veins* red. *Stipules* ensiform, coloured, smooth. *Fruit* axillary, paired, peduncled, of the size of a pea, oblong, with a large elevated umbilicus. *Corolllets* entirely female in all the plants brought to this garden. *Calyx* five-parted; *segments* ensiform.

16. *F. repens*, Willd. iv. 1119.

Somewhat shrubby, creeping. *Leaves* obliquely cordate, lobate, serrate-dentate. *Fruit* solitary, peduncled, long-obovate.

Beng. Bhooi-Doomoor.

A native of pasture ground, and borders of tanks about Calcutta.

111. *Stems* creeping or diffuse, close on the ground, ramous, as thick as a quill; *young shoots* a little hairy. *Leaves* alternate, petioled, unequally cordate, often deeply sinuate, generally acutely and regularly serrate, the upper surface scabrous, underneath downy; size very various. *Petioles* about half the length of the leaves. *Stipules* opposite, and not dropping so soon as in the other species I have met with. *Fruit* axillary, solitary, peduncled, obovate, somewhat scabrous, scarcely the size of the point of the little finger. *Peduncle* bracted at the middle, or it may be called a three-leaved calyx, and then the fruit is pedicelled.

17. *F. radicans*, R.

Shrubby, scandent, and rooting. *Leaves* oblong, entire, long-linear, acuminate. *Fruit* globular, without a common calyx, long-peduncled. *Male corolllets* monandrous.

Poora rooha the vernacular name in Silhet, where it is indigenous; it grows to be of a considerable extent, rooting upon old walls, various kinds of bushes and trees, like the ivy in Europe and the parasites in India, but has its main root generally though not always on the ground. In fruit the whole year.

Young shoots a little harsh to the feel, and green. *Leaves* alternate, petioled, oblong, entire, three-nerved; *apex* long, and very narrow, or ensiform like that of *F. religiosa*, hard and rather rough with reticulate veins underneath; lateral nerves small, springing from the base and running close to the margin; from three to six inches long, and from one to three broad. *Stipules* as in the genus, but small. *Fruit* paired or single from the base of the little branchlets, all axillary, long-peduncled, round, of the size of a black currant, when ripe, yellow or orange. *Calyx* of the receptacle none. *Proper perianth* in both male and female five-cleft; *segments* ensiform. *Male corolllets* monandrous, a few round the inside of the mouth of the receptacle, all the rest female.

18. *F. scandens*, R.

111. Shrubby, scandent. *Leaves* short-petioled, ovate, entire, fruit in axillary pairs, round, peduncled; *common calyx* three-toothed.

537. A native of Silhet, where it grows to be a ramous climbing shrub, running up and over small trees, shrubs, &c.

Bark of the tender branchlets rather rough, and brown. *Leaves* very exactly ovate, short-petioled, entire, three-nerved, void of pubescence, but harsh to the feel, and very hard; from two to four inches long, and from one and a half to two and a half broad. *Fruit* in axillary pairs, all from the base of the small lateral branchlets, rather long-peduncled, round, rough, of the size of a black currant, and olive yellow when ripe. *Calyx* of the receptacle three-toothed. *Proper perianth* from three to five-parted in both male and female. *Male corolllets* very few in some of the receptacles, in others none could be seen, monandrous.

19. *F. vagans*, R.

Shrubby, scandent, rooting to other trees. *Leaves* long-petioled, exactly cordate, villous underneath. *Fruit* axillary, peduncles solitary or in pairs, sub-globular, the size of a nutmeg; within hirsute.

A stout, woody, rambling species; a native of Clittagong, rooting on trees for support. It produces fruit at various periods through the year.

Young shoots smooth, except for a short while when they first appear, then a little hairy. *Leaves* alternate, long-petioled, exactly cordate, a little hairy underneath, of a hard texture, and rather harsh to the feel, entire, obtusely acuminate; about five inches long, by four broad. *Stipules* interfoliaceous, as in the genus. *Fruit* axillary, paired, in the habit, though one of the two is often wanting, long-peduncled, nearly round, about the size of a medlar. *Involucre* or *calyx* of the fruit three-lobed, and embracing its base. *Female corolllets* only found, long-pedicelled, and intermixed with the long, stiff, tawny hairs, which line the inside of the

fruit, the rose apple. *Calyx* from four to five-leaved; *petals* lanceolate, acuminate. *Stam.* clavate. *Style* persistent.

20. *F. parviflora*, R.

Small, upright. *Leaves* short, thick, lance-ovate, entire, smooth, the apex long and ensiform. *Fruit* in axillary pairs, sessile.

A native of Ceylon, where it runs over other trees, and emits roots, as it runs.

21. *F. hirsuta*, R. *Rub.*

Shrubby, rampant, climbing. *Leaves* ovate, smooth, but hard, fruit axillary, one or two, subsessile, about the size of a cherry, and scarlet when ripe.

Later-Pagut D. or, the very common in Ceylon, where it is indigenous in the forests, running up and over trees; and like the ivy, emitting numerous small roots by which its very extensive ramifications are supported.

Bark of the woody parts dark brown, and rough; that of the *young shoots* harsh to the feel, but velvety when young. *Leaves* alternate, ovate, serrated, entire, rather obtuse, smooth above, but rather rough underneath, and of a very hard texture; from three to five inches long, and two or three broad. *Fruit* in axillary pairs, though one of the two generally drops early, short peduncled, round, the size of a large black currant, somewhat hispid, of a red orange approaching to scarlet. *Leaves* rather covered, and shut with large, smooth scales. *Calyx* of the fruit appressed, and three-leaved; *leaves* small. *Paleae* scissile, and mixed among the funiculars over the whole inferior surface of the receptacle. *Perianth* three-leaved; *stamens* single. *Receptacle* pedicelled, with a three-parted perianth, and two-lobed stigma.

22. *F. Graciosa*, R.

Leaves ovate, smooth, serrated, wavy. *Fruit* in axillary pairs, long peduncled, nearly round, low, with an elevated, scaly ring to round the umbilicus.

Hort. Kew. Di. Indica.

23. *F. Hirsuta*, R.

Small, shrubby. *Leaves* broad lance-ovate, often serrate, subsessile, subovate. *Fruit* axillary, pedicelled, in ivy, or pearly, smooth.

Waxes of the Malays, and probably *Cephaelis* *Rumph. Amb. iii. t. 94.*

This small straight species was introduced into this garden, from the Moluccas, by Mr. Smith. The tree appears during the Autumn.

Small, shrubby, about six feet high, covered with dark brown, pretty smooth bark. *Leaves* alternate, pedicelled, broad lance-ovate, frequently wavy and variably serrated, and in the case of those from which cuttings were made, with the margins often serrate, rough on both sides, and having two or three lateral nerves near the base, with a gland in the axil of each, from two to six lines long. *Leaves* about an inch long, slightly peduncled. *Stipules* clothy, and imbricated. *Fruit* axillary, sessile or pedicelled, somewhat compressed, of the shape of a nut, pedicelled, the size of a gooseberry; and *leaves* small and shut with scales. *Calyx* of the fruit more or less pedicelled, or longer. *Perianth*, nine tenths are female, the few male ones are small and the seediferous and mixed amongst the inner scales thereof.

24. *F. Indica*, A. *Ind. i. p. 27* Martyn's ed. *Mol. Diet. N. 9.*

Branches dropping roots, which become as long as the original trunk. *Leaves* ovate-cordate. *Fruit* in sessile, axillary pairs.

Sax. Viter. See Acad. Res. iv. 310.

Persia. *Rhod. Mal. i. t. 28.*

Beng. Bur. or Bat.

Varieta latifolia. *Rumph. Amb. iii. 127. t. 84.* the figure very bad.

Cing. Bagha.

Teling. Marie.

Banyan tree.

An account of this immense, and most beautiful tree, is to be met with in almost every history of India.

It grows wild about the skirts of the Ceylon mountains, but in greatest perfection about, and in villages, where it is planted for the sake of its extremely cool, grateful shade; it is there the tree is found in its greatest perfection and beauty. Flowering time the hot season. I know of no other species of *Ficus*, which sends forth fibres from the branches, that descend to the ground, and become trunks.

Trunk: when young it is distinct, and single, at all times its form, thickness, and height very variable; still more so than that of *F. religiosa*, because generally rooted from branches procured naked, and stuck in the ground. *Branches* spreading to a great extent, dropping capillary roots here and there, these enter the ground, as soon as they reach it, gradually becoming as large as, and similar to the parent trunk, by which means the extent becomes almost incredible, the height of the tree is at the same time slowly increasing, some I have seen fully five hundred yards in circumference round the extremities of the branches, and about one hundred feet high, the principal trunk of which might be more than twenty five feet to the branches, and eight or nine in diameter, they are largest about the villages situate in fertile valleys amongst the mountains. The bark is smooth and of a light ash-colour. The wood light, white and porous. *Leaves* alternate, about the extremities of the branchlets, petioled, ovate-cordate, three-nerved, entire; sometimes the border is very slightly wavyed, when young very downy on both sides, when old, less so, particularly above; from five to six inches long, and from three to four broad, at the apex of the petiole on the under side, is a broad,

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smooth, greasy looking gland. *Petioles* a little compressed, from one to two inches long, downy. *Stipules* within the leaves, sheathing, downy, falling, leaving their annular marks on the branchlets. *Fruit* paired, axillary, sessile, when ripe the size and colour of a middle sized, red cherry, downy. *Calyx* of the fruit three-nerved.

Note. Fig. 1. of Plukenet's 178th Table is a much better figure of this tree than Fig. 4. of the same table.

The Bramins are partial to the leaves of this tree to make their plates to eat off; they are jointed together by inkles.

Bird-lime is prepared from the tenacious milky juice which every part of the tree yields in abundance on being wounded.

Birds eat the fruit, and the seeds grow the better for having passed through them; if they drop in the air off the leaves of the Palmyra tree, (*Borassus flabelliformis*) they grow and extend their descending parts so as in time to embrace entirely the parent Palmyra, except its upper parts. In very old ones the top thereof is just seen issuing from the trunk of the Banyan as if it grew from thence, whereas it runs down through its centre and has its roots in the ground, the Palm being the oldest. For such the Hindoos entertain a religious veneration, saying it is a holy marriage instituted by Providence.

25. *F. elastica*, Roxb.

Leaves from oval to oblong, pointed, thick, firm and glossy. *Fruit* in axillary pairs, sessile, oval, smooth, the size of an olive. *Stipules* nearly as long as the leaves, smooth and rosy.

Kusmeer, the vernacular name by which this tree is known to the inhabitants of the Pundua, and Jantipoor mountains, which bound the province of Silhet on the north, where it is indigenous, and grows to the size of a full grown mango tree; that is fully as large as the great Maple, or Sycamore that grows in England. The season at which the young fruit appears, or at least when I procured it, was May and June; and they were ripe in August and September. Every part abounds with rich milky juice, which furnishes about one third of its weight of Caoutchouc.

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Trunk erect, from five to six or more feet in circumference, and high in proportion.

Bark as in most of the genus tolerably smooth, of a light ash-colour. The wood as in far the greatest number of our East Indian *Fici*, rather soft, porous, of a light brown colour, and appears to be fit for fuel, or charcoal only. *Branches* numerous, spreading and rising in every direction, forming a very extensive, and shady head; the bark of the largest ones is like that of the trunk, that of the young shoots smooth, polished, of a deep green.

The Jantipoor Raja who procured plants of this tree and branches in young fruit, says the tree from whence the latter were taken is only four years old and is twenty-five feet high, with a trunk three feet in circumference.

From the larger branches roots descend as in many of the Indian *Fici*.

Leaves permanent, alternate, petioled, from oval to oblong, perfectly entire, acute, smooth, and highly polished on both sides, with the upper surface deep clear green, and the under one paler, from four to twelve inches long, and from three to five broad, with numerous, fine, diverging veins, as in *Callophyllum inophyllum*. *Rib* smooth and deeply tinged with red. *Petioles* about an inch long, round and perfectly smooth. *Stipules* solitary, sheathing, before they burst sub-cylindric, and tapering to a fine point, every part smooth, on the outside of a deep rosy colour; within paler, they drop off at an early period, leaving a permanent annular mark behind, and are from four to eight inches long; I have not met with any other species with such a beautiful foliage, and stipule as in this. *Fruit* or *receptacle* in axillary pairs, sessile, just when they are relieved from the stipules each of them is inclosed in a double integument or involucre, which by the growth of the fruit soon bursts and disappears, leaving annular marks round the base of the fruit. When ripe oval and about the size of an olive, smooth, and of a greenish yellow colour. *Male* and *female corollals* intimately mixed over the whole of the inner surface of the fruit or receptacle. *Male calyx* three-parted; *segments* lanceolate. *Filaments* single and short. *Anthers* erect, clavate, obtuse. *Female calyx* as in the male. *Germ* unequally-oblong. *Style* from one side near the apex, curved. *Stigma* rather large, and ragged.

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A similar substance to that which the milk of this noble tree furnishes in such abundance, so pliable, so elastic, and so capable of resisting menstrua, has been already described by me in the 5th volume of the *Asiatick Researches*. I there observed that inferior sorts were furnished by the milky juices of the Jak tree, *Artocarpus integrifolia*, the Banyan tree, *Ficus Indica*, and the Pippida tree, *Ficus religiosa*; since that time some other plants have been discovered in the countries immediately to the eastward of Bengal, such as a new species of *Willughbeia*, there called *Luli Am* or the scandent mango, another, a new and beautiful *Melodinus* or climbing apple, there called *Salat Kowa*, which yields a milky fluid of the same nature, and to those I now add the above described Fig tree, which I consider an undescribed species, and to which I have given the specific name *elastica*, on account of its milky juice. The manner in which the discovery was made is as follows.

Towards the close of 1810, Mr. Matthew Richard Smith of Silhet, sent me a vessel, there called a *Turong*, filled with honey in the very state in which it had been brought from the Pundua or Jantipoor mountains north of Silhet. The vessel was a common, or rather coarse basket in the shape of a four-cornered, wide mouthed bottle, made of split rattans, several species of which grow in abundance amongst the above mentioned mountains, and contained about two gallons. Mr. Smith observed that the inside of the vessel, was smeared over with the juice of a tree, which grows on the mountains. I was therefore more anxious to examine the na-

ture of this lining than the quality of the honey. The Throng was therefore emptied and washed out, when to my gratification I found it very perfectly lined with a thin coat of *Caoutchouc*.

The tree as above observed, grows to a large size and chiefly in the chasms of the rocks, on the declivities of the mountains, that time has filled with the decomposed rocks, and vegetables; I also find the young trees grow with the greatest luxuriance in the common soil of the Botanic garden.

Old trees are said to yield a richer juice than the young ones, at least, they say the juice of the latter remains much longer in its fluid undecomposed state, than that of the former. It is extracted by incisions across the bark down to the wood, at a distance of about a foot from one to her, all round the trunk or branch, up to the top of the tree; and the higher the more abundant is the fluid said to be. After an operation, the same tree requires about a fortnight's rest, when it may be again repeated. During the cool season, from October until March, the juice is more scanty than in the warm weather, from March to October, but richer.

When this juice is exposed to the air, like milk when rennet is added to it, it separates spontaneously into the firm elastic substance itself, and a fetid whey-coloured liquid. Fifty ounces of the pure milky juice taken from the trees in August yielded exactly fifteen ounces and a half of the elastic *Caoutchouc*.

With this milk, while in its recent undecomposed state, the natives of the mountains, a most barbarous race as can be found in any part of the world, pay the inside of their rude utensils that are intended to hold fluids. The *Caoutchouc* itself being very inflammable, furnishes them with candles and flambeaux. They say they do not know of any mode by which it can be dissolved, after it has acquired its firm state.

On reading Mr. Gough's description of the property of *Croutchouc* in the 13th volume of *Nicholson's Journal*, p. 305, I was inclined to try if this sort acquired heat by sudden extension and again lost it by contraction. His method was followed by suddenly extending a slip, and when it was applied to the Eye I was sensible of an increase of heat, but could not perceive any diminution of the heat when the slip was suffered to return to its original state of contraction. I also applied the middle of two broad slips to the bulb of a thermometer, one on each side, so that the bulb was between them and found the mercury was raised two degrees, viz. from eighty, the temperature of the room where the experiment was made, to eighty-two, by a few quickly repeated extensions and contractions of the two slips; and as the bulb of the thermometer was placed in the middle of the slips, no friction upon it took place, consequently the increased temperature must be owing to another cause.

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A thin slice twenty inches long, and half an inch broad, expanded in the sun-shine when the thermometer in the same place stood at 127, and kept straight by a light weight at its lower end, suffered no perceptible change; however it is likely that a finer scale to measure any difference that might have taken place, would have detected some little change.

This substance, the produce of various other trees and vines, the most prominent of which are *Jatropha elæata*, *Leon. suppl.* 122 or *Siphocia Cæmboj.* *Willd.* iv. 567; the *UL* tree or *Castilla elastica* of Cervantes the professor of Botany in Mexico, and *Ureola elastica*, *Asiat. Res.* v. 157, is already so well known as to render it unnecessary for me to enlarge on its qualities. I will therefore only add that this species of *Croutchouc*, like that of *Ureola elastica*, is perfectly soluble in the essential oil obtained from the leaves of *Metaleuca Crispata*, commonly called *Cajuput* oil.

26. *F. laevigata*, R.

Arboreous. *Leaves* long-petioled, from cordate to oval, obtus-pointed, lucid, three-nerved. *Fruit* in axillary pairs, sessile, oval, smooth, sticky on the inside.

Kuthal Bat, the vernacular name of the tree in Siam, where it is indigenous, and grows to as large a size as *F. religiosa*. The fruit appears during the hot season and ripens in the rains.

Young shoots thick and smooth. *Leaves* alternate, petioled, from cordate to oval, obtuse, entire, three-nerved, firm and polished; from four to seven inches long, and from two to six broad. *Petioles* from one to two inches long, flattened, smooth. *Stipules* interfoliaceous, smooth, fine pointed. *Fruit* axillary, sessile, oval, smooth, the size of a gooseberry. *Involucre*, or calyx of the fruit three-lobed. *Pedicel* corollaceous found. *Calyx* of four oblong leaflets scarcely longer than the germs. *Style* subulate. *Stigma* acute.

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27. *F. sclerophylla*, R.

Leaves short-petioled, linear-oblong, hard and glossy, as are all the tender parts of the tree. *Fruit* in axillary pairs, short-petioled, round, the size of a gooseberry, and yellow.

A large tree, a native of the forests of Chittagong

28. *F. obtusifolia*, R.

Arboreous. *Leaves* alternate, short-petioled, from cuneiform, to linear-oblong, thick, hard and glossy. *Fruit* axillary, paired, or single, sessile, round, smooth, the size of a small gooseberry, and yellow.

A large elegant tree; a native of the forests of Chittagong, where it produces fruit during the hot and rainy seasons.

Young shoots polished, and marked with annular scars of the smooth, caducous, ash-coloured stipules. *Leaves* alternate, short-petioled, from linear-oblong to cuneiform, entire, obtuse, highly polished, and of a hard texture, about six inches long, and from two to two and a half broad. *Fruit* in axillary pairs, though one often falls, sessile round, smooth, the size of a small gooseberry, when ripe yellow; *umbilicus* rather sunk, and shut with a few smooth, large

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scutes. *Calyx* of the fruit of three reniform glossy leaflets. *Male corolllets* numerous, monandrous, and mixed amongst the sessile *female* ones through the whole of the inside of the receptacle; the perianth in both is three-leaved, the style in this species is remarkably long with a tapering, acute stigma.

III. 29. *F. ramentacea*. R.

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Arboreous, branches dropping roots. *Leaves* long ovate-cordate, acute, entire, in the bud hirsute, when expanded, smooth, strongly marked with simple parallel veins. *Petioles* short and ramentaceous. *Fruit* in short-peduncled, axillary pairs, smooth, the size of a small cherry, and red.

A small tree, a native of Chittagong, where it produces fruit during the rains. In drying, the leaves become particularly glossy, while in the bud and until pretty well expanded, the large simple parallel veins are very hairy. From the branches roots descend as in *F. Indica*, and some other species, but never grow to any size as in *Indica*.

30. *F. religiosa*. Willd. iv. 1134.

Leaves cordate, scallop-waved, cuspidate. *Fruit* in axillary, sessile pairs, vertically compressed, smooth, black.

Arcan. *Rheed. Mal.* i. t. 27.

Sax. *Pippala*. See *Asiat. Res.* iv. 309, also *Bodhi-drooma*, *Chuladula*, *Koonjarashana*, *Aswattha*.

Beng. Aswat, or Asood.

Hind. Pippal.

Cing. Bogaha.

Teling. Rai.

This very large tree is common in every part of India. I have frequently met with it wild upon mountains, but it is most common near houses, where it is planted for the sake of the extensive, dark, grateful shade it yields. Flowering time the hot season.

Root spreading horizontally to a great extent, and very near the surface of the earth, often on it, from the soil having been washed away by rain. *Trunk* erect, in small trees round, when large and old it becomes full of inequalities, i. e. large perpendicular ridges and hollows, as if many trunks were united; its thickness is very various, the largest trees that I have seen were about twenty feet in circumference but short in proportion to that thickness, being rarely more than twenty or twenty-five feet to the branches. *Bark* pretty smooth, ash-coloured. *Branches* very numerous, spreading, and rising in every direction to a great distance and height. *Branchlets* often pendulous. *Leaves* alternate, petioled, pendulous, cordate, long, or slender, ensiform, pointed with the margins scallop-waved, both sides perfectly smooth, the upper one of a deep shining green, about six inches long, of which the narrow point occupies nearly two, deciduous during the cold season. *Petioles* round, smooth, long, very slender, whence the constant trembling of the leaves arising from the most gentle air of wind, as in the *aspen* tree (*Populus tremula*.) *Stipules* sheathing, caducous. *Fruit* paired, axillary, sessile, vertically compressed; when ripe of the size and colour of a small black cherry. *Calyx* of the fruit three-leaved.

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Birds eat the fruit greedily. The wood like that of *F. Indica* is white, light, and soon perishes, of course it is not much used. Next to the mulberry leaves I have found silk worms like the young tender leaves of this tree. Much tenacious milky juice is discharged from fresh wounds made in the bark.

31. *F. cordifolia*. R.

Leaves long, slender, petioled, ovate-cordate, waved, acuminate, glossy. *Fruit* paired, sessile, round, smooth, black.

Beng. Guy-aswat.

Arbor Concolorum. *Rumph. Amb.* iii. t. 90.

Found in the vicinity of Calcutta, where it grows to be a large, very ramous, spreading tree. I never observed it on the Coromandel coast. Like *F. religiosa*, which it most resembles, the trunk is short; while young round and straight, but when old deeply furrowed, as if composed of many coalesced trunks.

Bark smooth. *Branches* spreading, seldom radiating. *Leaves* petioled, ovate-cordate, waved, most entire, fine pointed, smooth and shining on both sides, somewhat three-nerved, with the veins less numerous and less distinct than in *F. religiosa*. *Petioles* long, slender, nodding, giving to their leaves a tremulous motion with the least wind. *Stipules* as in the genus. *Fruit* paired, axillary, sessile, round, smooth, when ripe of the size and appearance of a black cherry. *Calyx* of the fruit three-leaved. *Navel* closed with three small scales.

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Obs. It approaches nearest to *F. religiosa*, of any species I know, yet is easily to be distinguished from it by the leaves being narrower in proportion to the length, with much shorter points, and instead of the lobes forming a sinus at the base, there is a small degree of projection at the insertion of the petiole. And in the second place by the fruit being perfectly round, and not, as in *religiosa*, vertically compressed.

32. *F. Tsiela*.

Leaves long-petioled, ovate-oblong, acute, polished; veins parallel and simple. *Fruit* paired, axillary, sessile, round-turbinate.

Tsieh. *Rheed. Mal.* iii. t. 63. seems to be this tree.

Teling. Joovee, or Pedda-Joovee.

This next to *F. religiosa*, is the largest species I know. Its native station is the mountains, but it is also found every where on the low lands planted with *F. Indica* and *religiosa*, where it grows to be nearly as large, and is equally shady.

Bark smooth, greenish, no roots from the trunk, nor branches. *Leaves* alternate, petioled, somewhat three-nerved, ovate-oblong, pointed, entire, firm, smooth on both sides, shining particularly on the upper side, with numerous, simple and parallel veins, from four to six inches long, and from two to three broad. *Petioles* a little compressed, from one to two inches long. *Stipules* as in the other species, but in this they leave no durable cicatrice. *Fruit* paired, axillary, sessile, a little inclining to be turbinate, somewhat the size of a cherry, when ripe purple. *Calyx* of the fruit small, three-leaved. *Uncolours* shut up with scales.

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Note. Plukenet's figure, referred to by Linnaeus is good.

From wounds in the bark there issues a little, pale, glutinous, milky juice.

33. F. *Benjamina*. Willd. iv. 1143.

Leaves oval, and ovate, obtuse, polished. *Fruit* axillary, paired, smooth.

Forst. Alm. Rhod. Mal. i. t. 26.

Pliny Yarra-java.

This is also a large tree, and a native of the Circar mountains.

Young shoots tender, partially smooth, and polished. *Leaves* alternate, short petioled, slightly three-nerved, ovate, entire, obtuse, firm, smooth, shining; *veins* numerous, alternate, parallel. *Petioles* very short, shorter than the leaves, crumpled, smooth. *Fruit*, axillary, sessile, paired, small, the size of a pea, when ripe purple with small yellowish specks; *uncolours* even with the apex of the fruit, and shut up with scales. *Calyx* of the fruit, three-leaved.

34. F. *Leventina*. Willd. iv. 1146.

Leaves long cordate, pointed, very downy underneath. *Fruit* axillary, paired, sessile, woolly.

Forst. Alm. Rhod.

A very large tree, a native of mountainous tracts; and like F. *Indica* gives out roots from its branches, though they do not grow large.

Young shoots woolly. *Leaves* alternate, petioled, oblong-cordate, slightly three-nerved, a little pointed, entire, on the upper side very smooth, on the lower side very downy, from four to six inches long; on the under side of the base of the middle nerve there is a large gland, green, gland as in F. *Indica*. *Petioles* much longer, crumpled, woolly, *uncolours* as in the genus, but very woolly. *Fruit* axillary, paired, sessile, woolly, the size of a large pea, when ripe gray. *Calyx* very large, three-leaved; *uncolours* spreading, woolly.

Buds on the fruit; the wood of the tree, as well as of all the preceding five species, is white, very soft, and of little use, even for fuel.

35. F. *capitata*. Willd. iv. 1147.

Leaves ovate-oblong, entire, wavy, smooth. *Fruit* paired, axillary, sessile, round, smooth, white.

Planch. (Hook.) Bot. Beech. iv. 310.

Bong. Pakar.

Forst. Alm. Rhod. Mal. iii. t. 64.

F. *Yokohama*. DC. Prodr. Fl. Ind. 227.

A large and most useful tree, with a firm, extended, somewhat base-wood, a native of Borneo, I have met with it in the Circar mountains. The trunk is large, and irregular like that of F. *Indica*, several drooping roots of considerable magnitude from the trunk and branches.

Leaves pretty smooth, of a brownish green colour, very tough, and becoming old in long slips. *Leaves* alternate, petioled, oblong-cordate, pointed, wavy, smooth on both sides, with few veins; from four to six inches long, and from two to four broad. *Stipules* about two inches long, slender, crenate, with a small gland in the middle. *Fruit* paired, axillary, sessile, the size of a pea, cordate, pretty smooth, when ripe white.

36. F. *raffiniana*. Forst.

Arboreus, smooth. *Leaves* solitary and in pairs, petioled, oval, pointed, entire, a ring of white specks below the insertion of the petiole. *Fruit* axillary, solitary, short peduncled, tumid-shaped.

Introduced into the Botanic garden at Calcutta, from the Moluccas in 1798. In five years the young trees were from ten to twenty feet high, and produced fruit about the close of the rains, in September and October.

Tree stout, but the bark is ash-coloured and smooth. *Branches* hairy, spreading, the tender parts covered with smooth green hairs. *Leaves* sessile, cordate, entire, and also sometimes in pairs, petioled, of various shape, but nearly oval and pointed is the most prevailing one, with the margins entire, smooth on both sides, from four to eight inches long, and about half that in breadth. *Petioles* short, linear only, flat on the upper side; a waxy gland on each side of their insertion. *Stipules* within the leaves, just below their insertion a ring of permanent red hairs, covering the branchlet. *Fruit* axillary, solitary, short peduncled, size of a small radish, tumid-shaped, concave, woody, and covered with small white scurfy cracks, except the peduncle, and the fruit two, or three leaved, *calyx* small, three leaved and glandular. *Uncolours* but very minute.

37. F. *recondita*. Forst. Alm. Rhod. 115.

Arboreus, smooth. *Leaves* sessile, petioled, elliptical, entire, smooth. *Fruit* solitary or short peduncled, smooth, round. *Calyx* of the peduncle trifid, lobes small and round.

Forst. Alm. Rhod. Mal. iii. t. 58.

Introduced from the Moluccas into our garden. The fruit appears about the beginning of the rains.

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Trunk and branches straight; as yet the trees are not more than ten or twelve feet high, and spread but little. *Bark* smooth, of a greenish ash-colour. *Leaves* alternate, bifarious, unequally oblong, sometimes pointed, entire, smooth above and slightly scabrous underneath, the middle nerve nearer the upper margin than the under one; about six inches long, and about three broad. *Fruit* axillary, solitary or paired, peduncled, nearly round, the size of a cherry, smooth, when ripe yellow. *Calyx* of the peduncle three-toothed, of the fruit none. *Umbilicus* small, round, shut on the inside with minute scarcely visible scales.

38. *F. comosa*. Willd. iv. 1118. *Corom. pl.* ii. N. 125.

Leaves oblong-ventricose, pointed, smooth. *Fruit* in pairs, generally terminal, turbinate, smooth, red.

Teling. Poetra-joovee.

III.
553 This is a pretty large tree, a native of the Circar mountains. It has a large spreading, very branchy shady top, the bark is pretty smooth, and ash-coloured, the branchlets are very slender, much sub-divided, and often pendulous.

Leaves alternate, petioled, oval, obliquely-pointed, entire, firm, smooth and shining, from two to four inches long. *Petioles* very slender, about an inch long, grooved. *Fruit* terminal, or in the exterior axills, paired, sessile, size of a gooseberry; *apex* depressed with the umbilicus rising a little in the centre, which is shut up with the scales; contracted at the base, something like the neck of a bottle, smooth, when ripe of a rich deep yellow colour. *Calyx* of the fruit three-leaved. *Proper perianth* of the male and female corollets, (there are no hermaphrodite that I could find) three-leaved; *leaflets* lanceolate. *Filaments* single. *Anthers* two-lobed. *Style* long, slender. *Stigma* filiform, two-cleft.

Note. I observed a hood over the rudiments of the young fruit, which fell off as soon as they began to increase in size.

39. *F. urticifolia*. R.

Leaves cordate, three-nerved, serrate, hispid above, downy underneath. *Fruit* in axillary pairs, long-peduncled, turbinate in a rather remote three-leaved calyx, downy, the size of a small gooseberry.

A native of the mountains north of Bengal.

40. *F. ampelos*. Kön. Mss.

Branches dropping fibrous roots. *Leaves* obliquely oval, scabrous. *Fruit* paired, axillary, pedicelled, pisiform, smooth, yellow.

Teling. Tella-barinka.

A large tree, a native of mountainous countries chiefly.

III.
554 *Trunk* remarkably short, but very thick, and sometimes so completely ornamented with small, very leafy branchlets, as to hide it entirely; a most beautiful tree, thus embellished is to be seen at Ganjam. Top very large, spreading to a great distance; I have seen small pendulous, filiform roots, issuing from the larger branches. *Bark* smooth, ash-coloured with a dusky film. *Leaves* alternate, tending to be bifarious, spreading, short-petioled, obliquely oval, obtusely pointed, a little scalloped, scabrous, and very firm; generally about three or four inches long. *Petioles* short, curved, channelled. *Stipules* small, as in the rest of the family. *Fruit* axillary, paired, peduncled, when ripe the size of a pea, and yellow. *Calyx* of the fruit none, of the peduncles three-leaved, small. The leaves are used to polish ivory.

41. *F. asperima*. Roxb.

Leaves oval, often scalloped, very scabrous. *Fruit* axillary, paired, peduncled, round, downy.

Teregam. Rheed. Mal. iii. 60.

Teling. Karakar-booda.

A large tree, a native of moist valleys.

Trunk erect. *Branches* numerous, spreading into a large shady head. *Branchlets* rust-coloured, scabrous. *Leaves* alternate, about the extremities of the branchlets petioled, broad, oval, obtusely pointed, sometimes notched, and even lobate, very scabrous, a little wrinkled, three-nerved, from four to six inches long. *Petioles* about an inch long, scabrous. *Stipules* as in the family. *Fruit* axillary, paired, peduncled, downy, size of a gooseberry, when ripe yellow.

42. *F. tuberculata*. R.

Leaves short-petioled, oblong, entire, acute, rough. *Fruit* in pairs, peduncled, roundish, the size of a large pea, tubercled, the umbilicus elevated.

Teling. Konda-joovee.

A native of the mountains of Coromandel, where it grows to be a small very ramous tree.

43. *F. angustifolia*. R.

Leaves sub-opposite, lanceolate, smooth, acute. *Fruit* axillary, paired, long-peduncled, turbinate, smooth.

III.
555 A large tree, a native of the Circar mountains.

Branchlets rust-coloured, but smooth. *Leaves* between alternate and opposite, short-petioled, most slightly three-nerved, broad-lanceolate, or oblong, sharp-pointed, smooth on both sides, entire; from four to eight inches long. *Stipules* as in the genus. *Fruit* axillary, paired, long-peduncled, turbinate, the size of a large pea, smooth; *umbilicus* elevated. *Calyx* of the fruit none, but there is a small three-sealed one at the base of the peduncle.

SECT. II. *Fruit fascicled, racemed, or panicled.*

44. *F. exasperata*. R.

Arboreous. *Leaves* short-petioled, oblong, acuminate, repand-serrate, rough on both sides.

Fruit axillary, solitary, or in pairs, peduncled, round, size of a pea.

A native of the eastern parts of India and introduced into this garden in 1798. By the close of 1802, the trees were from twelve to fifteen feet high, with an erect trunk and branches; covered with rust-coloured l. pretty smooth bark.

Young shoots scabrous. *Leaves* alternate, short-petioled, oblong, somewhat three-nerved, rounded-serrate, acuminate, scabrous on both sides, so much so that they are fit to polish wood, and ivory with; from three to six inches long, and from one and a half to three broad. *Fruit* axillary, solitary or in pairs, peduncled, rough, the size of a small pea; *umbilicus* small, depressed, and shut with coloured scales.

Folium indicum, Rumph. *Arab.* iv. t. 63, agrees with the leaves of our oldest trees, and as they were brought from Amboyna, I conclude they are the same. Louriero's *F. politoria* is certainly different, for there is nothing like a spike to be found on our trees; besides Louriero describes his to be a shrub only. It ought, however, to be compared with *F. politoria*, Willd. iv. 1144.

45. *F. rotundifolia*, R.

Leaves round, serrate, downy underneath. *Fruit* peduncled, numerous about the base of the annual shoot, round, hairy.

A native of the mountains north of Bengal.

46. *F. polycarpa*, R.

Arborescens. *Leaves* oblong, some of them slightly waved, or serrulate, both sides scabrous. *Fruit* in fascicles, from the trunk or woody branches.

Introduced from the Moluccas into the Botanic garden at Calcutta, in 1798, they are only small trees at present. The fruit about the close of the rains.

Trunk straight; *branches* suberect. *Bark* of the younger parts dark brown, and rather scabrous; of the young shoots a buff scabrous, with a few short bristles rising single from the centre of a small umbilicated gland. *Leaves* alternate, oblong, somewhat three-nerved; margins sometimes entire, sometimes waved, or remotely serrulate, both sides scabrous, from the same sort of bristles and glands as over the bark of the young parts; a green gland in the axils of the nerves, as in *F. religiosa*, from four to six inches long. *Petioles* coloured, from one to two inches long. *Stipules* as in the genus. *Fruit* in fascicles of as far twenty, from the large branches, at trunk peduncled, round, the size of a large pea, scabrous with glands and short bristles. *Umbilicus* small, round, and shut with scales. *Calyx* of the fruit none, of the peduncles or branches, obscure, small and crowded.

47. *F. racemosa*, L. R.

Arborescens. *Leaves* round-ovate, three-nerved. *Fruit* collected in bundles near the root, turnip-shaped, from eight to twelve ribbed, hairy.

I have only found this species in the Company's Bencan garden, where it is in fruit the whole year. It was originally brought from Nepal. It is however, a native of Sikkim and Chittagong also.

Trunk short, for it soon divides into a few stout branches, generally by threes, which subdivide irregularly, and spread in every direction. *Bark* brown and considerably scabrous. The tree rarely exceeds twenty feet in height, and so ends as much. *Leaves* alternate, petioled, round-ovate, entire, between obtuse and pointed, three-nerved, above smooth, deep green, marked with some white dots; below very pale, somewhat downy, and reticulate with many transverse small veins; from twelve to fifteen inches long, and nearly as broad. *Petioles* round, from three to six inches long. *Stipules* within the leaves, as in the other species. *Fruit* peduncled, fully as large or larger than the common fig, collected in branches of from six to twenty, or projecting tubercles on the trunk, and lower part of the largest branches, they are turnip-shaped, fleshy, granular, and marked with from eight to twelve ridges running from the base to the apex. *Calyx* three leaved, pressing upon the fruit. *Umbilicus* very large and closed with imbricate heart-shaped, nate scales, some few of which often extend to some distance round its mouth. *Flowers*, only females found, I could not observe any *perianth*; the *stigmas* single, hairy, of a beautiful rose-colour.

The fruit is eaten by the natives in their curries where the tree is indigenous; every part of it is replete with much, very tenacious, milky juice, which flows abundantly from fresh wounds.

48. *F. buccolata*, of Dr. Buchanan.

Shrubby. *Leaves* lanceolate, smooth, entire. *Fruit* in fascicles near the root, as well as on the trunk and larger branches, peduncled, verrucose, compressed, turbinate, with the umbilicus in the bottom of a deep concavity.

A native of Chittagong, and from thence sent by Dr. Buchanan to this garden in 1798 where it produces fruit, more or less, the whole year round; but chiefly about the beginning of the rains.

Trunk scarcely any, but many ascending branches issuing from the crown of the root. *Bark* of the old woody parts a buff-coloured, of the young shoots smooth, and green, height of the whole plant in ten years about ten feet, and spreading to a great extent. *Leaves* alternate, short-petioled, lanceolate, entire, smooth on both sides, from four to eight inches long, and from one to one and half broad. *Stipules* as in the genus, smooth and immixtaneous. *Fruit* peduncled and collected in small fascicles, from six to eight together, on the stem and larger woody branches near the base, of a short, broad, turbinate shape, much compressed, with a very deep concavity on the crown; in the bottom of which is the umbilicus, shut up with many, fleshy imbricated scales, colour a dark brown, with numerous, verrucose, white specks. *Calyx* generally three small scales at the apex of the peduncle. *Corolllets* all female, that were

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examined.

49. *F. glomerata*, Willd. iv. 1148. *Corom. pl.* ii. N. 123.

Leaves broad-lanceolate, smooth. *Fruit* in bundles from the trunk and large branches, peduncled, downy, turbinate.

Oodoombar. *Asiat. Res.* iv. 309.

Hiad. *Doombar*.

Beng. *Azgya-doomoor*.

Teling. *Bruma-mamadee*.

A large tree, generally found in and about villages, and on the banks of rivers, and water courses, where the soil is rich and moist.

Trunk seldom straight, but thick and high. *Branches* thin, and more erect, than in any of the former trees. *Bark* of a rusty greenish colour, and scabrous. *Leaves* alternate, petioled, oblong, or broad-lanceolate, tapering equally towards each end, entire, most slightly three-nerved, smooth on both sides; the under side is paler and covered with most minute green dots, from four to six inches long, and from two to two and a half broad. *Petioles* channelled, from one to two inches long. *Stipules* as in the other species. *Racemes* compound, or panicle, issuing immediately from the trunk or large branches, ramifications spreading and jointed. *Bractes* several surrounding the joints, two-fruited, at least there are always the germs of two, but rarely both come to maturity. *Fruit* pedicelled, nearly as large as common figs, clothed with much soft down, when ripe of a rich orange colour, umbilicus closed with innumerable scales. *Calae* of the fruit small, three-leaved.

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The fruit is eaten by the natives. I have often tasted them, but to me they are disagreeable. This species yields much milky juice.

50. *F. conglomera*ta, R.

Arboreous. *Leaves* alternate, sub-semi-cordate, cuspidate, rough and hard. *Fruit* roundish, tubercled, crowded on long, procumbent, or drooping, decomposed, cauline, leafless branches.

Born of the natives of Chittagong, where the tree is indigenous. In the Botanic garden at Calcutta, it is loaded with fruit the whole year.

Trunk tolerably straight. *Bark* of a dirty olive colour. *Branches* numerous, spreading in every direction; *bark* of the young shoots rough and hairy; height of the trees in the Botanic garden, now eleven years old, about twenty feet, and they seem full grown. *Leaves* alternate, short-petioled, by far the greater part of them unequally long-cordate, while the plants are young, serrulate; when old, entire, firm, and very scabrous, particularly on the upper surface; from four to ten inches long, and about half that in breadth. *Stipules* interfoliaceous, and caducous. *Fruit*, from the lower part of the trunk of our trees is in numerous procumbent, diverging, or drooping, ramous, leafless branches, crowded with numerous, sessile, roundish, scaly, warted figs, about the size of a large filbert with a large scaly umbilicus. *Proper perianth* of the female of five, lanceolate leaflets. *Male florets* few, monandrous, with a three-leaved perianth.

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51. *F. congesta*, Roxb.

Arboreous, smooth. *Leaves* petioled, oblong, entire, smooth. *Fruit* roundish-turbinate, sessile, heaped on radical, and cauline, short, leafless, ramous branchlets, or panicles.

Mussn of the Malays at Amboyna, where it is indigenous, though by no means like that figured in the 95th Table of *Rumph. Herb. Amb.* vol. iii. under the same Malay name.

Introduced into the Botanic Garden at Calcutta in 1802, and in 1809. They are now from eight to twelve feet high, with a straight trunk, branches few, clothed with dark brown, now while young trees, smooth bark.

Leaves opposite, and alternate, short-petioled, oblong, entire, smooth, deep green; about six inches long, and about three broad. *Fruit* short-peduncled, sometimes a single one or two are found in the superior axills, but by far the most common on large compound racemes or panicles projecting from the trunk, and far the most near the root. They are about the size of a filbert, turbinate, smooth. *Stamina* single. *Stigma* sessile, bright red.

52. *F. racemifera*, R.

Arboreous. *Leaves* alternate, cordate, crenulate. *Fruit* on compound, glomerate racemes, from the woody part of the tree, below the leaves.

Caprificus ambauensis *Rumph. Amb.* iii. t. 93

A native of Sumatra, from thence introduced into the Botanic garden by Dr. Charles Campbell. The trees are small, and in fruit most part of the year. *Leaves* deciduous during the cold season.

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Trunk straight, tapering. *Bark* smooth, dark greenish brown. *Branches* very numerous, and spreading in every direction; *young parts* smooth. *Leaves* alternate, petioled, cordate, crenate, from three to five-nerved, smooth on both sides, from six to twelve inches long. *Petioles* round, smooth, scarcely half the length of the leaves. *Stipules* within the leaves, caducous. *Racemes* often compound, or decomposed, projecting at right angles or drooping from the larger naked branches. *Bractes* stipule-like, caducous, long before the fruit appears. *Fruit* solitary, short peduncled, of a short, flattish, turbinate shape. *Calae* none.

53. *F. cava*, Buch.

Arboreous. *Leaves* short petioled, alternate, bifarious, oblong, semi-cordate at the base, acutely serrate. *Fruit* turbinate, ribbed, pedicelled, and generally in pairs, in compound, prostrate, radical, and cauline, leafless branchlets.

A native of Nepal, from thence Dr. Buchanan sent seeds to the Botanic garden at Calcutta, at the close of 1809; the only tree which was reared, was about twenty feet high: uncommonly well clothed with long spreading branches down to the ground, and constantly

loaded with fruit.

Leaves short petioled, lustrous, oblong, lanceolate, acute, at the base, the lower half protruding so as to form a large subcordate lobe, which is longer than the petiole, margins a little wavy, and serrated, subgloss on both sides, from six to twelve inches long, and from two to four broad. *Trifoliate* lvs. in whorls carinate, a little ribbed, of the size of a large insect, hairy. They are generally produced in pairs, or in threes, on long, prominent, radical, and cauline, compound, leafless branches, in compound racemes often some feet long. *Calyx* of the fruit three-lobed, persistent to the calyx.

76. *F. appendiculata*. *Widd.* iv. 1151. *Corom. pl.* ii. N. 124.

Leaves opposite, elong, serrate. *Fruit* in axillary pairs or on cauline racemes, round, petioled, hairy.

Hind. Kauer-Dzular.

Sans. Kiko-Dzal-tika.

Bur. Kak-lo-mur.

Tha. Hala-Manah.

A small tree, a native of the banks of rivulets, and other places, where the soil is moist and rich, common about Calcutta.

Trunk erect, slender as thick as a man's body. *Branches* opposite, suberect. *Bark* scabrous, a brick-coloured. *Young shoots* scabrous, and covered with much short white hair, piped, and interrupted at the insertion of the leaves, as in the Bamboo. *Leaves* opposite, short, round, petioled, elong, slightly serrate, of a firm, scabrous texture, shining above, downy below, and more beautifully reticulate, one of each pair is always considerably smaller than the other; they are from five to nine in length. *Fruit* in the young shoots axillary and peduncled, in the naked woody branches axillary, round, from the size of a large nutmeg, covered with much short, white hair, six or eight distinct ridges running from the umbilicus to the base. *Recesses*, and *bristles* as in *F. glauca*, only here simple. *Calyx* of the fruit three-lobed. *Flowers*, a few round the middle of the length of the navel. *Fruit* a few peduncles in length, with a proper, three-lobed pericarpium surmounting the middle. *Fruit* flowers numerous. *Peduncles* long. *Petal* three. *Stamens* and *stigma* placed together on the side of the germ, fruit round.

This species is exclusive of much thicker milky juice, on being wounded. The fruit is not often eaten, nor is the tree used for any purpose that I know of.

55. *F. densa*. *K. H. F. H. Pl.* ii. 138.

Slenderly. *Leaves* generally opposite, erect, elong, and oblong pointed, serrate, above scabrous, downy underneath, with a green gland in the axils of the veins. *Fruit* in pairs on long petioled racemes, above very hairy, of the size of a nutmeg.

A native of the sandy lands near the sea, on the coast to the Tachin Country. From thence Dr. Roemer reports to this garden that they produce fruit all the year round. In its native barren soil it grows to low, bushy stems, or small trees.

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Young shoots densely clothed with white, soft, downy, white hairs. *Leaves* in general opposite, petioled, elong, and lanceolate, serrate, above smooth, but hard, downy underneath, and elegantly reticulated and nervous, a fl. hairy veins, and a deep green, smooth gland in the axils from one to two inches long, one of the pair is always smaller than the other, and wanting a few degrees in *venation*. *Petals* round, clothed with appressed pubescence, in each lobe of their inner margin is a green gland. *Stamens* within the leaves, cauline. *Fruit* for the most part in pairs, in round with long racemes, and frequently of great length, with their axes protruding the earth. In their native soil the whole tree, and fruit are often entirely underground; as found single or in pairs on the trunk and branches, though less frequently than on the roots. They are generally about the size of a large nutmeg, obovate, very hairy; the mouth shut with numerous scales, the exterior ones imbricate and more remote; several obscure, equidistant ridges run from the umbilicus toward the base. *Calyx* of the fruit three-lobed scales. *Muc. corollae* membranaceous.

In habit this plant is very much like *F. appendiculata*, but the inflorescence is very different.

CHARA.

Male calyx none. *Caul* none. *Antlers* solitary under the germ. *Female calyx* four-leaved. *Caul* none. *Stems* from three to five-lobed. *Nel* spiral, many-keeled.

1. *C. verticillata*. *Roem.*

Joints of the stem and branches somewhat prickly. *Leaves* verticillate, ten or twelve-jointed, with flowers on the two or three lower joints. *Calyx* of the other joints abortive.

A native of India, where it grows in stinking sweet water; it appears and flowers during both the cold and the rains.

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Stems and *ramifications* numerous, several feet long, floating in the water, jointed, striated, fragile, scabrous, closed, but not any crust covers them. *Leaves* about twelve in the verticill, tapering, from ten to twelve-jointed, they are about as long as the points of the stem or branches, on the upper side of each joint are four minute bristles, or leaflets of the calyx. *Flowers*, they occupy the upper side of the first two or three joints of the leaves of the verticill. *Males* flowers, what I take for them, are the small, naked, orange-coloured, round bodies close to the base of the germ, which gradually decay as the germ requires size. *Female flowers* solitary, just above the male, petaloid sloped, embraced by the four bristle-like leaflets,

Page already mentioned, and crowned with a fine pointed *stigma*; when this body comes to maturity, it contains one black, spirally grooved seed.

2. *C. furcata*. R.

Stems filiform, smooth. *Leaves* verticelled, proliferous, with flowers crowded in the divisions.

Beng. Jhanj, which is the general name for all such aquatic plants.

Found in tanks, and stagnant sweet water near Calcutta.

Stems and branches numerous, jointed, smooth, and of a soft, flaccid texture, often several feet long. *Leaves or branchlets* verticelled, about six or seven in the verticel, the superior, or flower-bearing ones proliferous, the most distinct of them resembling compound, and even decomposed umbels, with the extreme divisions or joints two or three-pointed, they are smooth in every part; the joints are often so soft, and numerous that the whole seem to be little intricate balls enclosing the blossoms, and seeds with their two-forked extremities projecting hedgehog-like. *Flowers* numerous, in the divisions of the leaves; the *male* ones yellow, and the *female* ones green, mixed, in general the latter are most numerous. *Calyx* of the female no other than the division of the leaves. *Seeds* globular, spiral, with the stigma from three to five-parted on its apex.

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3. *C. involucreata*. R.

Stems and branches filiform, smooth. *Leaves* verticelled, undivided, three or four-jointed, with a male and female flower on each joint.

Beng. Jhanj.

Found in tanks and pools of water near Calcutta during the cold and hot seasons.

Stems and branches numerous, and several feet in length, floating in the water, jointed, filiform, smooth and of a soft texture. *Leaves* verticelled, smooth, and generally compound, of three or four joints with the leaves two-pointed. *Bractes or involucre*, a whorl of short, pointed bodies, alternate with the leaves, and placed immediately under them. *Flowers* on the joints of the leaves. *Calyx* &c. of both male and female, as in the last described.

MONOECIA DIANDRIA.

LEMNA. Schreb. gen. N. 1430.

Male calyx one-leaved. *Corol* none. *Female calyx* one-leaved. *Corol* none. *Style* one. *Capsule* one-celled, two-seeded.

1. *L. orbiculata*. R.

Leaves sub-sessile, orbicular, flat on both sides, from two or three together. *Roots* fascicled, simple.

Found most part of the year, floating on stagnant water in Bengal.

2. *L. globosa*. R.

Single, globular, rootless, minute, one, or at most two together, singly about the size of a grain of sand.

III. With *L. orbiculata*, found in very great abundance on tanks and pools of stagnant water in Bengal forming a compact green scum, over the surface.

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3. *L. cruciata*. R.

Leaves petioled, lanceolate, proliferous, flat on both sides. *Root* solitary or wanting.

Found in Bengal, and generally under the surface of the water in tanks, in most extensive interwoven masses.

MONOECIA TRIANDRIA.

TYPHA. Schreb. gen. N. 1401.

Male ament cylindric, compact. *Perianth* filiform. *Corol* none. *Female ament* cylindric, beneath that of the male. *Perianth* of several fine filaments. *Corol* none. *Seed* one.

1. *T. elephantina*. Roxb.

Leaves ensiform, obtuse, flat on the inside, the length of the stems. *Male ament* from two to three inches above the female. *Filaments* solitary, with from one to three anthers; *neuter corolllets* mixed with the fertile female ones.

Beng. Hogla.

Teling. Emiga Jnum.

Elephant grass.

It grows in standing sweet water, or slow running rivers and brooks, which do not dry up during the hot season. Flowers during the wet and cold seasons.

Root stoloniferous, perennial. *Culms* straight, round, smooth, glossy, jointed at the insertion of the leaves, and involved, except near the ament, in their sheaths, the naked part near the ament is about the thickness of a common black lead pencil; substance spongy, from six to twelve feet high. *Leaves* long, ensiform, very smooth in every part, below near the sheath a little convex on the outside and concave within, from four to six feet long above the sheaths, and three quarters of an inch broad; *sheath* smooth, embracing the culm, and the sheaths of the inner leaves. *Male ament* from two to three inches above the *female* one and terminating the culm, cylindric, about a foot long and scarcely as thick as the little

finger, every part most closely set with stamens and most fine white filaments. *Spathes* of the male ament, three or more, one, the largest, inserted at its base, a second and smaller a little above the middle, and a third still smaller near the apex, and generally two very small ones at the apex; they all drop off soon after the flowers expand. *Calyx perianth proper*. The filaments that are intermixed with the stamen are so minute that I cannot assign any number to any number of filaments, their extremities are from two to three-eleth. *Corol* none. *Filaments* exceedingly numerous, short, simple, from two to three-eleth, inserted without order. *Anthers* one to each single filament or sub-division, linear, yellow, with green tops, which makes the ament look green, caducous, leaving a naked withered receptacle. *Female ament* about as long and as thick as the male. *Spathe* of the female ament single, leaf-like, its sheath is so long as to involve both aments. *Calyx* permanent, and consisting of most fine capillary filaments. *Pistil* as in the family. *Seed* oblong, they are carried about with the wind like the seeds of the thistle by means of the permanent downy filiform calyx; but there are many clubbed bodies intermixed with the female flowers, these also have a calyx or involucre of the finest filaments like that of the female flowers. Elephants are fond of it; the leaves are used for thatch, by the natives.

2. *T. angustifolia*, Willd. iv.

Leaves semi-cylindric, acute, the length of the scape. *Male* and *female aments* rather remote.

T. minor, Curt. Flor. Lond. t. 169.

Beng. Kam Hogla.

Found in similar places with the former; flowering time also the same, but this is a smaller and much rarer plant.

ZEA. Schreb. gen. N. 1403.

Male in distinct spikes. *Calyx*; *glume* two-flowered, awnless. *Corol*; *glume* awnless. *Female calyx*; *glume* two-valved. *Corol*; *glume* two-valved. *Style* single, filiform. *Seed* immersed in an oblong receptacle.

Z. mays, Willd. iv. 200.

Mays, Maize, or Indian corn.

Teling. Moka, Joma.

Beng. Bhoota or Mukka.

Cultivated in various parts of India in gardens, and only as a delicacy; but not any where on the continent of India so far as I can learn, as an extensive crop.

COIX. Schreb. gen. N. 1405.

Male flowers for the most part on a separate spike. *Calyx* two-valved, two-flowered, awnless. *Corol*, *glume* awnless. *Female flowers* for the most part solitary. *Calyx* or *involucre* one-valved, one-flowered, valve becoming an ossified shining covering for the seed. *Corol* various; *glumes* awnless.

1. *C. lacryma*, Willd. iv. 202.

Leaves at the base cordate; *pedicels* naked, not jointed. *Male spikes* nodding; *flowers* paired. *Culices* smooth, ovate.

Lithargostis lacryma Jobi. Gert. Sem. i. 7. t. 1.

Cafre or Catri Conda. Rheed. Mal. xii. t. 70.

Lacryma Jobi Indica. Rumph. Arb. v. t. 75. f. 2.

Beng. Gurgur or Kanch.

I have only found this plant in Bengal; what Dr. König and I took for it on the coast, is evidently another species which I now call *C. barbata*. It is common on the rice grounds and in ditches, and grows to the height of from four to six feet.

Culms annual, ramous, smooth, emitting roots from the lower joints. *Leaves* sheathing, from four to eighteen inches long, and from one to two broad; the broadest part near the base, and there cordate. *Spikes* axillary and terminal, several together, from two to three inches long, sub-erect, peduncled. *MALE* flowers on the short, nodding, solitary, nearly spikes, from the apices of the female flowers they are in pairs; one sessile, the other peduncled. *Calyx*; *glume* two-flowered, two-valved; the exterior valve oval, with broad margins. *Corol* two-valved. *Neotary* two scales embracing the base of the filaments. *FEMALE* flowers solitary. *Calyx* or *involucre* one-valved, entire, with a perforation at top for the pedicel of the male spike and stigmas to pass through. *Corol*; *glume* four-valved; *valvelets* fleshy, on one side of the corol are lodged two somewhat clavate bodies each supporting the rudiments of the corollet. *Germ* ovate. *Pericarp* no other than the calyx or involucre, now white and of a bony hardness.

2. *C. barbata*, Roxb.

Pedicels short, jointed, with a boat-shaped, cuspidate spathe at the joint. *Male spikes* erect; *flowers* paired; *calyx* hairy. *Female corol* four-valved. *Seeds* oval.

Beng. Gurgur.

Teling. Ghilla-Gadee.

Is found in rice fields, and on the banks of water courses, in a moist, rich soil in the Northern Circars.

Roots annual. *Culms* erect and near the top, bowing a little, ramous, jointed, smooth, sulcated, not piped, but replete with a soft spongy substance, from three to six feet high, and

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as thick as a common quill; joints sometimes bearded. *Leaves* sheathing, from two to three feet long, narrow keeled; *margins* armed with small prickles, on the upper side sometimes a few, sometimes numerous, stiff, white hairs, mouths of the sheaths slightly bearded. *Spikes* numerous, pedicelled, terminal, and from the exterior axills, forming altogether a large linear panicle, collected in fascicles of from two to six on a common peduncle, and embraced by a common spathe. *Pedicels* compressed, jointed near the top and there a partial spathe, their insertions are intermixed with lanceolate, chaffy scales. *MALE FLOWERS* in pairs, one a little above the other in a second spike above the female. *Calyx* two-flowered; *valvelets* obliquely oblong, hairy on the outside. *Corol* as in the genus. *FEMALE FLOWERS* solitary, below the male. *Calyx*, or *involute*, consisting of one oval, very hard, glossy valve, which embraces most completely the corol, its margins are double, not united, and through this duplicature the pedicel of the male spike passes. *Corol* four-valved, the interior two large and somewhat fleshy.

The rest as described in the *Genera Plantarum*. The grass is of a coarse nature. Cattle do not eat it.

3. *C. gigantea*. Kön. Mss.

Pedicels naked; *male spikes* drooping with flowers, three-fold, the middle one pedicelled; *female corol* six-valved, *seeds* ovate.

Beng. Danga gurgur.

Perennial. It grows chiefly in the valleys amongst the Circar mountains and in Bengal.

Culm erect, ramous to the top, round, smooth, jointed, from eight to fifteen feet high, and as thick as a man's thumb at the base. *Leaves* from two to four feet long, and about one inch broad; the upper side and margins backwardly hispid. *Sheaths* short, and smooth. *Spikes* as in the last species. *Spathes*, common, of the peduncles, as in the last; *proper*, of the pedicels wanting. *Pedicels* long, filiform, naked, not jointed as in the last species. *MALE FLOWERS* above the female, as in the last, but here they are more numerous, and three-fold; the two lateral ones sessile, and the middle one pedicelled, they are closely imbricated round the whole of the spike. *Calyx* and *corol* as in the genus. *FEMALE FLOWERS* single as in the last species. *Involute* ovate, entire round the circumference, perforated at the apex for the pedicel of the male spike to pass through; like the others it is smooth, glossy, and becomes exceedingly hard within the involucre; on each side of the male pedicel there is a compressed clubbed pedicel, each elevating the rudiment of a corolla; between them and the involucre is the small valvelet of what I call the calyx. *Calyx* common to the above-mentioned clubbed pedicels and the proper female flowers, two-valved; the large one ovate, pointed, embracing entirely the proper flower. *Corol* in general six-valved, four on one side, and two on the other, diminishing in size gradually. *Germ* ovate. *Style* two-cleft, as in the genus.

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4. *C. aquatica*. R.

Floating and creeping from fifty to one hundred feet. *Leaves* linear, most acute, with hispid margins. *Male spikes* drooping, many-flowered; *flowers* three-fold, the middle one pedicelled. *Female corol* from six to seven-valved. *Seeds* turbinate.

A native of the lower parts of Bengal, where it is generally found floating on lakes, and along their margins to a very great extent.

Roots, beside the original ones there are many issuing from the joints of the old stems. *Stems* perennial, jointed, round, smooth, filled with pith, about as thick as a man's forefinger, floating on lakes or creeping along their margins to a great extent; extreme shoots as well as those from the joints arising in an oblique direction to the height of from four to five feet above the surface of the water, and bearing the leaves and flowers. *Leaves*, the lower ones linear-lanceolate, the superior ones ensiform, all have long, tapering, very acute points, with the margins hispid, from one to three feet long, and about the middle, where broadest, from an inch to an inch and a half wide. *Spikes* terminal, and from the exterior axills, peduncled, solitary or in pairs, drooping. *FEMALE FLOWERS* generally solitary on the base of the male spikes. *Involute* turbinate, perforated; *calyx* and *corol*, i. e. glumes, within the involucre, from six to seven-valved, with two abortive corolllets and their common valve, as in *C. gigantea*. *Germ* oblong, round it are three short, abortive stamina. *Style* two-cleft. *MALE FLOWERS* three-fold, the two lateral ones sessile, the middle one pedicelled, all have a two-valved *calyx* with two-valved flowers in each. *Seed* turbinate, smooth, of a dull pearl colour, the size of a pea.

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5. *C. heteroclita*. R.

Erect, ramous, hairy. *Spikes* terminal, single, or paired, when two one is male, the other androgynous, with a jointed rachis and the five or six female flowers thereof bracted.

A native of the eastern parts of Bengal, where it flowers and ripens its seed toward the close of the rains. It is the smallest of the five species, being only about two, or at most three feet high, but very ramous.

6. *C. pumila*. R.

Leaves bifarious, linear-lanceolar, smooth. *Peduncle* terminal, naked, and not jointed. *Male spikes* with from three to four pairs of flowers; *female corol* five-valved, ovate.

Introduced from the Mauritius into the Botanic garden where it grows to be about eighteen inches high, every part smooth, leaves nearly as long as the culms.

CAREX. Schreb. gen. N. 1407.

Ament imbricated on all sides, with one-flowered scales. *Corol* none. *Male calyx*, the superior scales of the ament. *Corol* none. *Female calyx*, the inferior scales of the ament. *Corol* flask-shaped, permanent, one-flowered. *Stigma* from two to three. *Seed* solitary, three-

sided, enclosed in the permanent corol.

1. *C. Bengaleusis*. R.

Spikes sessile, androgynous, below female. *Panicles* axillary, and terminal, long-peduncled, ovate, dense; *scales* ovate, acute; *seed* three-cornered, within the ribbed, permanent, flask-shaped corol.

A native of Silhet, and the only species I have ever met with in India. The culms are long, slender, smooth, and three-sided, leaves very long and slender with a sheathing tubular base.

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SCLERIA. Schreb. gen. N. 1408.

Male spikelets imbricated, many-flowered. *Female flowers* solitary, or with one or two male ones in the same two to six-valved calyx. *Corol* three-parted. *Seed* or *nut* globular.

1. *S. biflora* R.

Culm three-sided, leafy. *Leaves* ensiform, smooth. *Panicles* axillary and terminal, contracted. *Flowers* both six-petalled. *Female calyx* two-flowered, one of them male.

A native of Bengal. Flowers during the rains.

Root of numerous, rust-coloured fibres. *Culms* from one to two feet long, leafy, smooth, three-sided with the angles sharp. *Leaves* very numerous, shorter than the culms, sheathing, sword-shaped, much edged, smooth. *Panicles* axillary and terminal, small. *Male spikelets* short-petalled, oblong, imbricated with oblong concave scales, the lower two or three abortive, and may be called a common calyx; the rest containing three stamens each; beside these there are some others which embrace the base of each pedicel like the *perichetium* of *Hybanum*. *Filaments* permanent, bearing a pencil from the spires of the spikelets. *Anthers* linear, incumbent, caducous. *FEMALE FLOWERS* short-petalled, with scales at the base of the pedicels as in the male. *Calyx* three-valved, two-flowered, one of which is a small male corolla with a two-valved corol and three stamens. *Corol* of the female flower, small, three-parted; *dilatations* acute. *Germinal scale* single. *Stigmas* three. *Pericarp*; *nut* globular, wrinkled, villous. *Seed* solitary, in the cavity of the nut.

2. *S. lithosperma*. Willd. iv. 316.

Culm three-sided, leafy. *Leaves* with liquid margins. *Panicles* axillary and terminal, patent. *Male* and *female* of the distinct and sessile. *Female flowers* with the rudiments of one or two male corollas. *Seed* round, ovate, dotted.

Carex latisperma L.f.

Kadenbulla. *Recht. Med.* xii. t. 48.

Teling. Konda-shala-tonga.

A native of the valleys amongst the mountains of Coromandel.

3. *S. tenuis*. Willd. iv. 316.

Culms slender, acutely three-angled, smooth. *Leaves* long, slender and smooth. *Panicles* slender. *Flowers* in remote fascicles. *Seed* obovate, obsoletely three-sided, polished, white.

A native of the Malaccas, from two to three feet high, long and simple, the axillary panicles excepted.

4. *S. laxis*. Willd. iv. 314.

Culms erect, three-sided, smooth. *Leaves* slender and smooth. *Panicles* oblong, divided by various sized involucres. *Female flowers* sessile. *Seed* oblately spheroidical, even and polished.

A native of the Malay Archipelago.

5. *S. corymbosa* R.

Culms erect, from four to five feet high, three-sided, smooth, leafy. *Leaves* smooth, three-nerved. *Corymb* axillary, compound. *Seed* ovate, somewhat acute, shining, white, obscurely three-cornered.

A native of the moist valleys of Chittagong, where it grows to the height of from four to six feet. Stem in proportion, smooth in every part, and replete with very long linear leaves, the uppermost two feet floriferous.

6. *S. setigera* R.

Culms erect, from four to five feet high, three-sided, crowded with long, tapering, smooth, three-nerved leaves. *Panicles* terminal, and from the exterior axills, oblong, under each ramification a long filiform bristle-like bracte.

A native of Chittagong.

TRAGIA. Schreb. gen. N. 1410.

Male calyx three-parted. *Corol* none. *Female calyx* six-leaved. *Corol* none. *Capsules* trilocous.

1. *T. canabina*. Willd. iv. 326.

Shrubby, twining. *Leaves* hastate, three-lobed, serrate. *Female calyx* pinnatifid.

Croton hastatum. *Syst. Veg.* But I strongly suspect Burman's figure which he has given for *C. hastatum* is a mistake.

Teling. Dolya-gunda.

This species is perennial, from three to four feet high, a native of dry barren ground about Samulkota. It flowers all the year round.

Stem scarcely any, what there is, is erect, and woody. *Branches* numerous; the larger ones woody, smooth; the smaller ones twining and hairy. *Leaves* alternate, petioled, three-

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parted, serrate, hairy; from two to four inches long. *Stipules* half lanceolate. *Racemes* leaf-opposed, peduncled, erect, many-flowered. MALE FLOWERS numerous, round the upper part of the raceme, very small, yellow, each three-bracted. *Filaments* half the length of the calyx. *Anthers* two-lobed. FEMALE FLOWERS below the male, generally two on each raceme. *Calyx* six-leaved; *leaflets* pinnatifid, hairy.

The hair of this plant stings fully as bad as the common nettle. Cattle do not eat any part of it.

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2. *T. involucreta*, Willd. iv. 324.

Shrubby, twining. *Leaves* oblong, three-nerved, serrate. *Female calyx* pinnatifid.

Schorigenam. *Rheed. Mal.* ii. t. 39.

Beng. Bichitee.

Ricinocarpus Zeylanica hirsuta. *Burm. Zeyl.* t. 92.

A perennial twining plant, a native of shady places, hedges, &c. where the soil is good. Flowers during most part of the year.

Stem short, woody. *Branches* twining, the tender parts covered with much hair. *Leaves* scattered, petioled, oblong, three-nerved, pointed, serrate, hairy. *Stipules* cordate. *Racemes* as in *cannabina*, but smaller, and seldom more than one female flower on each. *Bractes* and *flowers* both male and female, as in *cannabina*.

Note. The hairs of this plant sting equally as much as the former, nor will cattle eat it.

I have not observed any other in India, to compare with Willdenow's *cordata*, and *hispida*, they are probably the same, or only varieties of one species.

3. *T. Mercurialis*, Willd. iv. 324.

Annual, erect, ramous. *Leaves* ovate cordate, serrate. *Racemes* drooping. Inner three leaflets of the female calyx filiform.

Pee eupamenii. *Rheed. Mal.* x. t. 82.

A small annual plant, it is much like *Acalypha indira*, appearing in flower during the hot season.

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Stem erect, branchy, smooth, about a foot high. *Leaves* alternate, petioled, from cordate to oblong-ovate, serrate, smooth, from one to two and a half inches long, and one to two broad. *Petioles* shorter than the leaves, channelled. *Racemes* axillary, solitary, as long or longer than the leaves, filiform, bowing, few-flowered. *Bractes* remote, solitary, each embracing one, long-pedicelled, female flower, and several short pedicelled male ones. MALE FLOWERS. *Calyx* three-leaved, oval, pointed. *Filaments* shorter than the calyx. *Anthers* two-lobed. FEMALE FLOWERS. *Calyx* six-leaved; the exterior ones oblong, pointed, concave; the three interior ones linear, obtuse. *Germ* three-lobed. *Style* scarcely any. *Stigma* three-cleft, spreading. *Capsule* three-celled, six-leaved, the axills without dots at the base.

4. *T. Chamalea*, Willd. iv. 326.

Erect, slender, smooth. *Leaves* linear.

Chamaelea foliis linearibus. *Burm. Zeyl.* t. 25.

Codi avauacu. *Rheed. Mal.* ii. t. 34.

A native of Coromandel, and Malabar, on shaded pasture land.

HERNANDIA. Schreb. gen. N. 1411.

Male calyx none. *Corol* six-petalled. *Female calyx* cup-shaped, entire. *Corol* from six to eight-petalled. *Germ* one-celled, one-seeded; attachment superior. *Nut* superior, clothed with the inflated calyx. *Seed* globular. *Embryo* inverse, without perisperm.

II. *Origera*, Gart. Sem. i. 193. t. 40. f. 3.

Arboreous. *Leaves* peltate, cordate, shining, entire. *Panicles* axillary.

Arbor origera. *Rumph. Amb.* iii. t. 123. In this figure the fruit is something like, but the leaves and general habit very unlike. The same author's *Arbor Regis*, H. *Sonora*, vol. ii. p. 257. t. 85. is good for the leaves of that species, but nothing like the fruit.

A native of the Moluccas, and from thence introduced into the Botanic garden in 1798. In twelve years the trees were from twenty to thirty feet high, with a straight, smooth trunk, and incurved branches. The young shoots of a deep lucid green.

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Leaves alternate, petioled, peltate, cordate, entire, smooth, of a shining, deep green on both sides, from five to six inches long, by four or five broad. *Petioles* nearly as long as the leaves, round, smooth. *Stipules* none. *Panicles* axillary, corymbiform, longer than the petioles, all the divisions smooth, lucid green. *Flowers* numerous, small, white. *Bractes*, exclusive of the involucre, oblong, one at each division of the panicle. *Involucre* four-leaved, three-flowered, viz. two male and one female, oblong, expanding. MALE. *Perianth* none. *Corol* six-petalled; the exterior one rather longer than the inner one. *Nectary*, six elevated glands, alternate with the stamens. *Filaments* three, incurved, sub-clavate, shorter than the petals. *Anthers* a large groove on each side of the apex of the thickened filament. FEMALE shorter pedicelled than the male. *Perianth* beneath cup-shaped, with an entire mouth. *Corol* superior, petals eight, the inner four smaller, all inserted on the apex of the germ. *Nectary* four yellow glands, alternate with the four inner petals. *Germ* the perianth, but under the corol, oval, one-celled, containing one ovulum, attached to the top of the cell. *Style* shorter than the petals. *Stigma* large, with a spreading lobed margin.

For the fruit see Gærtner's work above quoted, where the description and figures are both very accurate.

MONOECIA TETRANDRIA.

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SERPICULA. Schreb. *gen. N.* 1413.

Male calyx four-toothed. *Corol* four-petalled. *Female calyx* four-parted. *Pericarp* a downy nut.

S. verticillata. Willd. iv 329. *Corom. pl. ii.* N. 164.

Dioecious, ramous. *Flowers* triandrous. *Leaves* verticelled.

Hottonia serrata. Willd. i. 314.

Teling. Poo-natsoo.

It grows in clear, standing, sweet water, and produces its flowers during the cold season. It consists of simple, filiform roots, and a number of fine, filiform, jointed shoots, or stems, some creeping, some floating below the surface of the water.

Branches solitary, axillary. *Leaves* sessile, verticelled, (from three to six-fold) oblong-lanceolate, or linear-lanceolate; from one-eighth to half an inch long. *MALE FLOWERS* axillary, sessile, from one to four in the verticel, much smaller than the female. *Calyx*; *spathe* one-flowered, sub-globular, murexed, bursting irregularly. *Perianth* three-leaved. *Leaflets* obovate, reflexed. *Corol* three-petalled; *petals* wedge-formed, reflexed. *Filaments* three, short, ascending. *Anthers* very large, two-lobed, opening with an elastic jerk; pollen white, very large grained. *FEMALE FLOWERS* in a distinct plant, axillary, generally solitary, though sometimes there are two from the same verticel. *Spathe*, *perianth*, and *corol* as in the genus. No nectary. *Germ* sessile, subulate, ending in the long, sub-erect receptacle of the flower, which elevates it above the water while expanded. *Stigmas* three, lanceolate. The *capsule* has the appearance of a siliqua, subulate, sometimes murexed, one-celled. *Seeds* from three to five, oblong, pointed at each end, lodged as in the leguminous plants, their attachments I could not discover.

Note. When the male flowers are ready to expand, the murexed spathe bursts, the flowers are then quickly detached and swim remote from the parent plant, on the surface of the water, in search of the female flowers; resting on the extremities of the reflexed leaflets of the perianth and petals of the corol. What a wonderful economy!

The Berhampore sugar refiners use this part while moist, to cover the surface of their sugars, as clay is used in the West India Islands, and in two or three days, the operation is finished exceedingly well.

ALNUS. Schreb. *gen. N.* 1419.

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Male calyx the scales of the ament, three flowered. *Corol* from three to four-parted. *Female calyx* the scales of the ament, two-flowered. *Corol* none. *Styles* two. *Nut* compressed, two-celled.

1. *A. glutinosa.* Willd. iv 334.

Male peduncles branched. *Leaves* roundish-obovate, serrulate, some obtuse, some pointed; veins glutinous, and their axills villous underneath. *Stipules* lanceolate oblong.

Found by Colonel Hardwicke, on his tour to Shreeangur.

See *Asiat. Res.* vi. p. 373.

2. *A. dioeca.* R.

Leaves oblong, polished, entire, obtuse pointed, axills of the veins naked. *Male aments* sessile, cylindric. *Stipules* falcate, lanceolate.

Kokro the vernacular name at Silhet, where the tree is indigenous, and grows to be of considerable size; its timber very hard, and used for various economical purposes. The tree flowers in March, and the seed ripens about the beginning of the cool season.

Young branchlets smooth, much divided. *Leaves* alternate, short-petioled, oblong, entire, obtuse pointed, of a firm texture, and very smooth; from three to six inches long, and from two to two and a half broad. *Stipules* falcate-lanceolate, ciliate. *MALE AMENTS* axillary, several together, sessile, cylindric, about an inch long. *Scales* reniform, ciliate, concave, from three to four-flowered. *Calyx* four-parted. *Corol* none. *Filaments* four, arising from the base of the segments of the calyx, and of their length. *Anthers* two-lobed. *Germ* a small sub-cylindric, villous gland in its place. *FEMALE AMENTS* on a separate tree; axillary and lateral below the leaves, solitary, sessile, sub-globular, few-flowered. *Scales* of the ament, and calyx as in the male. *Corol* none. *Stamina* none. *Germ* superior, oblong, hairy, two-celled, with two ovula in each, attached to the top of the partition. *Style* scarcely any. *Stigma* of four, brown, glandular, recurved lobes. *Capsule* nearly round, the size of a black currant, pretty smooth, olive-coloured, two-celled, four-valved. *Valves* composed of two coats, the exterior one friable, the inner one thin and tough like parchment, its incurved edges forming the partition. *Seeds* generally single, though sometimes two, integuments three, the exterior one succulent and orange-coloured, the second thin, firm, and white like parchment, and the inner one membranaceous. *Perisperm* conform to the seed, white. *Embryo* green, inverse. *Cotyledons* obovate. *Radicle* superior.

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URTICA. Schreb. *gen. N.* 1422.

Male calyx four-leaved. *Corol* none. *Female calyx* one-leaved, or two-valved. *Corol* none. *Seed* solitary.

1. *U. scabrella.* R.

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Shrubby, spreading. *Leaves* opposite, cordate, serrate, harsh, three-nerved. *Spikes* axillary, erect, cylindric; the *male* ones crowded, short, and in the lower axills; the *female* ones above and generally solitary.

A native of Chittagong, where it is common, but so far as I know, applied to no useful purpose; nor does it sting, though harsh to the feel. It flowers about the end of the rains, and the seed ripens in the cool season.

2. *U. parviflora*. Roxb.

Diœcous, herbaceous, erect, armed with numerous strong, harsh, pellucid, stinging bristles. *Leaves* opposite, ovate, lanceolate, serrate. *Stipules* undivided. *Female spikes* quatern, compound, glomerate.

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A native of Rohilund. In the Botanic garden where it was introduced in 1803, it blossoms in March, and April, but has not ripened its seed, owing, I presume, to our plant, so far as I have been able to observe, bearing only female flowers.

Root ramous, perennial. *Stems* herbaceous, erect, about three feet high, and with but few branches, four grooved on the sides, with but few angles rounded, and every part armed with numerous, strong, very sharp, clear, stinging bristles. *Leaves* opposite, petioled, ovate, and ovate lanceolate, grossly serrate, wrinkled, about three inches long, by one broad. *Petioles* scarcely half the length of the leaves, armed. *Stipules* opposite, entire, oblong, conic. *FEMALE FLOWERS*. *Panicles* quatern, that is, two in each axill, as in *U. dioeca*, which it most resembles. *Flowers* very minute, green. *Calyx* of two opposite pairs of oval lentlets. *Stamina* none. *Germ* oval. *Style* none. *Stigma* a pencil of white hairs.

3. *U. trinervia*. R.

Shrubby. *Leaves* opposite, broad-lanceolate, crenate, distinctly three-nerved to the apex, panicles axillary, the length of the petioles.

A native of Chittagong, where it blossoms in April.

4. *U. alienata*. Syst. Veg. 709.

Annual, erect while young; *branches* brachiate. *Leaves* opposite, petioled, ovate, three-nerved, entire. *Flowers* axillary, sessile, female calyx nrecolate.

Boehmeria alienata. Willd. iv. 341.

Parietaria Zeylanica. Linn. Sp. 1492.

Parietaria Cochinchinensis. Lour. Coch. Ch. 456.

A native of Ceylon, and introduced by General Macdowall into the Botanic garden where it blossoms during the rains.

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Root ramous, annual. *Stem* erect, nearly round, somewhat scabrous. *Branches* from two to three pairs, decussate, height of the whole plant from six to twelve inches. *Leaves* opposite, petioled, ovate, three-nerved, entire, somewhat scabrous underneath, length from one to two inches. *Stipules* two on each side, acute and slender. *Flowers* axillary, sessile, several female with one or two male ones, both sorts are very small. *Male calyx* to the base four-cleft. *Female* nrecolate, from eight to ten-ribbed. *Seed* ovate, neutre. *Calyx* smooth, shining, of a chestnut colour, with a white base.

5. *U. tuberosa*. R.

Root tuberosus. *Leaves* alternate, oblong, three-nerved, hairy. *Flowers* axillary, sessile; seed much pointed.

Herba memoria. Rumph. Amb. vi. t. 12. f. 2.

Is exceedingly like old plants of *U. alienata*; and young plants of this are very like *Parietaria officinalis*.

Teling. P'illi-dumpa.

A native of the banks of water courses, hedges, &c. where it meets with a good soil, and shady situation. It flowers during the wet and cold seasons.

Root perennial, tuberosus, spindle-formed, perpendicular. *Stems* or *branches* several, annual, from one to six feet long, flaccid, resting on the ground, or bushes; striated, a little hairy. *Leaves* spreading, petioled; on the lower part of the primitive stem opposite, larger, and much broader in proportion, than on the branches, where they are alternate, pointed, entire, three-nerved and hairy, from one to three inches long, and broad in proportion. *Flowers* axillary, sessile, crowded. *Male* and *female* mixed, very small. *MALE*. *Neclary* a pedicelled gland in the centre; the rest as in the genus. *FEMALE*. *Calyx* one-leaved, gibbous, mouth contracted, and slightly notched. *Style* long, hairy. *Stigma* acute. *Seed* ovate, acute.

The roots are esculent, and nutritious; the natives eat them raw, boiled, or roasted.

6. *U. pentandra*. Roxb.

Perennial, diffuse. *Leaves* opposite, and alternate, sub-sessile, linear, small, three-nerved. *Flowers* axillary, pentandrous; the *male* ones peduncled; the *female* ones sessile, with calyx winged.

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Hind. Pippira-Sarce.

Is found about Calcutta, growing among bushes in wet places; flowers during the rains.

Root of capillary fibres. *Stem* long and slender, resting on the earth, and rooting; above erect, seemingly perennial, round, smooth, the inferior branches opposite, and cross-armed, the superior ones flower-bearing, alternate. *Leaves* the inferior ones opposite, somewhat petioled, and larger, the upper ones smaller, alternate, and sessile, all linear-lanceolate, three-nerved, somewhat scabrous, serrate; size very various; about four inches long. *Flowers* axillary, two female ones generally placed on the outsides and sessile, while several peduncled male ones occupy the centre, and expand in succession. The *MALE FLOWERS* before they expand appear like a most regular, five-sided, half-excavated cup, with a beautiful, fringed, scalloped margin. *Calyx* five-leaved. *Corol* none. *Neclary* none. *Stamens* five, flying open with a re-

markedly smart jerk. FEMALE FLOWERS. *Calyx*, I cannot separate it from the germ. *Germ* obcordate, compressed, two-winged, with an elevated ridged appendix on the inside. *Style* villous. *Seed* ovate, lanceolate, acute, smooth, base white, upper part brownish black.

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7. *U. suffruticosa*. R.

Suffruticose. *Leaves* alternate, lanceolate, broadest at the base, entire, three-nerved, smooth. *Flowers* axillary, crowded, sub-sessile. *Female calyx* one-leaved, ribbed, mouth bidentate.

From Sumatra, this perennial, somewhat shrubby plant, was introduced into the Botanic garden at Calcutta in 1803, where it is in constant flower and seed the whole year.

Root fibrous. *Stem* short, somewhat lignous, soon dividing into many diffuse, and erect, round branches and branchlets, covered with coloured bark, over which are many short, appressed, white hairs, the whole extent of the longest of our young plants about two feet. *Leaves* scattered, short-petioled, drooping, from ovate-lanceolate below, to linear-lanceolate above, three-nerved, the upper surface smooth, and somewhat lucid; plain underneath, and somewhat hairy, particularly the nerves; general length about two inches, and half an inch broad. *Stipules* pair d. cordate, acute, embracing the little bundles of flowers. *Flowers*, male and female crowded in the same axill, sub-sessile, small, of a greenish yellow. *Female calyx* one-leaved, with a contracted, bidentate mouth; and the outside deeply ribbed and hairy. *Seed* ovate, acute, polished, of a dark brownish black.

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8. *U. minor*. R.

Annual, diffuse. *Leaves* alternate, ovate, deeply crenate. *Flowers* in terminal, compound, peduncled fascicles; *female flowers* numerous, with a two-leaved calyx.

A native of the Island of Honimoa, and far the smallest of the genus I have yet met with, its greatest extent being only over a space of from four to five inches.

9. *U. talierculpa*. Linn.

Annual, erect, bristly. *Leaves* orbate, serrate. *Racemes* compound; *partial racemes* corymbel. *Stipules* solitary, two-lobed. *Stems* compressed, obliquely cordate.

Bartl scord. num. Rhed. Mal. li. t. 10.

Bing. and H. d. Lall. hal. lat.

Buchneria interrupta. W. d. iv. 342.

A large annual found wild near Calcutta; flowering time the rainy season.

Root ramous, annual. *Stem* erect, laxious, furrowed, bristly, from two to four feet high; *branches* axillary, like the stem. *Leaves* alternate, petioled, deeply serrate, three-nerved, besprinkled with a few small bristles, particularly the coloured nerves and larger veins; from two to six inches long, and nearly as broad. *Petioles* as long as the leaves, coloured, round, bristly. *Stipules* axillary, solitary, half two-lobed, *divi* lobes imbricate, fringed. *Racemes* axillary, solitary, erect, from six to twelve inches long, composed of from ten to twice two-lobed, recurved corymbis. *MALE FLOWERS* few. *Calyx*, &c. as in the genus. *FEMALE FLOWERS* numerous. *Calyx* one-leaved, of an oblique, cup form, compressed, mouth four toothed. *Postillum* half immersed in the calyx, obliquely ovate. *Seed* compressed, cordate, sitting on the mouth of the now totally relaxed calyx, and covered with a yellowish fleshy, ringed integument, which adheres to, and drops with it.

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The hairs of this plant sting like the common nettle.

10. *U. heterophylla*. W. d. iv. 362.

Annual. *Leaves* alternate, cordate, variously lobate, grossly serrate. *Male and female flowers* on distinct, glomerate, peduncled spikes; every part armed with stiff, acute, burning bristles.

Anas. l. regiam. Rhed. Mal. li. p. 77. t. 11.

A native of the mountains of Malabar, from thence the seeds were sent by Dr. Buchanan, to the Botanic garden at Calcutta, where the plants blossom and ripen their seed during the cold season; soon after which they perish.

Root annual, ramous. *Stem* erect, flexuose, angular, with small white specks, in which are inserted stiff most acute bristles pointing rigidly in every direction; *branches* ascending, and like the stem. *Leaves* alternate, long petioled, cordate, lobate, towards the top of the plant almost palmate, all are grossly serrate, armed with the same bristles as the stem and branches, and some harsh pubescence beside; from four to eight inches long, breadth nearly the same. *Petioles* about half the length of the leaves, channelled and armed. *Stipules* large, axillary, solitary, cordate, with the apex ending in one or two acute points. *Petioles* axillary, the lower supporting the male, sub-cylindric, amentaceous flowers; those towards the apex of the plant, the female ones, in large, glomerate, variously divided spikes. *Male flowers* as in the genus. *Female* with a cymbiform, tridentate calyx.

This is the most ferocious looking plant I have seen, and it acts up to its appearance; the least touch of any part produces most acute pain, but fortunately of short duration. The bark abounds in fine, white, glossy, silk-like, strong fibres.

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11. *U. vesicaria*. Roeb.

Shrubby, erect. *Leaves* alternate, broad-lanceolate, three-nerved, entire, downy. *Flowers* axillary, crowded, sessile. *Female calyx* with an inflated swelling round the base.

A shrubby species, a native of the Circar mountains. Flowering and seed time the wet season.

Stems or branches several, perennial, somewhat shrubby, from four to six feet high, erect, round, somewhat winding. *Bark* of the woody parts smooth, ash-coloured, that of the young shoots hairy. *Leaves* alternate, spreading, petioled, broad-lanceolate, entire, downy, three-nerved; from two to three inches long, and about one broad. *Stipules* semi-lanceolate, cadu-

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cous. *Flowers* axillary, sessile, crowded; *male* and *female* mixed. *Male calyx* four-parted. *Nectarial glands* ovate, small. *Female calyx* as in *U. tuberosa*, round its base on the outside are, from five to six or seven small, obovate, inflated, permanent vesicles. *Style, stigma* and *seed*, as in *tuberosa*.

12. *U. decumana*. Rumph. Amb. vi. t. 20. f. 1.

Shrubby. *Leaves* alternate, cordate, serrate, rugose, bristly. *Female spikes* composed of alternate, bifarious ramifications.

Mal. Daun Gattal.

Introduced from the Moluccas, into the garden at Calcutta in 1802. In April 1803 one plant blossomed. It had only a short ligneous stem, covered with smooth, ash-coloured bark, and some few short, young, round, bristly branches arising therefrom.

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Leaves alternate, petioled, cordate, serrate, very rugose, both sides armed with clear, sharp, stinging bristles, about six inches long, by three broad. *Petioles* rather short, somewhat channelled, bristly. *Stipules* solitary, interfoliateous. *Female spikes* axillary, solitary, compound, expanding, larger than the leaves, their branches alternate, bifarious, and composed of minute alternate branchlets, all round, deeply coloured, and bristly. *Female flowers* numerous, sessile, intermixed among small coloured, bristly bractes. *Calyx* four-leaved. *Corol* none. *Stamina* none. *Germ* ovate. *Style* and *stigma* single, and villous. *Seed* solitary, compressed.

13. *U. pulcherrima*. R.

Dioecous, shrubby. *Leaves* alternate, lanceolate, serrate, three-nerved, veins reticulate; underneath hoary and pitted. *Spikes* axillary, paired, compound, glomerate, recurved, *male flowers* pentandrous.

A most beautiful shrub, a native of Chittagong; flowering during the rains; the seed ripens in the cool season.

Stem as thick as a man's leg, very short, but straight. *Branches* numerous, spreading in every direction round the stem. *Bark* of the old woody parts brown, and pretty smooth; that of the young, coloured shoots angular, and clothed with short appressed hairs. *Leaves* alternate, rather long-petioled, exactly narrow-lanceolate, beautifully serrate, long, tapering, acute-pointed, three-nerved, with elevations on the upper surface corresponding with the pits below, which render them rough though lucid, about six inches long, by one broad. *Veins* diverging and reticulate, hoary underneath, and there parted round the margin, and slightly in the middle of the space between the nerves. *Petioles* from one to two inches long, a little hairy, coloured and channelled. *Stipules* axillary, small, scarious. *Male calyx* in axillary pairs, recurved in opposite directions, compound, glomerate. *Calyx* five-leaved. *Stamina* five. *Female spikes* on a different plant and like the male. *Calyx* of one, two-lobed, bivalvular-like, ciliate leaflet. *Germ* oval. *Style* none. *Stamina* a villous tuft.

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14. *U. frutescens*. Thunb. Juss. 70.

Shrubby. *Leaves* alternate, short-petioled, lanceolate, cuspidate, three-nerved, with the interior margins serrulate, hoary underneath, harsh above. *Heads* axillary, peduncled.

Boehmeria frutescens. Willd. iv. 343.

A native of the mountains north of Bengal, and Oude, as well as of Japan.

15. *U. bicolor*. R.

Shrubby. *Leaves* alternate, short-petioled, lanceolate, serrate, three-nerved, scabrous above, hoary underneath. *Heads* axillary, sessile.

A native of the mountains of Bareilly.

16. *U. Sphaerocephala*. R.

Shrubby. *Leaves* alternate, petioled, oblong, toward the apex serrulate, strongly marked with three equal nerves, scabrous above, hoary, except the veins and nerves, underneath. *Heads* axillary, peduncled, spherical, crowded with male and female flowers mixed.

17. *U. paniculata*. R.

Shrubby. *Leaves* alternate, cordate, serrate, acute, three-nerved, reticulated, rough above, and soft with white down underneath. *Stipules* in opposite pairs, ensiform. *Panicles* axillary, short and crowded.

A native of the Moluccas; with the foliage of *U. decumana*, but a very different inflorescence. The calyx of the female flowers in that is three or four-leaved; in this a five-toothed cup.

18. *U. lineata*. R.

Leaves alternate, petioled, oblong, entire, smooth, marked with parallel simple veins. *Stipules* solitary, spatuliform. *Panicles* axillary, the length of the petioles, dichotomous. *Female calyx* unequally four-parted.

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A native of the Moluccas, where it grows to be a large straggling shrub, with leaves from six to twelve or more inches long. *Panicles* composed of numerous alternate incurved divisions, crowded with innumerable, sessile, female flowers on their opposite margins only.

19. *U. tenacissima*. R.

Shrubby, erect, ramous. *Leaves* alternate, long-petioled, broad-cordate, grossly serrate, hoary underneath. *Panicles* axillary. *Flowers* in round fascicles; the male ones on the lower panicles and the female ones above.

Caloose. Marsden's Sumatra, p. 57.

Rumi, the Malay name in the Island of Pulo Pinang.

A native of the Island of Sumatra, where it is cultivated for its bark, which abounds in fibres of very great strength and fineness. In the Botanic garden where it has lately been introduced, with the view of obtaining its valuable fibres, it grows very luxuriantly, and blos-

sons about the close of the rainy season. We have now had it five years in the garden, the roots of the original plants, as well as of their progeny, are becoming daily extended, and continue healthy and vigorous, throwing up numerous shoots, as often as they are cut down for the fibres of their bark, which may be done about four or even five times every year, if the soil is good and care taken of the plants, viz. if kept clean of weeds, and watered when the weather is so dry as for the soil to require irrigation, and carefully drained when too wet.

The plant is as readily cultivated from cuttings, as the Willow, which is fortunate, as I have never yet found it produce fertile seed.

Stems, when suffered to remain, they become stout, and ligneous, and then covered with brown, somewhat scabrous bark. *Branches* many, spreading considerably, the ligneous parts with bark like the stems; the tender parts hairy. *Leaves* alternate, long-petioled, cordate, hairy, and a little hoary underneath, three-nerved; about six inches long, by four broad. *Stipules* ensiform, one on each side of the insertion of the petiole. *Panicles* in axillary pairs, about as long as the petioles, villous. *Flowers* numerous, small, of a greenish yellow, collected in small, globular heads; male on the inferior panicles, and female on the superior ones. *Bractes* minute. *MALE*. *Calyx* of four ovate, concave leaflets. *Corol* none. *Nectary* a globular pedicelled gland in the centre resembling a pistillum. *Filaments* four. *Anthers* two-lobed. *FEMALE*. *Calyx* one-leaved, unequal. *Corol* none. *Stamina* none. *Germ* oblong, minute, hairy, no filaments surrounding it, as in Lorrain's *U. nivea*. *Style* a single, hairy, and about the length of the germ. *Seeds*, they have not been found in a ripe state.

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To procure the fibres, Marsden says the shoots are cut down, dried, and beaten, after which the rind is stripped off. Lumphin's *Rassia nigra*, *Hor. Amb.* 215. t. 79. f. 1, which I take to be this plant; yields also fibres of the same nature, and is quoted by Willdenow for *Urtica*, which from the prevailing denomination of that plant, "*Folius sub-orbiculatis utrinque acutis, vel base attenuatis*," I must conclude to be a different species, for in all the plants in the Botanic garden, originally from Sumatra, from Prince of Wales' Island, and from Rungpoor, they are uniformly broad cordate. Both male and female inflorescence glomerate, panicled. *Calyx* at the latter of one leaf, and the germ destitute of the barren filaments which Lorrain gives to *U. nivea*.

20. *U. crenulata*, R.

Shrubby, divaricous, erect. *Leaves* alternate, oblong, acute, crenate. *Stipules* axillary, compound, dichotomous.

A native of the eastern parts of Bengal, and first found near Luckipore by Dr. Buchanan; flowering time the latter part of the rains.

Stems erect, shrubby. *Bark* smooth, the lower part armed with most acute, burning hairs. *Leaves* alternate, short-petioled, oblong, acute, crenulate, or slightly dentate, both sides armed with a few burning white hairs. *Stipules* cordate, small, cartilagenous. *Flowers* axillary, solitary, dichotomous, with alternate leaf-like bracts. *Flowers* numerous, all female. *Calyx* four-parted. *Germ* ovate, one-celled. *Style* none. *Stigma* long, villous, fleshy and tapering.

21. *U. acuminata*, R.

Subarborescens, hairy. *Leaves* petioled, broad-lanceolate, entire, acuminate. *Female glomerules* axillary, small, globular, in short, once or twice of 10 flowers peduncles.

A small, erect, imbricous tree, with dirty bark and hairy branchlets, a native of the forests of Chittagong, where it flowers during the cool season.

22. *U. maculata*, R.

Arborescens. *Leaves* alternate, broad-ovate, downy, sub-entire. *Stipules* opposite, subulate. *Panicles* axillary, drooping, bearing a few female flowers in an involucre of bracts.

A native of the Malay Islands. In the Botanic garden it is in blossom the whole year, but no male flowers have been found, nor do the seeds ripen.

23. *U. maculiflora*, R.

Deciduous, shrubby, twining. *Leaves* alternate, cordate, entire; *glomerules* globular, compact, the male ones panicled.

A large, scandent, woody plant, common in the forests of Chittagong, Silhet, and the eastern frontier of Bengal. In the former known by the vernacular name *Dolea Sal*, and in the latter *Lata Kudua*, i. e. scandent *Nersea*. *Flowers* beautiful and fragrant, appearing at various times through the year, but ripening best about or before the beginning of the rains.

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Stems and large branches stout and woody, covered with dark coloured, scabrous bark, the whole extending to a great length by twining up and over trees, &c. *Leaves* alternate, petioled, cordate, entire, smooth; from four to eight inches long, by from three to six broad. *Petioles* half the length of the leaves, round, coloured. *Stipules* axillary, solitary, large, ovate-oblong, smooth, of a deep dark ferruginous colour. *MALE*. *Panicles* from the old axills composed of numerous, small, globular heads of minute, very fragrant corollas. *Bractes* in fours, at the divisions of the panicle, oval, and oblong, coloured like the stipules. *Common perianth* none, or very obscure; *proper perianth* four-leaved; *leaflets*, oblong, concave, sub-emarginate over the apices. *Corol* none. *Filaments* four, very broad, and short. *Anthers* cordate. *Germ* none, but a columnar, headed gland in its place. *FEMALE* on a different plant. *Panicles* from the axills of the former leaves, as in the male, generally solitary, once or twice dichotomous, with a large globular head of small, beautiful, purple, fragrant, pedicelled corollas on each division. *Bractes* as in the male. *Proper perianth* one-leaved, four-parted, segments often unequal. *Corol* none. *Stamina* none. *Germ* superior, oblong, one-celled, containing one ovulum.

* I have not yet met with the male.

Page attached to the bottom of the cell. *Style* short. *Stigma* lateral, oblong. *Pericarp* none, the
 Carey remaining succulent calyx covering a single, oblong seed, which has, besides an exterior suc-
 Ed. culent envelope, a middle thin hard one, and an inner membranaceous one. *Perisperm* while
 the seeds are recent there is a thin succulent one. *Embryo* inverse. *Cotyledons* two, oblong.
Radicle cylindric, superior.

24. *U. globulifer*. Roxb.

Dioecous, shrubby, scandent. *Leaves* alternate, long petioled, oblong, entire, villous.
Panicles axillary; *glomerules* globular, compact, paniced.

111. Lal-Kudam, the vernacular name in Silhet, where the plants are found indigenous, climb-
 594 ing over trees and bushes. Flowering time February and March. The seeds are ripe about
 the beginning of the rains in June. This species much resembles *U. nauciflora*, but the leaves
 differ widely in shape; the female glomerules as well as the male ones are in crowded pani-
 cles, and all being void of fragrance, point them out very distinct species.

25. *U. inaequalifolia*. R.

Shrubby, erect, hispid. *Leaves* alternate, sessile, unequally falcate, lanceolate, entire,
 acuminate. *Glomerules* axillary.

A native of Chittagong, where it flowers in April.

MORUS. Schreb. gen. N. 1424.

Male perianth four-leaved. *Corol* none. *Female perianth* four-leaved. *Corol* none. *Germ*
 one-celled, one-seeded, superior. *Styles* two. *Calyx* becoming a berry. *Seed* one, in each acino.
Embryo inverse and furnished with a perisperm.

1. *M. alba*. Willd. iv. 368.

Leaves cordate-serrate, without pubescence, some deeply and variously lobate, other
 almost palmate. *Fruit* ovate, oblong, white.

Found in gardens in several parts of India and varying so much by culture as to render
 it difficult to give a better definition than the above. It does not appear to be cultivated in
 every part of India for its leaves to feed silk-worms. The fruit rather small, juicy, but insipid.

In Bengal it blossoms about the end of the cold season, and the fruit ripens in about six
 weeks, or two months afterwards. It appears to be dioecous, for I have only met with female
 flowers on the plants cultivated in the Botanic garden at Calcutta.

111. 2. *M. atropurpurea*. R.
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Leaves cordate, very rarely lobate, serrate, smooth. *Ament* cylindric. *Fruit* cylindric,
 dark purple.

M. rubra. Lourier. *Cochin Ch.* 679.

From China this large species was introduced into the Botanic garden at Calcutta, where
 it thrives luxuriantly, blossoms about the beginning of the hot season, in February, and the
 fruit ripens in March and April.

Attempts have been made to feed the silk-worm in Bengal with its leaves; but, so far as
 I can learn, with little or no success.

Trunk rarely more than a few feet in height, and in our young trees in Bengal from
 eighteen to twenty-four inches in circumference. *Bark* ash-coloured, and rather scabrous.
Branches and *branchlets* nearly erect, long, simple, and pretty stout, bark of the old ligneous
 parts like that of the trunk; that on the younger branches more smooth, and lighter colour-
 ed; the general height of our largest trees about twenty feet. *Leaves* alternate, cordate,
 serrate, acuminate, smooth, three-nerved, with a gland on the base of the lateral nerves, about
 six inches long, by five broad, caducous during the cool season; and the new foliage begins to
 appear with the flowers in February. *Petioles* nearly round, smooth, an inch and a half long.
Stipules ensiform, chaffy, caducous. *Aments* axillary, and below the first leaves of the tender
 shoots, peduncled, generally drooping. The male flowers on one tree and the female ones on
 another, though sometimes they are monoecous, or polygamous. **MALE.** *Aments* cylindric,
 drooping. *Corollets* pedicelled. *Calyx* four-leaved, or deeply four-parted. *Corol* none. *Fila-*
ments four, more than twice the length of the calyx. *Anthers* oval. *Germ* none, but a small
 conic gland in its place. **FEMALE.** *Aments* cylindric, drooping. *Corollets* sessile. *Calyx* four-
 leaved. *Leaflets* obovate, appressed to the germ. *Corol* none. *Stamina* none. *Germ* oval, one-
 celled, containing one ovulum attached to the top of the cell. *Styles* two, revolute, villous,
 rather united at the base. *Stigmas* simple, small. *Fruit* cylindrical, composed of numerous,
 ovate, acute, one-celled, uniform capsules, enveloped in the enlarged, now succulent, dark
 purple calyx. *Seed* solitary, with scanty albumen, and embryo exactly as in *M. alba*. *Gart.*
Sem. ii. 199. t. 126.

111. 3. *M. serrata*. R.
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Arboreous. *Leaves* evenly cordate, three-nerved, grossly and acutely serrate, cuspidate,
 rough, but void of pubescence. *Female aments* cylindric.

Heemoo of the natives about Dosa.

Found by Captain Hardwicke wild in the forests about Dosa, in his tour to Shreeenagur.
 See *Asiat. Res.* vi. 373. *Morus*. N. 1.

It differs from all the species I have yet seen in the apices of the leaves being very long
 and sharp, and in most of the serratures being remarkably large and acute.

4. *M. Indica*. Willd. iv. 370.

Dioecous, sub-arboreous. *Leaves* ovate, cordate, long, taper-pointed, serrate, smooth.
Aments oval. *Styles* single, half two-cleft.

Morus Indica, *Rumph. Amb.* vii. t. 5, is a pretty good figure of this; but *Tinda parua*

of the *Hortus Malabaricus*, vol. i. t. 49, quoted for *Morus Indica*, is no doubt König's *Trophis aspera*, and a tolerably good representation it is.

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Beng. Toot.

Sass. Toola.

I have never found this tree in its wild state, but always in gardens, or plantations, or where it had been planted. Where it is indigenous I cannot say. Flowering time the beginning of the hot weather, in February, at which time the young leaves also make their appearance, though by culture they may be continued the year round.

Trunk, when the trees are suffered to grow unmolested till they are full grown, rarely more than the thickness of a man's leg. *Branches* numerous, spreading in all directions. *Wood* pale, yellowish, hard, close-grained; *Bark* smooth, ash-coloured; the whole height of the largest trees I have seen about twenty feet. *Leaves* deciduous, alternate, petioled, ovate-cordate, long, tapering, entire, pointed, with the lateral margins serrate, and sometimes lobate and even deeply so, smooth on both sides, very various in size on the larger trees not kept cut, as in the plantations for feeding silk-worms, where they are larger and more divided, from two to four inches long, and from one to two and a half broad. *Stipules* sub-lanceolate, caducous. *Female aments* from the axils of the first leaves or from the scales of the envelope of the bud of the young shoots, solitary, short-petioled, nearly oval, or oval. *Calyx* of four, fleshy, cuneate leaflets. *Style* single, half two-lobed; divisions tapering and villous. *Berry* about the size and shape of a small field bean; when ripe black.

III.
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This is the species cultivated in Bengal to feed silk-worms. It is kept down by frequent cutting that the branches may become more numerous, consequently the foliage more abundant, and more easily gathered. The cultivators of these bushes, do not always rear the worm. When they do not, they sell the leaves upon the tender branches to the ryots who rear the worm but do not cultivate the mulberry, by the basket, a measure called in some parts a *Kooper*, weighing on an average, one hundred pounds avoirdupois. The average price is about three *Kooper*s for the Rupee. While the worms are very young they not only strip the leaves from the twigs but eat them small. Afterwards when the worms are larger, the whole leaves upon the twigs are given, and the sticks are removed when the leaves are consumed.

The annual value of the biza which is a third of an English acre, taking the general average of markets, and also the general average of lands in point of quality of soil, may be about eight Rupees; deduct for the rent of the land two Rupees, this leaves a profit of six to the ryot for his labour.

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The plant is usually cut four times in the year, and stripped of its leaves twice. The latter mode is practised during the rains, when cutting the plants would injure them, by the water penetrating the cut parts; besides, by having the branches at this season at their full length, there is less danger of their being overflowed during inundations of the Ganges.

A plantation once formed, requires not great labour to keep it in order, as the close luxuriant growth of the plants keeps the weeds pretty well under; however, it is necessary to dress the ground now and then, and to earth up the plants while young, or when the rain washes away the earth. The ground is generally so moist at all times of the year in Bengal, as to render irrigation almost unnecessary; an advantage the coast of Coromandel cannot boast of, and which will ever render it impossible for that country to cultivate silk at as low a rate as is done in Bengal. For this plant a light, rich, elevated soil is made choice of; for the Hindoo cultivators say clayey ground, or such as allows the water to settle about the roots of the plants, will not do. The plantation, they say, requires to be renewed once in three or four years, to insure a succession of the best leaves. Cuttings are employed, and planted about the close of the rains, in rows three feet asunder, and about half that distance in the rows.

5. *M. tatarica*, Willd. iv. 369.

Diaceous, arborescens. *Leaves* cordate serrate, rather obtuse, mostly entire, though sometimes sinuate, or even lobate.

This small tree I have only found in a few gardens about Calcutta, and like *Morus Indica* have never found it in its wild state, nor can I learn from whence it originally came. This sort is never, so far as I can learn, cultivated in any part of India for the silk-worm, nor for any other purpose. The fruit is very small, like that of *Indica*, and of too little estimation to encourage any one to cultivate it. Flowering time in Bengal, February.

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6. *M. mauritiana*, Willd. iv. 371.

Diaceous. *Leaves* obovate-oblong, entire. *Aments* cylindric.

Trophis cylindrica, Rarb. Mss. N. 1703.

Reported to be a native of Madagascar. Dr. Anderson of Madras received the plants from the Mauritius. In his garden they thrive well, and from thence seeds and cuttings were procured for the Botanic garden at Calcutta, in 1799, where they blossom and ripen their seed at various periods.

Trunk of the young trees in Dr. Anderson's garden, straight, and regularly clothed with spreading branches nearly to the base. *Bark* ash-coloured. *Leaves* alternate, short-petioled, obovate-oblong, entire, without pubescence, but a little scabrous, from two to three inches long by one or one and half broad. *Stipules* small, chaffy. *Aments* axillary, solitary, sub-cylindric; the male ones on one tree and the female ones on another, the latter generally recurved. *Male aments* half the length of the leaves. *Calyx* four-parted, divisions cordate, with villous margins. *Stamens* as in the genus, with double whole anthers. *Pistillum*, a four-winged rudiment of one in the centre. *Female aments* nearly the size of the male. *Calyx* four-leaved, enlarging with the germ into a fleshy covering for the single seed, which is covered

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by a crustaceous envelope. *Germ* superior, broad ovate, one-leaved, one-celled, ovulum single, attached to one side of the cell a little under its apex. *Style* or rather *stigma* two, subulate, villous on the inside, united at the base.

7. *M. paniculata*. Roxb.

Arboreous, dioecious. *Leaves* alternate, long-petioled, cordate, serrate, hoary underneath. *Panicles* axillary. *Female calyx* urceolate, entire. *Berries* round, pellucid, white.

Urtica fruticosa. Banks's Herbarium.

Perlarium primum. Ramph. Amb. iv. t. 56.

III.

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A native of the Moluccas, from thence the seed came amongst the earth with the spice plants, to the Botanic garden in 1798. Now, July 1802, both male and female trees are in blossom, and about fifteen feet high.

Trunk straight. *Bark* smooth, olive-coloured. *Branches* numerous, spreading in every direction. *Young shoots* clothed with much short, soft, hairy pubescence. *Leaves* alternate, petioled, from ovate to round-cordate, three-nerved, serrate, acute, harsh, deep green above, hoary underneath, from four to eight inches long, and from two to six or seven broad. *Petioles* rather shorter than the leaves, round, downy. *Stipules* semi-cordate, lanceolate, caducous. *Panicles* axillary, solitary, with a few flexuose branches. MALE FLOWERS, hitherto they have been only found in a distinct tree, and collected in little, rather remote fascicles over the ramifications of the panicles. *Calyx* four-toothed. *Stamens* long and recurved. FEMALE FLOWERS collected in little, round, aggregate heads. *Calyx* urceolate, entire, becoming succulent. *Style* or *stigma* single, long, curved, villous. *Berry* round, size of a pea, very succulent, pure, pellucid, white when ripe, and containing many very minute seeds.

The taste of the ripe fruit is sweet, but rather insipid.

MONOECIA PENTANDRIA.

XANTHIUM. Schreb. gen. N. 1426.

Male calyx; common imbricated. *Corol* one-petalled, five-cleft, funnel-formed. *Receptacle* chaffy. *Female calyx*; involucre two-leaved, two-flowered. *Corol* none. *Drape* dry, murexed, two-cleft. *Nut* two-celled. Linn. Syst.

To our Indian plant the following essential generic character suits better, viz. *Male* aggregate. *Calyx*; common, imbricated; *corolllets* tubular, five-toothed. *Nectary* cylindric, antheriferous. *Female calyx* as in the male. *Corol* none. *Germ* superior, two-celled; *cells* one-seeded; *attachment* inferior. *Styles* two pair. *Drape* dry, muricate, two-celled. *Seed* solitary.

III.

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Embryo erect, without perisperm.

X. indicum. Kōa. Mss.

Annual, unarmed. *Leaves* reniform cordate, lobate, grossly serrate, dentate.

Sans. Aristha.

Teling. Veri-tel-nep.

Tam. Marlumutta.

A strong, robust annual, growing from two to three feet high; it delights in the banks of rivers, and rubbishy places, where it appears and flowers during the dry season only. It ought to be compared with *X. orientale*, for König thought them different, yet I suspect they are the same.

Stem erect, somewhat scabrous, clouded with dark coloured spots, annual. *Leaves* alternate, petioled, broad cordate, or rather tending to kidney-formed, somewhat lobed, notched, waved, three-nerved, scabrous; about four or five inches each way. *Petioles* round, scabrous, as long as the leaves. *Flowers* terminal, and from the superior axils. MALE FLOWERS aggregate, above the female ones, short-peduncled. *Corolllets* from four to five-parted. *Nectary* tubular; *mouth* few-toothed, staminiferous. FEMALE FLOWERS below the male, sub-sessile, and solitary. *Calyx* one-flowered, many-leaved; *leaflets* lanceolate, hairy. *Germ* superior, oblong, armed with uncinate bristles, two-celled, each cell containing one ovulum enveloped in an interior tunie, a continuation of which, form the two long slender styles, which end in simple stigmas. *Perisperm* &c. as described by Gartner.

AMARANTHUS. Schreb. gen. N. 1431.

Male calyx from three to five-leaved. *Corol* none. *Stamens* from three to five. *Female calyx* beneath, from three to five-leaved. *Corol* none. *Styles* three. *Capsule* membranaceous, one-celled, one-sided, opening horizontally. *Embryo* annular, and furnished with a perisperm.

III.

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SECT. 1. *Triandrous*.

1. *A. tenuifolius*. Willd. iv. 4381.

Annual, diffuse. *Leaves* wedge-shaped, emarginate. *Glomerules* axillary; *male flowers* diandrous, with a two-leaved calyx; the *female* ones irregular.

Beng. Jeel Chumli.

Found during the whole year, on cultivated ground near Calcutta.

Root perpendicular, with small lateral fibres, of a bright pink colour. *Stem* none, but numerous, smooth, alternately ramous branches, spreading close on the earth; their length from six to twelve inches. *Leaves* somewhat petioled, long, wedge-shaped, emarginate, with a bristle in the fissure, are smooth, and about an inch long. *Glomerules* axillary, never termi-

nal. MALE FLOWERS with a two-lobed perianth, and two stamens. FEMALE FLOWERS more numerous than the male ones. *Calyx*, the inner flowers of the fascicle, or glomerule, have rarely any; the exterior ones have it consisting of one or two leaflets. *Capsule* with six longitudinal furrows coloured and not overcloud.

2. *A. polygamus*. *Willd.* iv. 383. and *B. H.*
Diffuse. *Leaves* obovate. *Glomerules* axillary, two-parted. *Capsule* pulvate, equalling the acute lanceolate leaflets of the calyx.

Benj. Cheloo natecpm.
Teling. Chirakura.

Is the smallest species I know. It is annual, a native of almost every soil and situation, is a common weed in our gardens, where there is a constant succession of plants flowering all the year.

Root perpendicular. *Stems* in young luxuriant plants erect, with spreading branches from the base; but more frequently there are only many prostrate branches, with alternate, bifurcations, smooth branchlets, from six to twelve inches long, often coloured on the upper side. *Leaves* alternate, in young plants with a stem, petioled, in others subsessile, oval, obovate, or wedge-form'd; tapering down the petioles, pretty smooth, emarginate with a minute bristle, with margins tinged red, from a quarter to half an inch long. *Glomerules* axillary, two-parted, whether by a branchlet or not, never any thing like a spike. *Male flowers* most numerous. *Leaflets* of the calyx short, sharp-pointed, sometimes three. *Capsules* longer than the calyx, on it, with the apex red and red, and shining black.

This species is much wild, for I never saw any one that tried to cultivate it, the natives use it as a pot-herb; it is reckoned exceedingly wholesome, for which reason convalescents have this species recommended to them in preference to any of the others.

3. *A. peltatus*. *Willd.* iv. 381.
Diffuse. *Leaves* rhomboid, emarginate; *glomerules* axillary, or on terminal spikes. *Capsule* longer red, longer than the capsule.

Bitum Indicum album. *Rumph.* Amb. v. t. 82 f. 1.
Hed. Chamae.

Benj. Chirakura, and Chirakura, a reddish variety.
Teling. Dagala kura and Yerrakura kura, the reddish variety.
When in does *A. B.* differ from them?

A native of the same places with the last described, like them annual, and flowering at the same time. But it is extensively cultivated all over the southern parts of Asia.

Stems when the plants are young, and in a good soil, erect, about a foot high, branchy near the base; but when old or in a bad soil there are only several diffuse, smooth, striated, coloured branches; from six to eight inches long. *Leaves* petioled, rhomboid, emarginate with a bristle, rugose, generally about an inch long. *Glomerules* axillary, very rarely on terminal or other spikes. *Male flowers* most numerous, triandrous. *Capsule* twice the length of the capsule, beak awl-pointed. *Capsule* shorter than the calyx, less bulbate than in *A. prostratus*.

4. *A. tristis*. *Willd.* iv. 385.
Erect, very much branched the ground. *Leaves* rhomb-oval, obtuse, emarginate. *Glomerules* axillary, and on terminal spikes. *Capsules* darker red, longer than the capsules.

Teling. Quirata kura.
Bitum Indicum seminum. *Rumph.* Amb. v. t. 82 f. 2.

A. campestris, *Willd.* iv. 382, can be nothing more than one of the varieties of this very useful species, and it is more than likely that his *A. polygamus*, p. 385, is another variety, if not the same. Quirata kura the Teling name of *A. campestris*, (though by mistake I presume Willdenow inserts the word lamul) is synonymous with *Kupak-kiri*, the Tamil name of *polystachya*.

Annual, I have never found it wild, it is held in great esteem by all ranks of the natives, and is much cultivated by them, it grows readily all the year round if watered.

Root perpendicular, coloured reddish. *Stem* erect, below ramified, from one to two feet high, smooth, sometimes tinged red. *Branches* spreading or near the ground, as long as the stem. *Leaves* petioled, rhomb-oval, tapering down the petiole, emarginate with a bristle, a little rugose; size very various, but in general about an inch broad. *Glomerules* axillary, and in long, terminal, erect, interrupted, green spikes (not two-parted.) MALE FLOWERS triandrous. *Leaves* of the calyx ending in an awl-point, longer than the capsule.

It differs from *A. oleraceus* in having long, diffuse branches from the base, and from *Dagala kura* in having always terminal spikes; besides it may be cut down several times without destroying the plants, for they soon shoot out vigorously again; this renders it much more useful to the poorer natives, who are possessed of but a very small spot of ground, and little time to spare for its culture; besides it is in higher esteem than *A. oleraceus*, which yields but one crop.

When the plants are particularly red, which I believe is accidental, the Telingas distinguish them by the addition of the adjective *Yerra*, which means red. The plant figured is of this sort. There are other varieties besides these two.

5. *A. viridis*. *Willd.* iv. 388.

Ascending, ramous, from one to two feet high. *Leaves* elliptic, emarginate; *glomerules* axillary, and on small axillary branchlets. *Leaflets* of the calyces three, obtuse, and much shorter than the rugose capsule.

A native of various parts of India, appearing most frequently as a weed in gardens during

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the rainy and cold seasons. The tender tops are eaten by the natives, though not so much esteemed as the cultivated sorts.

6. *A. lividus*. Willd. iv. 386.

Erect, smooth, simple, from two to three feet. *Leaves* long-petioled, sub-ovate, retuse. *Glomerules* axillary, and on a terminal spike. *Calyces* from three to five-leaved, obtuse, which, with the bractes, are shorter than the round, compressed capsules.

Beng. Gohura nateeya.

It is cultivated as a pot-herb. The stem is generally simple, from two to three feet high, polished, of a bright red colour, as are also the petioles, the leaves of dull greenish purple, with brighter coloured nerves, and veins. The bractes are shorter than the capsule; as are also the leaflets of the calyx; which with the broad, retuse leaves, make this species readily distinguished from all the rest.

7. *A. oleraceus*. Willd. iv. 386.

III. Erect, with a few branches above the middle. *Leaves* from broad rhomboidal, to ovate
606 lanceolate. *Glomerules* axillary, and on a terminal spike. *Calyces* cuspidate, and rather longer than the rugose capsules.

Teling. Tota-Kura.

Beng. Sada-Nateeya.

The figure which Willdenow, in his *Historia Amaranthorum*, gives for *oleraceus*, does not by any means agree with what König and myself have always considered to be that plant. His *inanoenus* is much more like it; if the leaves were emarginate, it would be a very excellent representation of this species. There are several varieties cultivated as pot-herbs over India, particularly on the coast of Coromandel. The most conspicuous, after the common green sort, particularly referred to in the above definition are,

1st. Yerru-tota Kura of the Telingas, a very beautiful variety, with a clear bright red stem, branches, petioles, nerves, and veins, and the leaves themselves rather ferruginous.

2nd. Tella-tota Kura of the Telingas; here all the parts that are red in the last variety are of a clear, shining, white colour.

3rd. Rosa or Pedda-tota Kura of the Telingas, is a very large variety, which König called *A. giganteus*. In a rich soil it grows to from five to eight feet high, with a stem as thick as a man's wrist. The tender succulent tops of the stem and branches are sometimes served up on our tables, as a substitute for *asparagus*.

The other varieties are more changeable, and not so well marked; I will not therefore take notice of any more of them.

8. *A. gangeticus*. Willd. iv. 384.

Erect, with sub-erect branches issuing out above the middle of the stem. *Leaves* rhomb-ovate. *Glomerules* axillary, as well as on single axillary, and compound, terminal spikes. *Calyces* three-leaved, which with the bractes are cuspidate and longer than the slightly rugose capsules.

III. The varieties of this useful species cultivated in Bengal alone are endless; and are in
607 general known by the Hindoo name Lall Sag, or Dengua of the Bengalees. They are in more general use amongst the natives of Bengal than any other species, or variety.

In the above definition, I have aimed at including the whole, at least all that have fallen under my observation. They, as well as *oleraceus* and its varieties, differ most conspicuously from the other two extensive tribes of cultivated amaranths, viz. *polygamus* and *tristis*, and their varieties, in not admitting of being cut, with the hope of succeeding crops from the same root, but are pulled up by the root, and carried to market in that state.

The varieties are tolerably permanent, and differ in colour chiefly, which varies from green, with the slightest tinge of red, to rufous, liver coloured, and bright red. One variety has particularly broad leaves, with the margins green, and the centre dark purple. It is a handsome plant.

9. *A. lanceolatus*. R.

Straight. *Leaves* lanceolar, plain green; *glomerules* triandrous, axillary. *Calyx* daggered, longer than the swelled, rugose capsules.

Bans-puta nateeya, i. e. Bamboo-leaved amaranth, of the Bengalees.

A native of Bengal. I do not remember to have seen it on the Coromandel coast. Flowering time the rainy season.

Stem perfectly straight, with nearly erect, smooth branches; height in a good soil as far as from five to six feet. *Leaves* alternate, long-petioled, lanceolar, tapering much towards each end, rather obtuse at the point, with a bristle, from two to eight inches long. *Petioles* channelled by the decurrency of these leaves, and nearly of their length. *Glomerules* axillary, never any thing like a terminal spike, which circumstance alone distinguishes it from *oleraceus*, and all its varieties. *Bractes* numerous and like the calyx. *Calyx* of both male and female flowers three leaved; *leaflets* lanceolate, daggered, membranaceous, with a green keel.

III. MALE FLOWERS with three stamens. *Anthers* sagittate. FEMALE ones with three tapering
608 styles. *Capsule* circumcised, wrinkled. The leaves and tender tops are eaten by the natives in their curries.

10. *A. atropurpureus*. R.

Erect, ramous, from three to six feet high. *Leaves* lanceolar, of a deep liver colour, above of a shining crimson, underneath purple. *Glomerules* axillary, as well as on a glomerate, terminal spike. *Calyx* three or five-leaved, cuspidate, and longer than the rugose capsules.

Bans-puta lal nateeya of the Bengalees who cultivate this sort also as a pot-herb. It appears to me to be well marked, very distinct species, which I have not found altered by change of soil.

11. *A. tricolor*. Willd. iv. 383.

Erect, from two to four feet high. *Leaves* approximate, broad rhomb-lanceolate, variously coloured. *Glomerules* axillary, large, half stem-clasping. *Calyces* of the three cuspidate leaflets, which are longer than the capsules. Common in gardens all over India and China. In Bengal it is in flower and seed the whole year.

12. *A. melancholicus*. Willd. iv. 383.

Erect, ramous, from six to twelve feet. *Leaves* remote, rhomb-ovate, coloured. *Glomerules* axillary. *Calyces* of three, cuspidate leaflets, which are longer than the capsules. Found in gardens all over India; flowering time the rainy and cold seasons.

The last two species *melancholicus* and *tricolor*, differ fully as much in our gardens as any two species of the genus, not only in colour, but in size and habit. The former grows to be from six to twelve feet high during the rains, is ramous, and pyramidal, with the leaves more remote, much broader, and with rarely more than two colours, viz. a dull livid purple, and a most lively light crimson, one half of a few of the latter colour, white the other half, and all the lower leaves are of the former. Whereas *A. tricolor*, growing in the same soil, &c. rises to only three or four in height, with generally a simple, erect stem, and numerous, variegated, narrower leaves with very long glomerules of flowers in their axills.

I have not hitherto been able to find any Asiatic synonyms for either of these; Sir William Jones supposes the Sanscrit name, *Vastuca*, may belong to an *Amaranthus*, but to what species is uncertain.

13. *A. fasciatus*. R.

Erect, ramous above the middle. *Leaves* rhomb-ovate. *Panicles* terminal, composed of a few simple, cylindric branches. *Bractes* minute, shorter than the obtuse, three-leaved calyx, which is shorter than the rugose capsules.

Bun or tenteni nat-cya of the Bengales.

Chilaka tota Kura of the Telingus.

A common weed, and green in every part, with the exception of a crescent-shaped cloud or fillet of paler green crossing the centre of the leaves.

SECT. II. *Pentandrous*.14. *A. hybridus*. Willd. iv. 383.

Erect, from two to three feet high. *Leaves* rhomb-lanceolar. *Racemes* naked, panicked, erect. *Leaflets* of the calyces three, rather obtuse, covering the very rugose capsules. Introduced into Bengal from Persia, where it is indigenous.

15. *A. frutescens*. Buchen.

Pentandrous, annual. *Stem* and branches erect. *Leaves* broad-lanceolar. *Panicles* erect. *Leaves* of the calyx daggered. *Capsules* wrinkled, seed pellucid, with callous white margins. First discovered by Dr. Buchan, on the hills between the Mysore and Chinnabore countries, where the natives call it *King-y*, and cultivate it for the seed which they convert into flour, and which forms a great part of their subsistence.

In the Botanic garden forty square yards of ground, sown with this plant in June, yielded twenty-one pounds weight of the ear ripe seed in September. It also grows well during the cold season, viz. from October till February inclusive.

Root annual. *Stem* erect, often an inch or more in diameter, with numerous, erect branches from every part, more or less striated, otherwise perfectly smooth, colour from green to pretty deep red; height of the whole plant from one to seven feet according to the season. *Leaves* alternate, pretty long-petioled, from oblong to broad-lanceolar, acute, variously coloured like the stem and branches. *Panicles* terminal, each branch of the plant ending in a straight sub-cylindric one, composed of many appressed, crowded spikes. In short, the whole plant is so loaded with the inflorescence, as to appear almost a single, large panicle. *Calyx* longer than the stamens; *leaflets* in both male and female with subulate points. *Male flowers* with five stamens. The *female* ones with from two to three styles. *Capsule* rugose. *Seed* solitary, round, a little compressed, pellucid with a white margin.

16. *A. erianthus*. Willd. iv. 592.

Erect, ramous, from four to six feet high. *Leaves* long-petioled, broad lanceolar. *Panicles* terminal, crowded with erect, compound, and decomposed branches. *Calyx* of five rather obtuse leaflets, which are shorter than the capsules.

A large, stout, ramous, erect, gaudy species; which blossoms earlier in the rains than the ornamental sorts, and does not vary in colour in our gardens in India; being of a pale green tinged with red, and the panicles which are from one to two feet long, crimson. The leaves are very remarkable for being concave, like a spoon, either on the upper or under side, occasioned by the margin being considerably contracted.

17. *A. spinosus*. Willd. iv. 393.

Erect, ramous, round, with sharp spines in the axills of the leaves. *Spikes* terminal, simple, with sessile, axillary glomerules.

Teling. Mulatona Kura.

Beng. and Hind. Kanta nateeyn.

A very troublesome weed, particularly during the rainy and cold seasons.

MONOECIA HEXANDRIA.

PHARUS. Schreb. gen. N. 4. 1434.

Male calyx; glume two-valved, one-flowered. *Corol*; glume one or two-valved. *Female*

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calyx; *glume* two-valved one-flowered. *Corol*; *glume* one or two-valved. *Style* single. *Stigma* three; *seed* solitary.

P. urceolatus, R.

Panicles umbelled; both male and female flowers peduncled, and with a one-valved, pitcher-shaped corol

A native of Pulo Pinang.

Root creeping, perennial. *Leaves* bifarious, petioled, broad-lanceolate, smooth on both sides, and entire; from four to five inches long, and from one to two broad. *Petioles*, lower portion sheathing; above the sheathing portion, which ends in a bearded mouth, there remains about one inch, which is concave within. *Racemes* digitate, each bearing from four to six female flowers, all pedicelled; the lower, and upper ones accompanied with a male flower each, so that there are only two males to the spike. MALE FLOWERS. *Calyx*; *glume* two-valved, one-flowered. *Corol*; *glume* one-valved, opening on one side from the apex. *Filaments* six, the length of the corol. *Anthers* linear, there is only the rudiment of a three-pointed germ. FEMALE FLOWERS. *Calyx*; *glume* two-leaved, one-flowered. *Corol*; *glume* one-valved, pitcher-shaped, with a small round opening at the apex; hairy on the outside. *Nectary* two filaments from the base of the corol on the inside, and of about its length. *Germ* conical. *Style* length of the corol. *Stigmas* three, woolly.

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LEUCOCEPHALA, R.

Flowers, male and female, aggregated in a globular head, with a common calyx of five, or many leaflets, and a chaffy receptacle. *Male perianth proper* one-leaved. *Corollets*, or *tube* of the filaments, six-cleft; *divisions* subulate, bearing the anthers on their apices. *Female proper perianth* from two to three-leaved. *Corollets* three-petalled. *Style* three-cleft. *Capsule* superior, tricoens.

1. *L. graminifolia, R.*

Leaves ensiform. *Common calyx* five-leaved.

Eriocaulon quinquangulare, Willd. i. 485.

Beng. Goori.

The figure referred to in Plukenet, viz. *t. 221. f. 7.* agrees well with this species, and I doubt the possibility of distinguishing it from *sexangulare* by the scape, particularly in the dry specimens, as I could never do it with the living plant, so that I conclude some other specific character must be looked for, such as I have ventured to give.

It is a common annual, in wet cultivated places in most parts of India, appearing about the close of the rains.

Leaves few, radical, sword-shaped. *Scape* erect, naked, from three to six inches, striated lengthways. *Head* of corollets aggregate, globular, white from little filaments on the apices of the scales of the receptacle. *Calyx*, common of five, oval leaflets. *Male florets* chiefly in the centre, short-pedicelled. *Perianth, proper* one-leaved, wedge-shaped, emarginate, placed on the inside, and inserted on the proper pedicel of the corollets, gaping on the outside, and there covered by a large chaffy, dark-coloured, wedge-shaped scale, the apices of both white with small filaments. *Florets* one-petalled, funnel-shaped; *border* of six subulate divisions. *Filaments* no other than the divisions of the border of the florets every alternate one broader, and with a bearded process near the middle on the under side. *Anthers* six, resting, incumbent on the apices of the divisions of the florets, blue. *Pistillum* no other than a three-lobed gland in the mouth of the tube. *Female florets* most numerous, and chiefly in the circumference, short-pedicelled. *Perianth proper* from two to three-leaved, but the scales of the receptacles as in the male. *Florets* of three, filiform, white petals. *Stamens* none. *Germ* superior, three-lobed. *Style* three-cleft. *Stigmas* recurved. *Capsules* three-lobed, three-celled. The extreme deficiency of the partitions may render their presence doubtful. *Seed* solitary, oval, affixed by the apex. *Receptacle* globular, chaffy, with some hairs interspersed; the chaff or scales are numerous, of which one always embraces the under side of each floret, but there are many more of them than florets.

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Note. The generic character of *Eriocaulon* must have been taken from other species, for this has not the smallest affinity to it.

2. *L. spathacea, R.*

Leaves spathiform. *Common calyx* many-leaved.

Eriocaulon sexangulare, Willd. i. 485.

A native of the same places with *L. graminifolia*, and differing from it in the following points only.

1st. In this the leaves are shorter, broader and embracing from three to four culms, so that they are more like common spathes than leaves. In that they are simple, sword-shaped.

2nd. In this the common calyx is composed of about twenty leaflets. In that five-leaved. Besides, in the specimens of this which I have examined, the scales of the heads of corollets are naked. In that they are clothed with small delicate, white filaments.

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COCOS. Schreb. gen. N. 1692.

Male calyx three-leaved. *Corol* three-petalled. *Filaments*, *calyx* five leaved. *Corol* three-petalled. *Germ* superior, three-celled; *cells* one-seeded; *attachment* superior. *Stigma* three-lobed. *Drupe* coriaceous. *Embryo* in the base of the perisperm.

C. nucifera, Willd. iv. 400. Corom. pl. i. N. 73.

Unarmed. *Fronde* pinnate: *leaflets* plaited, nuciform.
Tenag. *Rheed. Mal.* i. t. 1, 2, 3, 4.
Calappa. *Rumph. Amb.* i. t. 1, 2.
Nerinda. *Asiat. Res.* iv. p. 312.
Sans. Narikela, Narikelce.
Hind. Naryel, or Nariel.
Beng. Narikel.
Cocos Nucifera. *Linn.*
Teling. Nari Kudam, or Kobri-Chulloo.
Tim. Tenaga.

This tree is too well known to require a description; its generic character, that of the East Indies I mean, (that of the West Indies may be different,) differs a little from the description of the last edition of the *Genera plantarum*, viz. *Schreber's*.

Spathe universal, axillary, cylindric, oblong, tapering equally towards each end, bursting longitudinally its whole length; texture somewhat woody; perfectly smooth on the inside, slightly striated lengthways on the outside, from two to three feet long. *Spadix* nearly erect, very branchy, flexuous. *Branches* thereof simple, flexuous, bowing a little. *MALE FLOWERS* numerous, above the female ones, approximated, sessile. *Calyx* three-leaved, leaflets small, broad-cordate, firm, fleshy. *Petals* three, as in the *Genera plantarum*. *FEMALE FLOWERS* generally one, though sometimes there is one near the base of each ramification of the spadix, and accompanied by a male flower on each side. *Calyx* inferior, five-leaved, the exterior two small, and may be called bractes. *Corol* three-petalled, if five are allowed for the calyx, cordate, smaller than the inner three leaflets of the calyx, of a firm leathery texture, concave, and not expanding, except in a trifling degree, unless forced open. *Nectary* a thin orange-coloured ring surrounding the base of the germ. *Germ* somewhat conical. *Style* none. *Stigma* small, immersed in the apex of the germ slightly three-lobed.

The nut is well described and delineated by Gartner. Of this valuable, and very elegant tree, there are several varieties, if not distinct species, cultivated near the shores of India. They do not thrive at any distance from the sea. Flowering time the hot season; the nuts ripen about the close of the rains, or beginning of the cool season in October or November. The uses of this tree and its produce are numerous, and well known.

ARECA, Schreb. gen. N. 1696.

Male calyx three-parted. *Corol* three-petalled. *Female calyx* three-leaved. *Corol* three-petalled; *nectary* six-toothed. *Germ* superior, one-celled, one-seeded; *attachment* inferior. *Drupa* coriaceous. *Seed* single, ruminated. *Filicopy* in the base of the perisperm.

1. *A. catechu.* Willd. iv. 524. *Cocos*, pl. i. N. 74.

Trunk straight, and slender, from forty to fifty feet high. *Fronde* pinnate; *leaflets* compound, linear, opposite, pinnate. *Spathe* erect, ramous. *Male flowers* hexandrous. *Seed* of a roundish come form and obtuse.

Areca fruct. Gert. Fruct. i. 19. t. 7. f. 2.

Pinnaga. *Rumph. Amb.* i. l. 4.

Canaga. *Rheed. Mal.* i. 5. 8.

Sans. Goovaka.

Guvaet. *Asiat. Res.* iv. p. 312.

Pers. and *Hind* Soopara.

Arab. Focful.

Beng. Goom.

Teling Poki chelloo.

Where this tree grows wild I cannot say from my own observation, but it is cultivated in all the warmer parts of Asia, and is in flower most part of the year. It is the most beautiful palm we have in India. The trunk grows remarkably straight, often from forty to fifty feet high, and in general about twenty inches in circumference, equally thick in every part, and smooth, but the tree is so well known, and fully described, that I should not have thought of mentioning it, had I not found that its family character was imperfectly known.

Male and *female flowers* are in the same spathe. *Spathe* double. *Spadix* very branchy. *MALE FLOWERS* very numerous, about the female ones, sessile, without bractes. *Calyx* one-leaved, small, three-angled, three-parted, smooth. *Petals* three, oblong, rigid, striated, smooth, many times longer than the perianth. *Filaments* generally three, very short and broad, two-parted, inserted round the base of the abortive germ. *Anthens* always six, sagittate. *Germ* no other than a short culm, which splits into three short, obtuse segments. *FEMALE FLOWERS* one, two, or three, at or near the base of each ramification of the spadix, sessile without bractes. *Calyx* three-leaved; *leaflets* cordate, rigid, fleshy, permanent. *Corol* three-petalled, like the calyx, and permanent. *Nectary* membranaceous, generally six-toothed, embracing closely the base of the germ. *Germ* oval. *Style* scarcely any. *Stigmas* three, short, triangular. The *drupa* is well described, and delineated by Gartner, vol. i. p. 19. t. 7. f. 2.

On the Malabar coast the common black pepper vine is usually trained up to this tree, which renders it more useful in those parts, than any other.

2. *A. Dicksenii.* Roze.

Fronde pinnate; *leaflets* ribbed, with pinnose ragged apices. *Spadix* axillary, ramous, retrofracted, branches thereof with alternate, dichotous fascicles of two male, and one female flowers, the former polyandrous, the latter with a six-horned nectary. *Fruit* oblong.

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A native of the mountains of Malabar, where it was found by Dr. Dickson, both in flower and ripe fruit in the month of August. It grows to the height of about sixteen or eighteen feet, with a very straight, simple trunk, of about two inches in diameter.

Leaves pinnate, about four feet long, with extremities bifurcate, like the tail of a swallow. *Leaflets* sessile, linear, ribbed, with numerous parallel veins, apices premorse, dentate; from twelve to twenty-four inches long. *Spathe* simple. *Spadix* compound, retrofracted; *ramifications* from four to eight, alternate, simple, equal, dichotomous; from six to eight inches long. *Flowers* numerous, approximate, alternate in two exactly opposite rows, a single female in the centres, with a single male on each side. *MALE FLOWERS.* *Calyx* three-cleft, division subulate nearly as long as the corol. *Corol*, *petals* three, cordate, with slender tapering apices. *Filaments* very short. *Anthers* from twenty to thirty, linear. *FEMALE FLOWERS.* *Calyx* of three reniform leaflets. *Corol* like the calyx. *Nectary*, six clavate, hairy headed scales. *Germ* superior. *Style* short. *Stigma* three-lobed. *Berry* oblong, dry and fibrous, about an inch long, by half an inch in diameter. *Seed* of the shape of the berry, ruminated. *Embryo* lodged in the base.

Mr. Dickson, the Surgeon at Bedanore, who first brought the plant under my observation, observes that the nut is used by the poorer people, as a substitute for the common *Areca*, but no other part of the tree is turned to any useful purpose.

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3. *A. triandra*, R.

Arboreous, stoloniferous. *Fronde* pinnate; *leaflets* compound, premorse. *Spadix* ramous, erect. *Male flowers* triandrous. *Fruit* oblong.

Beng. Bun gooa.

A native of Chittagong, where it was first observed by Dr. Buchanan, who sent plants of it to the Botanic garden at Calcutta in 1797. In 1808 the largest plant was in flower from May till January, and the seeds of the first blossoms were ripe in April 1809.

Trunk perfectly straight, in our eleven or twelve years old plants about seven feet high, *A. catechu* would have been triple that height in the same time, quite simple, seven inches in circumference, perfectly round, and smooth, except the circular marks of the fallen leaves. *Fronde* pinnate, from four to five feet long. *Leaflets* subalternate, linear, premorse, two or more toothed, or ending in one centre, entire, smooth, plaited, from two to three feet long. *Spathe* smooth, convex underneath, length from the top of the sheath to the leaflets, from three to four inches, and there channelled, beyond this portion a sharp high ridge. *Spathe* cylindric, smooth, about a foot long. *Spathe* simple, axillary, linear-oblong, smooth; the outside convex, the inner concave, with a sharp edge all round, and opening by a longitudinal slit on the middle of the inside, caducous. *Spadix* erect, simple, decomposed. *Ramifications* both first and second bifarious, alternate, patent. *MALE FLOWERS* small, very minute, one on each side of every female, and numerous over the filiform extremity of the secondary ramifications of the spadix. *Calyx* very minute, three-leaved. *Petals* three, tapering obliquely. *Filaments* three, very short. *Anthers* sagittate. *Germ* a slender, cylindric column in the centre. *FEMALE FLOWERS* few, alternate, sessile, below the middle of the same ramifications, much larger than the male ones. *Calyx* three-leaved; *leaflets* oval, hard, concave. *Petals* three, longer than the calyx, oval. *Nectary*, six very small scales round the base of the germ. *Germ* oblong, one-celled, containing a single ovulum, and sometimes one or two abortions attached to the bottom of the cell. *Style* none. *Stigma* conic, and composed of three, small, unequal, conic lobes. *Berry* oblong, of the size of an olive, but longer, smooth, when ripe of a lively orange, becoming red. *Pulp* in small quantity, and mixed with many longitudinal, strong, ligneous fibres, one-celled. *Seed* conform to the berry, much ruminated as in *catechu*, and with embryo lodged in its very base.

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4. *A. gracilis*, R.

Leaves pinnate; *leaflets* few, plaited; lower pairs falcate, alternate, acuminate, the terminal pair premorse. *Spadix* axillary, simple, retrofracted, with flowers on all sides; *male* polyandrous. *Seed* oblong.

Beng. Goom soopari, and Ramgoon are the vernacular names at Silhet.

An elegant, tall, slender species, a native of the hills of Chittagong, Silhet, and the east border of Bengal, where it blossoms during the hot season; and the seed ripens in October.

Trunk erect, straight, marked with the circular scars of the fallen leaves, about as stout as a walking cane, and from six to ten feet high. *Leaves* alternate, pinnate, smooth, about three feet long. *Leaflets* from three to four pair, opposite or sub-alternate, plaited, from two to three inches broad, and from twelve to eighteen inches long, lower pairs falcate, with the exterior half tapering to a very long, fine point, exterior pair shorter, linear, and premorse, with each of the plaits ending in a bifid point. *Petioles* somewhat triangular, with a vaginated base. *Spathe* one-leaved with a bifid apex, opening down the interior or concave side. *Spadix* axillary, generally simple, retrofracted, completely clothed on all sides with male and female flowers, viz. for every female two males, one on each side. *Male calyx* minute, three-cornered. *Petals* three, obliquely cordate, acute, many times longer than the calyx. *Stamina* numerous, shorter than the corol. *Female calyx* and *corol* of three equal leaflets, and petals each. *Nectary* none. *Germ* oval, one-celled; *ovula* solitary, attached to the bottom of the cell. *Style* shorter than the germ. *Stigma* large, infundibuliform, with ragged edges. *Drepe* oblong, obtuse pointed, scarcely so long as a field bean; the fibrous pulp covered with a thin, smooth skin. *Seed* solitary, oblong, with the base a little oblique. *Integument* single, brown, somewhat spongy, and adhering firmly to the perisperm, into which it enters as in the common *Areca*. *Perisperm* conform to the seed. *Embryo* simple, ovate, lodged in the base of the perisperm.

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M.D.F.R.S. and President of the College of Physicians of Edinburgh. The plant formerly named after this eminent Physician and Botanist, being found to be a species of *Blakea*.

SAGUS. Gaert.

Spathes many, *Spadix* (terminal) super-decompound. *Male calyx* three-toothed. *Corol* three-parted. *Stamina*, inserted on the base of the corol. *Female calyx* and *corol* as in the male. *Stamina* abortive. *Style* three-parted. *Berry* backwardly imbricated with cartilaginous scales. *Seed* solitary. *Embryo* lateral.

1. *S. inermis. R.*

Arboreous, unarmed. *Embryo* lodged in or near the apex of the seed. *Leaves* pinnate.

S. laevis. Rumph. Amb. i. p. 76.

A native of Sumatra and Borneo, and of the Islands between them; growing spontaneously in low swampy lands. From the pith of the tree the granulated *Sago* which we meet with in Europe is made. The Malays themselves prefer the *Sago meal* of *Sagus spinosus*, (*Lapia-luni*, or genuine Sago tree of Rumphius.) See *Herbar. Amb. i. p. 75.*

2. *S. Rumphii. Willd. iv. 404.*

III. Arboreous, armed, with strong straight spines. *Leaves* pinnate.

624 *S. farinifera. Gaert. Sem. ii. p. 186. t. 120. f. 3.*

S. sive Palma farinaria. Rumph. Amb. i. p. 72. t. 17, 18.

Sago Palm. Annals of Botany, i. p. 193. t. 4.

A native of the Peninsula of Malacca, and the Malay Islands.

Like the Banana and Plantain it propagates itself by suckers from the roots of the old trees, the seed is therefore in general abortive. This, the Malay Sago Palm, is the tree, the pith of which is the staff of life to the inhabitants of the Moluccas.

MONOECIA POLYANDRIA.

CERATOPHYLLUM. Willd.

Male calyx many-parted. *Corol* none. *Stamina* sixteen, or more. *Female calyx* many-parted. *Corol* none. *Pistillum* single. *Style* subulate. *Nut* one-seeded.

C. verticillatum. R.

Leaves verticelled, twice dichotomous. *Leaflets* of the male calyx bidentate, of the female one entire. *Style* twice as long as the germ. *Fruit* three-horned.

Beng. Jhannji.

Found in pools of sweet water in the vicinity of Calcutta during the dry season.

CARYOTA. Schreb. gen. N. 1701.

Male calyx three-leaved. *Corol* petalled. *Female calyx* and *corol* as in the male. *Germ* superior, three-celled; *cells* one-seeded; *attachment* inferior. *Stigma* sub-peltate. *Berry* from one to two-seeded. *Embryo* near the vertex of the perisperm.

III. *C. urens. Willd. iv. 493*

625 Unarmed. *Leaves* bipinnate; *leaflets* alternate, wedge-shaped, obliquely præmorse.

Teling. Jeeroogoo.

Saguaster Major. Rumph. Amb. i. t. 14.

Sclundapana. Rheed. Mal. i. t. 11.

A native of the various mountainous parts of India, where it grows to be one of the largest and most charming of this beautiful tribe, or natural order. Flowering time the hot and rainy seasons.

Trunk straight, often sixty feet high, thick in proportion, columnar, and marked slightly with the annular cicatrices of the petioles. It grows about as fast as the coconut tree, when in a soil and situation congenial to its nature. *Leaves* pinnate. *Leaflets* sub-alternate, sessile, obliquely præmorse; the præmorse part much jagged with sharp points. *Spathes* many-leaved. *Spadix* pendulous, from six to sixteen feet long, branched; *branches* simple, from four to eight feet long, pretty thickly covered with innumerable sessile flowers, and these most regularly disposed in threes; one male on each side, and a single female between them. *Male calyx* three-leaved, cup-form; *leaflets* unequal, concave, of a very firm texture, permanent. *Petals* three, much larger than the calyx, elliptic, concave, of a firm leathery texture, green on the outside, whitish on the inside. *Filaments* numerous, very short. *Anthers* linear. *Female flowers* on the same spadix. *Calyx* and *corol*, as in the male. *Stamens* and *nectarial filaments* three, between the corol and base of the germ, each ending in a glandular enlarged apex. *Germ* superior, three-sided. *Style* none. *Stigma* small, two-cleft. *Berry* roundish, one-celled, of the size of a nutmeg, covered with a thin, yellow, acrid bark, but nothing that deserves the name of pulp. *Seed* or *nut* generally solitary.

III. This tree is highly valuable to the natives of the countries where it grows in plenty. It yields them, during the hot season, an immense quantity of toddy or palm wine. I have been informed that the best trees will yield at the rate of one hundred pints in the twenty-four hours. The pith or farinaceous part of the trunk of old trees, is said to be equal to the best Sago; the natives make it into bread, and boil it into thick gruel; these form a great part of the diet of those people; and during the late famine, they suffered little while those trees

lasted. I have reason to believe this substance to be highly nutritious. I have eaten the gruel, and think it fully as palatable as that made of the Sago we get from the Malay countries. Page
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SAGUERUS. R.

Male calyx three-leaved. *Corol* three-petalled. *Female calyx* five-leaved. *Corol* three-petalled. *Germ* superior, three-celled; *cells* one-seeded, attached to the base of the axis. *Style* none. *Stigma* tridentate. *Berry* three-celled, with a single seed in each cell. *Embryo* in the back of the perisperm.

S. Rumphii. Roxb.

Palma Indica vinaria secunda, Saguerus, sive Gomutus Gomuto. *Rumph. Amb. i. p. 57*
t. 13.

Anon. *Marsden's History of Sumatra*, p. 77.

Aringa Sauchrifera of *Lalulindiere*.

Borassus Gomutus, *Laurier*, *Cochin Ch.* 759.

This beautiful and stately palm appears to be indigenous in all the Islands to the eastward of the Bay of Bengal, several of the plants were introduced into the Company's Botanic garden at Calcutta by Colonel Kyd, about twelve years ago; and now, (December 1799.) two, three or four of the largest of them have been in blossom for these two years past.

Trunk straight, as yet short, and covered entirely with sheaths of the fronds, and the black horse-hair-like fibres, called by the Malays *Eppo*, which issue in great abundance from the margins of these sheaths. As the trees advance in size and age, these drop off, leaving an elegant, columnar, naked trunk, as described by Rumphius. The whole height of the largest of the trees in the Botanic garden, including the leaves, about forty feet; the trunk rises fifteen or twenty feet, and the rest is made up by the fronds or leaves alone. *Fronds* pinnate, from fifteen to twenty-five feet long. *Leaflets* sessile, approximate, numerous, opposite, also alternate, sword-shaped, their greatest breadth being near the base; a blunt barbed process on one, or both sides of the base, accounts for their greatest breadth being there; numerous parallel fibres run lengthways on each side of the large, middle, four-sided nerve; these end in acute, spinous points on each side, and as the breadth contracts most towards the apex, these sharp points are there more numerous; the apex is prismatic, or variously ragged, with the same points; the upper surface smooth, of a shining deep green; the under side is clothed with much ash-coloured, woolly matter, which is firmly attached to the substance of the leaflets; the length from three to five feet, the greatest breadth from four to five inches. *Stipes* with broad, stem-clasping bases, fringed with a very large portion of strong black fibres, like coarse black horse-hair, intermixed with firm twigs, not unlike long, slender porcupine's quills; these serve to make their addition to the trunk more firm. Above they become three-sided, tapering, pretty smooth, except for a portion of woolly matter with which they are covered, till it is removed by friction. Length below the leaflets from four to six feet. *Leaflet-bearing* portion from twelve to twenty feet. *Spikes* of many short imbricated leaflets, entirely covering the base or undivided part of the spathe. *Spathe* pendulous, brachy, from above six to ten feet long. In general they arise singly from the middle of the base of the stipes. *Branches* numerous, and simple, and perfectly pendulous. *MALE* FLOWERS numerous, occupying the lower spadices, without any mixture of female ones, and then in pairs they are large, and the anthers loaded with pollen; sometimes they are mixed with the female flowers, in which case they are small, with less fertile anthers, and placed one on each side of a female flower. *Calyx* three-leaved; *leaflets* roundish, fleshy, crenate, with their margins thin and imbricated. *Corol* of the large or perfect male flowers, three-petalled. *Petals* sub-linear, smooth, expanding, of a firm leathery substance, orange and yellow on the inside, and of a deep purple on the outside; *anthers* thick and meeting only. *Stamens* numerous, the length of the petals. *Filaments* short, inserted into a fleshy receptacle in the centre of the flower. *Anthers* linear. *FEMALE* FLOWERS sometimes in the same spathe, with the male, and then just half as numerous as the male, but in general they occupy separate spadices above those of the perfect male, or have the less perfect male flowers which accompany them, very small, probably abortive. *Calyx* five-leaved. *leaflets* short, unequal, imbricated, scarcely a third of the length of the corol. *Corol* three-petalled, the petals cordate, and much shorter than in the male. *Stamens*, rather *nectarial filaments*, sometimes there are three, very small round the base of the germ, as in *Caryota urens*, sometimes they are entirely wanting. *Germ* superior, three-lobed, smooth. *Style* none. *Stigmas* three, conical and three-sided. *Berry* as large as a crab apple, three-lobed, three-celled, smooth, fleshy, when ripe yellow, pulp very acid. *Seeds* one in each cell, oblong, somewhat three-sided, affixed by the lower pointed end to a central receptacle, covered with a hard, black, tolerably smooth, thin shell. The *embryo* of the future plant is lodged about the middle of the interior convex of the perisperm.

The tree is nearly allied to *Caryota*. The chief difference is in the pericarpium, which is in this a three-seeded berry, in that one or two-seeded only. With respect to the various and important uses of this most elegant palm I have nothing to offer myself, but refer to what Rumphius and Marsden have written on the subject. At the same time, I cannot avoid recommending to every one who possesses lands, particularly such as are low, and near the coast of India, to extend the cultivation thereof as much as possible. The palm wine itself and the sugar it yields, the black fibres for cables and cordage, and the pith for sago, independent of many other uses, are objects of very great importance, particularly to the first maritime power in the world which is in a great measure dependant on foreign states for hemp, the chief material of which cordage is made in Europe.

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From observation made in the Botanic garden, well grown, thriving trees produce about six leaves annually, and each leaf yields from eight to sixteen ounces of the clean fibres.

Note. In the same garden are now (1810) many thousand plants, and young trees, some of them above twenty years growth, with trunks as thick as a stout man's body, and from twenty to thirty feet high, exclusive of the foliage. They are in blossom all the year; one of them was lately cut down, and yielded about 150 pounds of good Sago meal.

ALUEUITES. Schreb. *gen. N.* 1472.

Male calyx one-leaved, two or three-cleft. *Corol* five-petalled. *Female calyx* and *corol* as in the male. *Germ* single, two-celled, with one ovulum in each, suspended from the top of the partition. *Styles* two, each two-cleft. *Drupe*, with two very hard, one-celled nuts. *Embryo* converse and furnished with a perisperm.

A. triloba. Forst. *gen. N.* 56. Willd. iv. 590.

Camirium. Rumph. *Amb.* ii. p. 180. t. 58.

C. cordifolium. Gart. *Sem.* ii. t. 125.

Juglans Camirium. Lourier. *Cochia Ch.* 702.

Croton moluccanum. Willd. iv. 551.

Beng. Akroot, which is also the name of the common Walnut.

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A large tree, now pretty common in gardens about Calcutta, originally from the Malay countries. Flowering time the hot season; seed ripe in August.

Trunk erect. *Branches* numerous, drooping, spreading and ascending. *Bark* smooth, olive-coloured; *young shoots* covered with much brownish stellate pubescence. *Leaves* about the extremities of the branches, approximate, petioled, cordate; margins frequently scollop-toothed, or even three or five-lobed; when young both sides covered with the same stellate pubescence that is found in the young shoots, but whiter, when full-grown pretty smooth, from four to eight inches long, and from three to six broad. *Petioles* round, as long as the leaves; two hemispheric glands at the apex as in several of the *Crotons*. *Stipules* none. *Panicles* terminal, erect, oval, clothed, as are all the other young parts with harsh, hairy, stellate pubescence; *flowers* numerous, small, white; *branches* caducous. *MALE FLOWERS* terminal, small, and most numerous. *Calyx* one-leaved, generally two-cleft; divisions erect, sometimes a little sub-divided, falling. *Petals* five, oblong, tapering towards the base. *Nectary* five small yellow glands between the insertion of the petals. *Filaments* about twenty, inserted into a hemispheric receptacle, short, thick, woolly. *Anthers*, two pits on the inside of the apex of each filament. *FEMALE FLOWERS* sessile, in the divisions of the panicle. *Calyx, corol* and *nectary* as in the male. *Germ* superior, single, oval, compressed, covered with stellate hairs, two-celled, each cell containing a single ovulum pendulous from the top of the partition. *Styles* two, each two-cleft to its base. *Stigma* incurved, acute. *Drupe* two-celled, fleshy, roundish, a little compressed, pretty smooth, somewhat pointed, slightly marked on the sides with four sutures, when ripe olive-coloured; the greatest diameter about two inches and half; *cells* lined with a firm, smooth, brown integument; it frequently happens that there is only one nut in the drupe, the form and size is then different. *Nuts* two, one in each cell, thick, and very hard, dark coloured, irregularly furrowed, particularly on the exterior side covered with a firm, fleshy substance; which is white on the outside and marked with green veins within, next to the nut, of a yellowish colour. *Nucleus* conform to the cavity of the nut. *Perisperm* amygdaline. *Embryo*, &c. as in Gartner.

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The kernels taste very much like fresh Walnuts, and are reckoned wholesome; they yield by expression a large portion of very pure, palatable oil.

JUGLANS. Schreb. *gen. N.* 1446.

Male calyx a one-leaved scale. *Corol* none. *Stigmas* eighteen. *Female calyx* four-cleft, superior. *Corol* none. *Styles* two. *Germ* semi-superior, one-celled, one-seeded; *attachment* inferior. *Nut* semi-quadrilocular, two-valved, one-seeded. *Embryo* inverse, with little or no perisperm.

1. *J. regia.* Willd. iv. 455.

Leaflets about nine, ovate-oblong, sub-serrate, nearly equal. *Fruit* globular.

Beng. Akroot.

Arab. Jown, or Shejir Jown.

Sans. Ukshadu, also Kundurala.

A native of the mountainous countries immediately to the north and north-east of Hindoostan, on the plains of Bengal it grows pretty well, but is not fruitful there.

2. *J. plerococca.* Roxb.

Leaflets from three to thirteen, lanceolate, smooth. *Panicles* axillary and terminal. *Nuts* unequally but amply winged.

Bolus, the vernacular name in Silhet, where it is indigenous in the vast forests, which cover the hills to the north and east of that province; and grows to be a tree of considerable magnitude. The wood is of a light colour, and used by Turners. The bark thick, dark brown, possessing much tannin, and is reckoned by the natives, the best they are acquainted with for tanning. Flowering time May.

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Branchlets scabrous, with little elevated, white specks. *Young shoots* clothed with minute, gold-coloured scales. *Leaves* alternate, sub-opposite, and abruptly pinnate, from six to twelve inches long. *Leaflets* from three to four, or from five to thirteen, short-petioled, obliquely

lanceolate, obtusely acuminate, entire, firm and smooth, from three to six inches long, by one or two broad. *Panicles* erect, when they first unfold, only like the other tender parts. *Panicles* axillary and terminal, shorter than the leaves; composed of many, filiform, simple male aments, and a few similar female ones, all are clothed with the minute yellow scales above mentioned. *Male flowers*. *Stamens* of the anthers axillary, one-flowered, scarcely to be distinguished from the pedicels, and clothed with the yellow scales just mentioned. *Calyx* four-leaved; *lobes* roundish, concave, and so much so as to appear in some measure four coriaceous. *Corolla* none. *Stamens* twelve, very short, inserted on the base of the leaflets of the calyx. *Anthers* large, two-lobed. *FEMALE FLOWERS*. *Stamens* of the ament, and calyx as in the male, only larger and more distinct, both are permanent; the former increasing. *Germ* inferior, turbinate, covered with little yellow scales, one-celled, containing a single ovulum, attached to the bottom of the cell. *Style* scarcely any. *Stigma* spread over the top of the germ, somewhat two-lobed, with the lobes rather lanceolate. *Nut* round, very hairy, the size of a large pea, crowned with the permanent calyx, and resting in the enlarged scale of the ament, the three lobes of which are now increased into three long, lanceolate obtuse, scarioso wings, the middle one of which as in the germ, much larger, sometimes the inner margin of the scale is extended in the ripe state, into a two-lobed, short, broad wing, one-celled at top, which cell becomes four-celled at bottom (see plate). *Wings* very hard. *Seeds* solitary, roundish. *Embryo* straight, thin, of a light brown. *Perisperm* conform to the seed, greenish, spongy. *Endosperm* none. *Calyx* five-lobed, imbricately, folded up in the four lobes of the calyx of the male, when it is expanded so far as to raise them above ground, they are deeply divided, nearly to the base, into two bifid segments. *Flumula* two-lobed. *Radi* superior.

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QUERCUS. *Schreb. gen. N 1447.*

Male calyx generally five-lobed. *Corolla* none. *Stamens* from five to ten, or more. *Female calyx* entire, single. *Corolla* none. *Stigma* from two to five. *Nut* more or less embraced by the permanent calyx. *Leaves* pinnate, with one pinnule.

1. *Q. falcata*. *R.*

Leaves pinnate, lanceolate, entire, finely serrated, firm and polished. *Spikes* panicle, terminal. *Flowers* from the leaf axils. *Nut* single, all but the obtuse apex hid in the calyx, and covered by it.

A large tree, growing on a cold rocky, or sterile soil, in the vicinity of Salem, where it is called *Kalm's Oak* by the natives. Flowering time October and November, the leaves usually are green to yellow.

Leaves alternate, and lie on the stem and petiole, particularly on the upper surface. *Leaves* alternate, pinnate, from three to eight inches long, by one to two broad. *Spikes* from the leaf axils, and from the growth of the terminal bud, very numerous, bearing many small, roundish, or oblong, seeds of the twigs, by far the greater number male, and some female, the female ones all are erect, or nearly so; the rest, some with double seeds. *Leaves* are covered with small, white scales. *Germ* inferior, three-celled with two ovules in each attached to the top of the cell. *Style* three-celled. *Nut* single, roundish, smooth, of a moderate size, all covered with a close portion of the vertex of the calyx, covered by permanent, finely clothed, thin cup, as if popping out at a small circular hole. Here is the point of insertion.

2. *Q. falcata*. *P.*

Leaves alternate, lanceolate, entire, obtusely acuminate, firm and hard. *Spikes* panicle, terminal, very erect; in some cases they covering the nut, in others variously split and covering more or less of the lower part only.

Shrub, the younger more in the German country, where it grows to be a very large and useful timber tree; the wood light colored like the English oak, but harder, and reckoned one of their most durable timbers. Flowering time December; the seeds ripe in October.

Young shoots somewhat angular and pointedly smooth. *Leaves* alternate, short-petioled, lanceolate, two ring equally on each end, entire, serrated, smooth, glossy, and hard; from five to six inches long by one and a half broad. *Stamens* erect, drooping before the leaves are expanded. *Leaves* round, smooth, obscurely lobed, and early formed in the axilla of the leaves. *Panicles* axillary and terminal composed of many, long, straight, simple spikes, with the male ones ending in a very hard, which sometimes show in a branchlet. *Spikes* villous, the male ones most numerous, and below the female ones. *Male flowers* minute, generally solitary, though sometimes crowded. *Calyx* five or six parted. *Stamens* ovate, and downy. *Corolla* none. *Stamens* from six to twelve, twice the length of the calyx, inserted round a corolla, widely spread in the centre. *Anthers* roundish. *Panicle spikes* on the same panicle with the male, but fewer and uppermost. *Leaves* always distinct, and less crowded. *Nut* of a rather long oval shape, thin, little hairy, brown, the size of the common acorn, or rather larger. *Cup* thin, attached to the radius laterally, rather rough on the outside, somewhat villous, sometimes forming a complete envelope for the nut, suffering the stigma to pass at a small perforation in the apex; in others it splits into two or three portions, and then embraces more or less of the nut. *Seed* conform to the nut, generally single; when two, they are so closely united as to seem a single seed with a double coraculum in the apex. *Integument* single, brown, adhering to the calyx, and entering deeply into them in various directions, in short a nutlet, as in the nutmeg, &c. *Perisperm* none. *Embryo* conform to the seed, inverse as in the other species.

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3. *Q. lucida*. Roxb.

Leaves cuneate-lanceolar, entire, and smooth. *Spikes* panicle; *male flowers* dodecandrous. *Acorns* round, nearly hid in the enlarged cup, which is marked with concentric belts on the outside.

A tree, a native of Pulo Pinang.

Leaves alternate, short-petioled, somewhat wedge-shaped, obtuse-pointed, entire and smooth in every part; about six inches long, and about two broad. *Stipules* small, subulate. *Spikes* terminal, very numerous, filiform, by far the greatest part bear only male flowers. *MALE FLOWERS* crowded. *Calyx* about six-cleft. *Stamens* about twelve, and two or three times longer than the calyx. *Pistillum* a woolly gland occupies its place. *FLMALL FLOWERS* more remote, and on separate spikes. *Calyx* with three, small, scale-like bracts, pressing on the underside. *Styles* three. *Seed* roundish, sunk in the much enlarged, pitcher-shaped, fleshy calyx, which is now surrounded with several coloured belts.

4. *Q. muricata*. Roxb.

Tender parts villous. *Leaves* oblong, entire. *Female spikes* axillary, and lateral, the length of the leaves. *Acorn* spheric, two-thirds hid in a turbinate, muricated cup.

A large timber tree, found by Mr. W. Roxburgh indigenous in the forests of Prince of Wales' Island.

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Young shoots round, and clothed with short, very soft, brown pubescence. *Leaves* sessile, narrow, oblong, entire, rather acute, villous; *veins* simple, and parallel; from four to six inches long, by one and a half broad. *Female spikes* lateral, about as long as the leaves. *Cup* turbinate, armed with many concentric rings of small inoffensive, acute points; hence the specific name.

5. *Q. turbinata*. R.

Leaves lanceolar, entire, obtusely acuminate, hard, glossy. *Spikes* terminal, generally paired; the lower part occupied by clusters of female flowers, and the upper part crowded with male ones. *Nuts* turbinate, smooth; *cup* small, rugose.

Bansoa Batana, the vernacular name in Chittagong, where it grows to be large tree, but its wood is used for fuel only. It flowers in May; and the acorns ripen about the close of the rains.

Young shoots void of pubescence, but somewhat scabrous with small white specks. *Leaves* short-petioled, lanceolar, entire, obtusely acuminate, of a very hard texture, and glossy, from five to six inches long, by one and a half or two broad. *Spikes* terminal, rigid, simple, crowded with numerous, minute, male flowers on the exterior half; and female hermaphrodite ones in detached clusters over the lower half. *Male calyx* five-toothed, woolly. *Corol* none. *Filaments* from ten to fifteen, much longer than the calyx. *Anthers* oval. *Germ* none, but a conical gland in its place. *FEMALE HERMAPHRODITE*. *Involucre* large, downy, scaly. *Perianth* superior, small, downy, about six-toothed. *Filaments* about as many as in the male, shorter than the styles, intermixed with much white hair. *Anthers* small, probably quite abortive. *Germ* three-celled, with one ovulum in each attached to the top of the cell. *Style* short but thick, and giving support to the calyx and stamina. *Stigmas* three, cylindric, spreading a little. *Nut* turbinate, smooth, of the size of a chestnut, light brown; *cup* small, embracing only the narrow base of the nut, rugose. *Embryo* inverse, as in the genus.

6. *Q. acuminata*. R.

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Leaves oblong and broad-lanceolar, entire, smooth. *Spikes* axillary, solitary, simple. *Nuts* ovate, smooth. *Cup* saucer-shaped, prickly.

Kanta gola Batana, the vernacular name in Chittagong, where it grows to be a large and useful timber tree. It flowers in May, and the acorns ripen about the close of the rains.

Young shoots somewhat villous. *Leaves* short-petioled, broad-lanceolar, entire, acuminate, smooth on both sides, from six to twelve inches long, by three or four broad. *Female spikes* axillary, solitary, shorter than the leaves, villous, the upper three-fourths occupied with distinct female flowers. *Involucre* large, hoary, imbricated upward with acuminate scales. *Perianth* minute, five-toothed. *Germ* broad-ovate, three-celled, with one ovulum in each, attached to the top of the cell. *Style* short. *Stigma* three, cylindric. *Nut* ovate, smooth, brown, rather longer than the common acorn. *Cup* saucer-shaped, echinate, with short projecting sharp prickles, embracing about one-fourth part of the nut only. *Embryo* inverse, as in the genus.

7. *Q. lappacea*. Roxb.

Leaves lanceolar, entire, much acuminate, downy underneath. *Spikes* axillary, solitary. *Nut* ovate, villous, slightly embraced by the inoffensive, echinate, saucer-shaped cup.

Ooloo chukma, the vernacular name in Silhet. On the hills which bound the north side of the province, it grows to be a large tree, and furnishes the natives with strong wood in colour like that of the common oak, but of a harder texture and close-grained. Flowering time December; the seeds ripen in the September following.

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Young shoots densely clothed with very soft down. *Leaves* alternate, short-petioled, lanceolar, entire, much acuminate, nearly smooth above, tomentose underneath, from six to eight inches long, by about two broad. *Stipules* very downy, and falling early. *Spikes*, or *aments*, axillary, solitary, nearly as long as the leaves, slender, very downy, some entirely and densely covered with small yellowish, downy, male flowers, others equally crowded with male ones, at the apex and a few remote at the base, the rest or middle part, occupied by the female flowers only. *Bractes* solitary, under each flower, small, downy. *MALE FLOWERS*. *Calyx* five-parted, downy. *Corol* none. *Filaments* generally ten, inserted round a woolly gland, two or three times longer than the calyx. *Anthers* two-lobed. *FEMALE FLOWERS*. *Involucre* arm-

ed with numerous, inerved, soft, hairy, pretty long, reclinate spines, which increase in size with this organ, and give to the cup a fine appearance, though soft and innocuous; they may be compared to the minute bar: I defer my specific name. *Calyx* hairy; *mouth* four, five or six-toothed. *Style* short. *Stigma* three, cylindric. *Nut* ovate, of the size of a large filbert, villous, crowned with the permanent calyx and style. *Cup* girth-shaped, reclinate, rather soft, hairy. *Seed* conical to the nut, as in *Q. robur*, *Gært. Sui. i.* 183. *t.* 37.

8. *Q. sspicata*. Roxb.

Leaves broad-lanceolar, entire, somewhat acuminate, coriaceous and glossy. *Spikes* axillary and terminal, but a compound, the terminal one panicled. *Cups* growing together, mossy, rough and locally, embracing faintly the base of the lens spheroid, hard, glossy nut.

Bora chinkna, is the very common name in Sylhet. A large timber tree, a native of the Garrow mountains, which it abounds in February and September, and in September and October. The wood is lighter coloured than that of the Engashook, but seems equally strong, and is fully as close in the grain.

Leaves shortly petiolate, sessile. *Leaves* alternate, long-petioled, from oblong to lanceolar, tapering towards the base, distinctly a midrib, entire, smooth, having the upper surface glossy, particularly beneath, and from petiole to apex, six or seven lines long, by about three broad. *Petioles* smooth, flat, from the middle of the base, about half or three-fourths of an inch long. *Spikes* numerous, both axillary and terminal, the axillary bearing a large panicle which is often longer than the leaves, and very hairy, and on the middle of the panicle, one or more of the spikes more robust, and shorter, and thicker, as I have observed, four-fingered flowers only, they are in more remote branches of the panicle, the middle spikes are longer, and have the little bundles of flower longer, and much nearer to each other, bearing long, coniform, and each of the little bundles of flowers. *Moisture* of wood is abundant, very easily soaked. *Flowers* twelve, three-fingered, longer than the calyx, smooth. *Leaves* oval. *Green*, in the centre of the insertion of the panicle, is a very white, yellow, or greenish, and in the centre, and like the middle one very woody. Yet a specimen, we removed from the middle, being nearly truncated at the base, and the petiole close to such a distance, mostly dark brown, very hard and closely textured, and hard, and its surface indurated with small pointed scales. *Seed* oblong, conical to the nut, as in *Q. robur*.

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9. *Q. ferox*. Roxb.

Leaves ovate, rounded, and elongate, entire, glossy. *Male spikes* pointed, *flowers* with a six-lobed calyx, and two or three. *Cup* to entire, calyx, a scale, armed with many compound thorns, forming a complete, and abundant covering.

A large timber tree, growing in the Garrow mountains. Flowering time the beginning of the hot season, the middle of July and August.

Leaves alternate, of petioles, long and thin, with dentate and small spikes. *Leaves* alternate, petiole, oblong and broad-lanceolar, acuminate, entire, from three to six inches long, by from one to two broad, dark green, smooth, polished, and glaucous; the *nut* on many, the *flower* on many. *Petioles* smooth, entire, from one to two broad, glaucous, approximate, and the *leaf* is the *leaf* of the *leaf*. *Calyx* oval, yellow. *Flowers* twelve, twice the length of the calyx. *Leaves* oval. *Nut* oblong, of the size of a filbert, smooth, completely covered by the calyx, cylindrical, the cup, or calyx, which is powerfully armed above the whole of the outside, with strong, sharp, conical spines; and lined with a little series of pubescence.

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10. *Q. acuta*. R.

Leaves oblong, lanceolate, entire, smooth. *Cup* an entire, ovalular capsule, armed with many compound thorns, forming a complete covering the subovate acorn.

A large timber tree, a native of the mountains, common immediately east of Bengal. At Chittagong, it is called *Kantol* *Palma*, at Tippera *Singhara*, and in the forests near Gwalpura *Kantol*, *Singhara*.

11. *Q. acuta*. R.

Leaves oblong, entire, smooth. *Nut* ovate, a little hairy, completely hid in the ovalular, capsule-like cup, which is completely armed with numerous, various, sharp spines.

Lantz kantol *Palma* is the vernacular name at Chittagong, where it grows to be a large tree, with many far-exended branches. It flowers in July and August, and the acorns, which are small, ripen in the cool season. The leaves in this are very large, generally about a foot long, and from four to five inches broad.

12. *Q. acuta*. R.

Leaves elliptic, entire, polished on both sides. *Female flowers* on long, terminal, glomerate spikes. *Acorn* ovate, smooth, half hid in the tubercled cup.

A large tree, found in the forests of Pulo Pinang by Mr. W. Roxburgh; male flowers not seen.

13. *Q. depessa*. Roxb.

Acorn depressed, with the remains of the large style in the middle of the concavity. *Cup* flat, with a thick, carious margin, and five, concentric, imbricated lamella underneath.

An immense tree, a native of the forests of Pulo Pinang. It differs from *Lourier's Q. acuta* *Palma*, in the depressed shape of the acorn and cup.

14. *Q. lantz*. R.

Acorn much flattened, but convex at both ends, and hidden in the round cup, which is imbricated with ten or twelve concentric lamella.

A native of the forests of Pulo Pinang.

15. *Q. sencherrata*. R.

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Leaves petioled, lanceolar, firm and lucid, anterior margins serrate; *veins* simple and parallel. *Female flowers* in axillary pairs. *Nuts* oval, acuminate, smooth, of a chesnut colour, base only embraced by the saucer-shaped, thick, belted, villous cup.

A large timber tree, a native of the mountains in the vicinity of Silhet, where it is called Ramkatha; there it flowers about the beginning of the hot season, and the seed ripens in August.

Bark of the young shoots smooth, lucid green, except when just unfolding, thin, clothed with a soft, ferruginous, woolly substance. *Leaves* scattered about the ends of the twigs, petioled, lanceolar, with the anterior margin remotely and acutely serrate, the apex acute, the texture hard, and polished, and the *veins* simple and parallel, from four to eight inches long, by one to three broad. *Petioles* about an inch long, smooth. *Female flowers* axillary, paired and sessile. *Involucre* composed of from five to six, concentric, incurved, villous lamina. *Nuts* oval, pointed, smooth, of a chesnut colour, the size of a large olive; a small portion of the base only is embraced by the thick, hard, villous, saucer-shaped cup. *Embryo* inverse, without perisperm, as in the genus.

16. *Q. serrata*. Willd. iv. 431.

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Young shoots densely clothed with ferruginous down. *Leaves* oblong, lucid, hoary underneath, parallel-veined, most acutely gross-serrate. *Spikes* terminal, male and female mixed.

Gol-Shingra the vernacular name in the Silhet district between Silhet and the river Brahmaputra, where it grows to be a large, and like the most of the other species, natives of that mountainous tract, a useful timber tree. Flowering time the end of the rains.

In this species the young shoots are very completely clothed with much soft, dark brown down. The leaves very hard, with very numerous, simple, and parallel veins, each terminating in a sharp serrature like those of *Dillenia speciosa*; some few are now and then sharply lacinate, even lobate.

Spikes terminal, sub-panicled, consisting of only a few distinct male and female, downy aments. *Male flowers* with a five-leaved calyx, and from ten to twelve stamens; *female* ones as in the other species. The acorn I have not yet seen.

17. *Q. incana*. Roxb.

Leaves cordate-oblong, firm, remotely and acutely serrate, smooth above, hoary underneath. *Male aments* panicled, shorter than the leaves; *flowers* pentandrous. *Acorns* ovate-oblong, half hid in a sub-rotund, scaly, tubercled cup.

A large timber tree, a native of the mountains of Kameroon, Almora, and other countries north of the plains of Hindoostan. A short account of the tree is given by Col. Hardwicke in his Journey to Shreeangur. *Asiat. Res.* vi. 374.

Young shoots hoary. *Leaves* alternate, short-petioled, oblong, with a cordate base, acute, remotely and acutely serrate, of a rigid texture, smooth above, hoary underneath, from three to six inches long, and from one to two broad. *Stipules* and *bracts* linear-lanceolate, membranaceous, caducous. *Male aments* filiform, numerous, forming small, terminal, or axillary panicles. *Calyx* from four to five-cleft, and ciliate. *Stamens* from four to eight. *Female peduncles* axillary, lateral or terminal, very short, from one to many-flowered, three seems the most common number. *Stigma* three-cleft. *Nut* ovate-oblong, smooth, with a villous apex, crowned with part of the remaining style. *Cup* roundish, imbricated with small tubercled scales.

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CASTANEA. Schreb. gen. N. 1448.

Male calyx none. *Corol* five-petalled. *Stamina* from ten to twenty. *Female calyx* from five to six-leaved, muricate. *Corol* none. *Germ* inferior, three-celled; *cells* one-seeded; *attachment* inferior. *Stigmas* penciliform. *Nuts* from one to three, inclosed in the echinate involucre. *Embryo* inverse, without perisperm.

1. *C. Indica*. Roxb.

Leaves oblong, acute, mucronate-serrate, polished above, hoary underneath. *Aments* sub-terminal, panicled. *Flowers* polygamous.

Nikari, the vernacular name in Silhet.

A small tree, a native of the hilly frontier districts east of Bengal. It flowers during the months of November and December, and the seed ripens in from eight to ten months afterwards. The kernels are eaten by both natives and Europeans, and may be compared to indifferent filberts.

Trunk tolerably straight, growing to such a size as to admit of the wood, which is of a good quality, being used for various purposes. *Branchlets* downy. *Leaves* alternate, short-petioled, from oblong to broad lanceolate, acute, grossly mucronate-serrate, polished on the upper surface, soft with brownish down underneath; *veins* simple, parallel, and equal in number with the serratures, each ending in the sharp points thereof, from four to eight inches long, by from two to four broad. *Stipules* ensiform. *Aments* or spikes, terminal and axillary, panicled, alternate, filiform, downy, those with male flowers more numerous, those with hermaphrodite few and thicker, of an offensive smell. *MALE FLOWERS* collected in small bundles over the spikes. *Calyx* generally six-leaved; *leaflets* oval, very woolly. *Filaments* twelve, longer than the calyx. *Anthers* round-oval. *Hermaphrodite flowers* generally solitary, and scattered over every part of their spikes, rarely any male flowers with them. Sometimes two or even three come together, and are then surrounded by the same scaly calycle, or involucre to be mentioned under the next article. *Calyx* superior, its parts as in the male, with the base closely embraced on all sides by numerous hairy scales. The most exterior of which are broad;

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the inner ones are subulate points which become the capsule or spinous envelope of the seed. *Filaments* twelve, alternately shorter, the long ones six, about the length of the calyx. *Anthers* oval, two-lobed. *Germ* inferior, three-lobed, three-celled, with one ovulum in each, attached to the bottom of its cell. *Styles* three, a little recurved. *Stigma* simple, obtuse. *Fruct* from round to obovate, completely armed with ramous spines, as in *C. vesca*, one-celled, not opening by regular valves, but bursting without order when the seed is ripe. When two or more hermaphrodite flowers are found crowded so close as to press on each other, those when come to maturity, have only one common capsule, or envelope. *Nuts* oval, of a pretty hard, ligenous texture, and light brown colour, somewhat hairy, particularly round the apex. Inside soft and hairy, one-celled, cylindrical. *Seed* generally single, conform to the nut. *Integument* single, thin, striated, and hairy. *Perisperm* none. *Embryo* the size and figure of the seed, inverse. *Plumula* two-lobed. *Radicula* oval, superior.

2. *C. pumila*. Willd. iv. 461.

Leaves oblong, acute, mucronate, serrate, tomentose underneath.

Chin. Fung. lot.

From Canton in China, it has been introduced into the Botanic garden at Calcutta, where its growth is uncommonly slow, and though it has been there many years, it shows no tendency to blossom.

SAGITTARIA. Schreb. gen. N. 1441.

Male calyx three-leaved. *Corol* three-petalled. *Stamina* from six to twenty-four. *Female* (Hermaphrodite, R.) *calyx* and *corol* as in the male. *Germ* and *seeds* numerous. *Embryo* conduplicate, without perisperm.

1. *S. sagittifolia*. Willd. iv. 408.

Leaves sagittate, acute; *lobes* narrow, straight and acute. *Scapes* simple. *Flowers* tern.

A native of the borders of sweet water lakes, ditches, &c. in the vicinity of Calcutta, where it flowers in February, March, and April.

Root consisting of numerous, spongy fibres, from a crown, formed by the united leaves, the centre one thicker, and ending in the half dried remains of the small round tuber, or bulb, which gave existence to the plant, while from its sides many suckers run a few inches, each ending in a small, round bulb, which in due time produce other plants. *Leaves* radical, the first of the young plants linear, narrowly slender, and very acute, the next one or two simply cordate oblong, the rest with angular, spongy petioles of different lengths, and sagittate, acute, smooth, with the barbs or pinnules lobes, from two to three-nerved, and rather longer than the single, five-nerved, narrower and much more acute, in fact, ensiform upper portion, about six inches long; *petioles* from six inches to two feet long. *Scapes* simple, as long as the leaves, columnar, spongy. *Flowers* pure white, pedicelled, inferiorly tern, the inferior three, and sometimes the second, or a part thereof found, the rest male. *Bracts* tern, triangular, one flowered, shorter than the pedicels. *Calyx* and *Corol* as in *S. sagittifolia* of Europe, only the latter is pure white throated. *Fruit* as in the male flowers, about twenty-five, shorter than the ovate oblong, yellow anthers. In the female none, but some few, abortive germs are found in the disk of the former. *Germ* in the female flowers very numerous, &c. as in *S. sagittifolia*, Gært. Syst. ii. 21. t. 84, but the *embryo* in our Indian plant is of a pale greenish yellow colour.

Dr. Smith observes, in his description of *S. sagittifolia*, that it discharges a white milky juice, a rare circumstance in an aquatic plant. Our Bengal plant yields nothing of the kind; whether this is a sufficient ground for considering ours to be a distinct species, I will not presume to say, but must observe, that I cannot discover any other difference. I do not find that any use is made of the bulbs in Bengal.

2. *S. obtusifolia*. Willd. iv. 409.

Polygamous. *Leaves* reniform, sagittate-obtuse, lobes long, taper and acute. *Scapes* ramous, and verticelled; *flowers* hexandrous.

Chin. Tamara. Rheed. Med. xi. t. 45.

A native of standing sweet water, or slow running rivers. It flowers during the cold season.

Root fibrous, annual. *Leaves* radical, erect, long-petioled ovate-sagittate; *upper* circular, *lobes* or barbs divaricate, tapering to long, narrow, fine points, smooth, many nerved, from six to twelve inches long, and from four to eight broad. *Petioles* from two to three feet long, thick, one side flat, the other angular. *Scapes* including the flower-bearing part from two to four feet high, erect, from five to six angled, striated, the lower verticell, and sometimes the second, bear branches mixed with one-flowered pedicels. *Involute* at each verticell three-fold, sessile, conical. *Flowers* numerous, small, white. *Male flowers* for the most part terminal, peduncled; *peduncles* slender. *Calyx* three leaved. *Corol* three-petalled. *Filaments* six, below they are enlarged, so as to occupy the whole of the centre of the flowers. *Anthers* two-lobed. *Hermaphrodite flowers*, for there are no male flowers, at least I have never found any, more numerous below, robust, peduncled. *Calyx* and *corol* as in the male. *Filaments* six, with their enlarged bases surrounding the germs. *Germ*s about thirty, sessile. *Stigma* two-lobed, bearded, or downy. *Drupe*s numerous, collected on a globose receptacle, turbinate, dry, wrinkled. *Nut* one-seeded, but there are also two empty cavities, one in each side of the seed. *Seed* bent double, with the two extremities pointing to the base, by one of which it is affixed to the bottom of the drupe.

3. *S. cordifolia* Roth.

Polygamous. *Leaves* cordate; *scapes* simple. *Stamina* from six to twelve.

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Grows in standing sweet water, in the vicinity of Calcutta; flowering time the latter part of the rain.

Root fibrous, annual. *Leaves* radical, long-petioled, round coriaceous, apex circular; behind deeply divided into two broad, somewhat pointed lobes, margins entire, smooth on both sides, many-nerved, about two inches broad, and less than three long. *Petioles* sheathing at the base, their length depends much on the depth of the water; tapering, somewhat angular, smooth. *Scapes* about as long as the petioles, like them ending in an oblong raceme, of from five to eight flowers. *Bractes*, or *involucres*, three-fold, to the lower three there are always two hermaphrodite flowers, and three to the rest, one of which is generally male. *HERMAPHRODITE FLOWERS*. *Calyx* and *corol* as in the genus. *Filaments* generally from nine to twelve inserted round the base of the germ. *Anthrs* cordate. *Germ* numerous, compressed. *Style* short. *Stigma* simple. *Capsules* from three to four hundred, much compressed on a globular naked receptacle, surrounded with a deeply dentated margin, in each a single seed, bent double, as in *S. obtusifolia*. *MALE FLOWERS*. *Calyx* and *corol* as above. *Stamens* from six to ten, surrounding a few abortive germ.

BEGONIA. Schreb. gen. N. 1442.

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Male calyx none. *Corol* four-petalled, two opposite, larger. *Stamina* numerous. *Female calyx* none. *Corol* four, or many-petalled. *Capsules* inferior, winged, or lobed, three-celled, many-seeded.

1. *B. malabarica*, Dryand. in Trans. of Linn. Soc. i. p. 171.

Caulescent, herbaceous. *Leaves* unequally cordate, while young acutely serrulate-dentate; *peduncles* axillary, many-flowered; *capsule* without wings, four-lobed, four-celled.

Tsjeria naranampali. Rheed. Mal. ix. t. 86.

Ram tottee, the vernacular name at Chittagong, where it is indigenous, in moist cool vallies. Plants from thence have been received into the Botanic garden at Calcutta, where they continue in flower the whole year, but chiefly in the rains. The natives of Chittagong, where the plant is plenty, use the leaves as a pot-herb; when fresh the taste is pleasantly acid, not unlike sorrel.

Root perennial, succulent, throughout a pretty deep red. *Stems* herbaceous, several from the same root, sub-erect, from six to twelve inches high, succulent, round, jointed, and rather swelled at the joints, marked with numerous, small lance-olifer ferruginous, rather elevated specks, while young hairy. *Leaves* alternate, petioled, unequally or rather sub-semi-cordate, acuminate, harsh, with a few short, stiff hairs, with the margins, particularly while young, acutely and unequally serrulate-dentate, and minutely curled, from six to eight inches long, by four or five broad. *Petioles* rather shorter than the leaves, round, hairy and marked with ferruginous specks like the stems. *Stipules* oblong, stem-clasping. *Peduncles* axillary, short, bifid, many-flowered. *Flowers* pretty large, particularly the female ones, drooping, of a very pale pink, indeed almost white, sparkling, as if frosted; sweetly fragrant. *Bractes* round the base of the pedicels, minute. *Male calyx* none. *Petals* four, in opposite pairs, sub-round, the inner pair rather smaller by the size of a thin margin, which in the large pair, forms a sharp, vertical rim round the unexpanded globular flower bud. *Filaments* from sixty to eighty, very short. *Anthrs* long, clavate, opening with a long slit on opposite sides. *Female calyx* none. *Corol* as in the male, but larger. *Stamina* none. *Germ* inferior, smooth, and thickly spotted with red, four-lobed, four-celled; each cell containing two reniform receptacles, attached to the middle of the axis, ovula innumerable over every part of the receptacles. *Style* four, bifid, yellow; *segments* or *stigma* spiral like the horns of a ram.

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2. *B. laciniata*, R.

Caulescent, erect, hairy. *Leaves* unequally cordate, lacinate, serrulate-dentate. *Peduncles* the length of the petioles, few-flowered. *Capsule* with one large, oval, obtuse wing.

Beng. Hoorjo.

A native of the Garro hills, and the eastern frontier of Bengal. Flowering time the rainy season, the seeds ripen in November.

Root fibrous. *Stem* simple, rather succulent, about biennial, first erect, afterwards more or less procumbent, hairy, jointed; from six to eighteen inches long, and as thick as a ratan. *Leaves* alternate, long-petioled, unequally cordate, acutely lacinate, margins serrulate-dentate, and ciliate; from three to six inches long and broad. *Stipules* oblong. *Peduncles* axillary, solitary, about as long as the leaves, from two to six-flowered, and generally more than half of them male. *Bractes* like the stipules, but smaller. *Corol* four-petalled, ericinate-oval within, ferruginous on the back. *Male stamina* numerous, inserted on a conical receptacle, clavate. *Filaments* rather short. *Female germ* inferior, oval, with two narrow and one broader wing, and for the most part only two-celled, each containing numerous ovula, attached to two jugiform receptacles in each cell, rising from the axis, as in Gaertner's *Mussaenda frondosa*. *Style* scarcely any. *Stigma* large, variously convolute. *Capsule* oblong, three-winged; but two of them so narrow as scarcely to be observed if not carefully looked for, the third broad oval, and obtuse, three-celled, as in the germ.

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3. *B. aptera*, R.

Shrubby, sub-parasitic. *Leaves* semi-cordate, entire, smooth. *Capsules* wingless.

Found by Colonel Hardwicke on the Island of Mauritius. He says it is a large spreading shrub.

Stem rather slender, and mostly growing out of decaying, or rotten trunks of fallen trees, in wet shaded woods. *Peduncles* axillary, solitary, bifid, each division three-flowered; the

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NIP.A. *S. heron. q. a.* N. 1696.

Grows on the lower part of the Delta of the Ganges, and in salt swamps.

Mal. calyx, the calyx of the ament. *Corol* none. *Stamens* four, sessile, without filaments.

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Ed. Female calyx, the scales of the aments one-flowered. Corol none. Styles none. Stigma, concave dots. Strobile with angular nuts.
C. sempervirens. Willd. iv. 511.
Leaves imbricated; twigs quadrangular.
Chin. Yuen Fa.
Hind. Sarass.

The upright variety is a native of China, and of the northern mountains of India, and Persia. It does not thrive on the plains of Bengal.

THUJA. Schreb. gen. N. 1457.

Male calyx, the scales of the ament. Corol none. Stamina four. Female calyx the scales of the ament. two-flowered. Corol none. Pistil none. Nut one gilt with a membranaceous wing.

T. orientalis. Willd. iv. 509.

Strobiles squarrose, with sharp scales. Branchlets ancipital.

Chin. Piem Fa.

From China it has been introduced into our garden in India, where it rarely grows to more than eight or ten feet in height, is very ramous, and spreads nearly as much as its height.

PHYLLANTHUS. Schreb. gen. N. 1412.

III. 654 Male calyx from four to six-leaved, or from four to six-parted. Corol none. Nectary from four to six scales. Stamina various. Female calyx and nectary as in the male. Germ superior, generally three-celled; cells two-seeded, attached to the upper end of the axis. Capsule* three-celled; cells two-seeded. Embryo inverse, and furnished with a perisperm.

SECT. I. With simple Leaves.

1. *P. madraspatensis*. Willd. iv. 575.

Annual, erect. Leaves alternate, narrow-cuneate. Flowers axillary; male monadelphous. Anthers three pair.

Teling. Nala userekee.

Is common, with *P. Niruri*, in gardens, and cultivated ground. Plants constantly succeed one another, and flower most part of the year.

Root annual, though sometimes it lives out the second year. Stem straight, in the oldest plants somewhat woody, from one to four feet high, round, smooth, above very ramous. Branches sub-erect, often twiggy in large plants. Leaves on the stem scattered; on the branches alternate, bifarious, spreading, sessile; in a good soil those on the stem are linearly lanceolate, the rest wedge-formed, smooth, entire, somewhat pointed, from half an inch to two inches long, and from one-eighth to half an inch broad. Stipules two, lateral at the cordate base, pointed, withering. Flowers axillary, always one female, and from two to four or five males, all are short-peduncled, but the male shortest, in the flowering time erect, afterwards the male drops, and the female is bent down. Male calyx six-leaved. Nectary six-scaled. Filaments single. Anthers three pair round its apex. Female calyx and nectary as in the male. Capsule three-celled, six-valved, with two seeds in each cell.

Taste herbaceous, with some degree of astringency. Cattle eat it.

III. 655 2. *P. simplex*. Willd. iv. 573.

Perennial, diffuse, branches flattened. Leaves bifarious, lanceolate. Female flowers long-peduncled; male sessile. Anthers three pair. Female nectary a twelve-toothed capsule.

Teling. Uchi userekee.

Like the last, it is a native of dry cultivated ground; but by no means so common. It flowers during the wet and cold seasons.

Root frequently perennial. Stem somewhat woody, oblique. Branches numerous, diverging from the base of the little stem, spreading closely to the earth, with their apices ascending, many times longer than the stem, striated from the insertions of the leaves, which gives them a compressed appearance. Leaves simple, alternate, spreading, bifarious, sessile, linearly lanceolate, smooth, entire; about three-fourths of an inch long, and one-fourth broad. Stipules two, obliquely-cordate, withering. Flowers, male and female mixed, axillary, generally from one to three of each. The female ones long-peduncled. The male ones nearly sessile. Calyx as in the last species, except that in this, there are three distinct filaments, united at the base; and the female nectary is twelve-notched.

Note. This plant agrees so well with Retzins's *P. simplex*, that I dare say, they are the same; he may have changed König's name, or König himself may have changed it from *simplex* to *depressa*.

The natives use the fresh leaves, flowers and fruit, with common seeds, and sugar, of each equal parts, made into an electuary, for the cure of gonorrhœa; a tea-spoonful is given twice a day. The fresh leaves bruised and mixed with buttermilk, make a wash to cure the itch in children.

* In many of the species it is a very perfect berry.

3. *P. gracilis*. R.

Perennial, erect, virgate. *Leaves* bifarious, oblong and cuneate-lanceolate. *Filament* single, capsul. three-cleft. Page
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Teling. Userekee.

A rare, somewhat shrubby plant, growing under the shelter of other bushes, and trees. Flowering time the end of the rainy season.

Root perennial. *Stems* scarcely any, when present erect, woody, smooth. *Branches* numerous, erect, twiggy. *Leaves* alternate, bifarious, short-petioled, wedge-formed, oblong, or even obcordate, pointed, rounded, or emarginate, entire; from half an inch to an inch long, and about a quarter of an inch broad. *Stipules* cordate, acute, membranaceous. *Flowers* axillary, as in *P. maderaspatensis* from which it differs only in being shrubby; whether soil and situation can make the change is with me uncertain; if it can, they are only varieties of the same plant.

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4. *P. oboordatus*. R.

Shrubby, erect. *Leaves* simple, alternate, subsessile, oboordate cuneate. *Flowers* axillary, peduncled, one female, and two or more male; with a six-leaved calyx. *Filament* single. *Authors* six.

A native of Bengal. Flowering time the close of the rains, and cold season.

Trunk straight, suffrutescent. *Branches* ascending. *Bark* of the woody parts, deep brown, of the tender shoots smooth, green, height of the whole plant about three feet. *Leaves* simple, alternate, sub-sessile, oboordate, emarginate, smooth on both sides, about half an inch long, and considerably less in breadth. *Stipules* semi-cordate, membranaceous. *Flowers* axillary, uniformly one female and several male, all are short peduncled, and drooping. *Calyx* six-leaved, or six-cleft to the base, alternately smaller, expanding, green, permanent. *Nectary*, none in the female. In the male six minute glands in the fissures of the calyx. *Stamens*, none in the female. In the male, the filament is single, and short. *Authors* three pair, round the top of the filament. *Pistil* none in the male. In the female it is round. *Styles* three, short, spreading with stigmas, slightly two-toothed. *Capsules* round, three-celled, three-valved, of the size of a grain of black pepper, smooth. *Seeds*, two in each cell.

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5. *P. retusus* R.

Shrubby, dioecious. *Leaves* obovate, cuneate, sub-retuse. *Flowers* axillary, crowded; male pentandrous. *Calyces* five-leaved. *Berries* pendulous, pure white, six-seeded.

A stout, ramous, shrubby species, a native of Belegal, in flower and fruit, in all stages, the whole year.

Trunk scarcely any thing distinct, that can be so called; but several woody, very ramous branches, rise from the root, which spread in all directions; *young shoots* ribbed; and void of pubescence. *Leaves* simple, alternate, short-petioled, clavate-cuneate, rounded at the apex, truncated, or retuse, smooth on both sides, about an inch long, and not so much broad. *Stipules* obliquely triangular, withering. *Flowers* axillary, crowded, minute, pedicelled; the males on one plant, and females on another; when the petals expand the pedicels are considerably lengthened. *Male calyx* five-leaved; *leaflets* oval, concave. *Filaments* five, distinct, of the length of the calyx, surmounted with five nectarial seeds round the three-cleft, abortive pistil. *Pistil calyx* as in the male. *Nectary* a slender membranaceous ring round the base of the germ. *Germ* round, three-celled, with two ovula in each, attached to the axis from the middle upwards. *Style* scarcely any. *Stigma* trifid, segments spreading, cuneate, bidentate. *Berries* round, very pure white, smooth, of the size of a small pea, succulent, three-celled. *Seeds* two in each cell, or in all six, separated into pairs by pulpy partitions. *Integuments* two; the exterior one thin, and white; the inner one uniform, and beautifully pitted. *Embryo* inverse, and curved like the back of the seed. *Cotyledons* two, linear-oblong. *Radicls* sub-cylindric, superior.

It is at all times a handsome shrub, but when its numerous pure white, pendulous berries are ripe, it then becomes particularly conspicuous.

This as well as *Phyllanthus cirovus* might better be referred to Willd now's *Fluggea*, see his edition of the *Sp. Pl.* iv. p. 757. but according to what I have observed in his only species, *Leucopogon*, formerly *Phyllanthus leucopogon*, as well as in this and *cirovus*, his essential character of the genus will require a little alteration, viz. *Stylus tripartitus*, *Bacca sex-sperma*; all the three are perfectly dioecious; pentandrous, with a five-leaved calyx; no corol, but an acetabuliform nectary; and a round, pure white, succulent, six-seeded berry. The seeds are separated into pairs, by thin pulpy partitions, and are furnished with a perisperm, and a curved inverted embryo.

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6. *P. leucopogon*. Kom. Mss.

Dioecious, shrubby, armed. *Leaves* obovate. *Flowers* axillary, male pentandrous. *Berry* dry, six-seeded.

Fluggea leucopogon.

A large, poor-looking, ramous shrub, a native of the dry barren forests of Coromandel. It flowers chiefly during the rainy season.

Trunk erect. *Branches* numerous, very rigid, spreading in every direction round the trunk. *Bark* ash-coloured. *Thorns* scattered, in a hard sil non-numerous, horizontal, large, leaf flower-bearing, they may be called spinous-pointed branchlets. *Leaves* scattered, short-petioled, obcordate, smooth, entire. *Stipules* minute, oval, obtuse. *Flowers* on separate bushes, the female on one, the male on another. In both they are axillary, crowded, peduncled, and very small. *Male calyx* five-leaved, *leaflets* concave. *Corol* none. *Nectarial* glands five, alternate with the insertion of the filaments. *Filaments* five, longer than the calyx. *Authors*

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oval. *Pistil* nothing but a three-cleft column. *Female calyx* as in the male. *Germ* globular. *Style* scarcely any. *Stigmas* three, spreading, two-cleft. *Berry* of the size of a grain of pepper, smooth, dry, three-celled. *Seeds* two in each cell.

Note. The parts of fructification, and its bearing the male flowers on one tree, and female on another, make it, in these respects, nearly agree with *P. virosus*, but the thorns, disposition of the branches, and leaves declare it a distinct species.

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7. *P. virosus*. Willd. iv. 578.

Dioecous, sub-arboreous, unarmed. *Leaves* elliptic and oval. *Male flowers* axillary, crowded, pentandrous. *Berries* succulent, white, pendulous, six-seeded.

Up among the Circar mountains, where this chiefly grows, it is frequently a middle-sized tree. In the forests of the low countries, it is much smaller, or only a large shrub. It flowers during the hot, and beginning of the wet season.

Trunk erect. *Bark* rust-coloured. *Branches* numerous, ascending; *branchlets* bifurious. *Leaves* simple, alternate, bifurious, short-petioled, oval, entire, smooth, from one to two inches long, and from half an inch to an inch broad. *Stipules* minute. *Flowers* very small. This species is dioecous, the male flowers having always been found on a separate tree from the female. In both they are axillary, crowded, short-peduncled, when in flower erect. *Male calyx*, or *corol* five-leaved; *leaflets* oblong, concave. *Nectary* five yellow glands surrounding the base of the style. *Filaments* five, spreading, inserted between the nectarial glands; *anthers* simple. *Pistil* only a style-like column in the centre with a stellate top. *Female calyx* as in the male. *Nectary* a five-sided ring surrounding the base of the germ. *Germ* ovate. *Styles* three. *Stigma* two-cleft. *Berry* the size of a pea, covered with a white, fleshy pulp, three-celled. *Seeds* two in each cell.

The bark is a strong astringent, and possesses the power of intoxicating fish, when thrown into the water, where they are; which like the berries of *Meispramm cocculus*, renders them easily taken.

SECT. II. *Leaves pinnate*.

8. *P. Niruri*. Willd. iv. 583.

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Annual, erect. *Leaflets* oval. *Flowers* axillary, peduncled, one or two male, and one female. *Capsules* smooth, three-celled.

Kirganchi. Rheed. Mal. x. t. 15.

Urinary India. Burm. Zeyl. t. 93.

Hind. and Beng. Sada-hazur munce.

Teling. Nella nserkece.

A common weed in gardens, and on dry cultivated lands, or such as have been lately cultivated.

Root annual. *Stem* erect, from one to two feet high, round, smooth. *Branches* numerous, in large plants the lower spreading to a considerable extent. *Leaves* scattered, spreading, pinnate, from one to three inches long, flower-bearing. *Leaflets* alternate, bifurious, nearly sessile, oval, smooth; about half an inch long, and one-fourth broad. *Stipules* of the petioles three-fold, forming a three-toothed cup round their insertion, each tapering to a fine point; those of the leaflets similar, but one on each side. *Flowers* leaflet-axillary, generally one or two male, and one female, short-peduncled, after flowering time the male drops, and the female droops. *Male calyx* six-leaved. *Corol* none. *Nectary* small, same r-formed, six-toothed. *Stamens*, one short, columnar filament. *Anthers* three pair. *Female calyx* and *nectary* as in the male. *Capsules* smooth, umbilicated, opening with an elastic jerk, three-celled, six-valved; *cells* two-seeded.

The root tastes bitter, and astringent. The Rev. Dr. John informs me, that he has known the fresh root prove an excellent remedy for the *Jandice*. About half an ounce, while fresh, was given, rubbed up in a cup of milk, night and morning, the cure was completed in a few days without any sensible operation of the medicine.

9. *P. urinaria*. Willd. iv. 583.

Annual, erect. *Leaflets* linear-oblong. *Flowers* sessile in the exterior axills; *female* solitary in the inferior. *Capsules* scabrous.

Tsjern Kirganchi. Rheed. Mal. x. t. 16.

Beng. and Hind. Hazar munce.

Teling. Yerra userekece.

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This when young is like *Niruri*, grows under the shade of trees. It flowers during the wet and cold seasons.

Root generally annual, though in some soils bi- and even perennial. *Stem* erect, striated, of a pale reddish colour. *Branches* several, ascending, striated from the insertions of the stipules. *Leaves* scattered, spreading, pinnate, from one to two inches long, flower-bearing. *Leaflets* alternate, linear-oblong, entire, smooth, three quarters of an inch long, and one quarter broad. *Petioles* compressed, somewhat triangular. *Stipules* of the petioles three-fold, acute, membranaceous; those of the leaflets two, lateral. *MALE FLOWERS*, exterior leaflets axillary, two or three sub-sessile. *Calyx*, *nectary*, and *stamens* as in *Niruri*. *FEMALE FLOWERS*, lower leaflet axillary, solitary, sessile. *Calyx* and *nectary* as in the male. *Germ* somewhat unisexed, coloured. *Capsule* scabrous, three-celled, six-valved. *Seeds*, two in each cell, transversely striated on the outside.

Note. It is immediately distinguished from *P. Niruri*, by its sessile flowers, and scabrous

capsules. Young plants are deeply tinged with dark, dull red. Cattle eat it. The taste herbaceous.

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10. *P. bacciformis*. Willd. iv. 582.

Biennial, diffus. *Leaves* remote, pointed, fleshy. *Male flowers* monadelphous. *Female* terminal. *Berries* six-seeded.

Tring. Rawasala-kurta kudu.

This species is very common in pasture ground near the sea, on the Coromandel coast. It flowers all the year round.

Root biennial. *Stem or branches* several, spreading close to the ground, angular, coloured, sometimes yellow near the base, from one to two feet long. *Leaves* alternate, spreading, pinnate, flower-bearing, from two to three inches long. *Leaflets* from two to six pair, alternate, remote, oval, somewhat fleshy, pointed. *Stipules* of the petioles three-fold; of the leaflets two-fold. *MALE FLOWERS* few, in the axils of the inferior leaflets, short-pedicelled. *Calyx* six-leaved; *leaflets* round, laciniate. *Nectary* sessile, six-lobed. *Stamens* a turbinate body in the centre of the nectary, is surmounted by three pair of anthers. *FEMALE FLOWERS* single in the axils of the exterior leaflets, short-pedicelled. *Calyx* six-leaved, the three interior leaflets ovate, acute. *Germ* trifid, truncate. *Stipules* three, spreading. *Stigmas* three-cleft. *Berry* ovate, of the size of a pea, three-lobed, six-valved; seeds two-seeded.

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11. *P. pedata*. R. & P.

Biennial. *Leaves* long, pendulous, leaflets from ten to fifty pair. The *male flowers* round, in the inferior axils; the *female* ones solitary in the exterior ones.

Tring. Te-mu-re-er.

A most beautiful, somewhat showy, erect species, when young not unlike *Neruri*, a native of the same place, but very rare. It was long time the latter part of the wet season.

Stems biennial, or more, slender, round, smooth. *Branches* alternate, the inferior ones diverging and long; the superior ones ascending and short; all like the stem, and holed jointedly. *Leaves* scattered, mostly pendulous, filiform, pinnate; from four to nine or ten inches long, flower-bearing. *Leaflets* from ten to fifty pair, alternate, short-petiole, broad-lanceolate, acute, even, round the edges, smooth, entire, the lower ones are about a quarter of an inch long, and are slightly broad, the exterior ones are smaller. *Petioles* filiform, flexuous, angular. *Stipules* of the petioles three-fold, those of the petiolets two-fold. *MALE FLOWERS* spiked, in the axils of the lower leaflets. *Stipules*, when the leaves are young, they scarcely appear, as single flowers with the rudiments of one, two or three more, is all that can then be seen, but in old leaves they are very conspicuous, depending, half as long as the leaflets, imbricated with four rows of acute, persistent membranaceous, one flowered bracts. *Calyx*, *nectary* and *stamens*, as in *Neruri*. *FEMALE FLOWERS* solitary, from the axils of the exterior leaflets, short-pedicelled. *Calyx*, as in *Neruri*, as in *Neruri*.

Note. A very large proportion of the female flowers are barren. The taste is herbaceous, with a considerable degree of stypticity.

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12. *P. rhomboides*. Willd. iv. 584.

Shrubby. *Leaves* oval. *Male flowers* often racemed, and in the inferior axils; *female* solitary, no nectary.

A small shrub, a native of cultivated land, amongst other shrubs, on the coast of Coromandel.

Stems scarcely any. *Branches* many, erect, smooth; *young shoots* angular from the running down of the insertions of the leaves. *Leaves* scattered, spreading, pinnate, flower-bearing, from three to five inches long. *Leaflets* from five to ten pair, alternate, short-petioled, spreading, broad-oval, the exterior one largest, soft, below whitish, entire, from half to three-fourths of an inch long, and from one-fourth to half an inch broad. *Petioles* angular. *Stipules* of the petioles three-fold, of the leaflets two-fold. *MALE FLOWERS* racemed. *Racemes* single, from the lower axils, sessile, bowing, imbricated, as in *P. pedata*. *Flowers* very long pedicelled, depending. *Nectary*, six-seeds on the middle of the lobes of the calyx pointing inwards, before the flower expands, these cover the anthers like so many heads; when the leaves are young there appear only one, two or three flowers, and no raceme, but in old leaves it is as conspicuous as in *P. pedata*. *FEMALE FLOWERS* in the upper axils, single, short-pedicelled, bowing. *Calyx* six-leaved; *leaflets* large. *Nectary* none. *Germ* three-lobed. *Stipules* from the horn of the germ, and not from the centre, each two-cleft. *Stigmas* revolute. *Capitate* globular, of the size of a large pea, crowned with the remaining *stipules* and *stigmata*, as in *P. bacciformis*; three-lobed, as in the other species.

It is to be distinguished from *P. pedata*, by the general habit of the shrub, by the length of the leaves, by the form of the leaflets, and lastly by the male flowers having long pedicels; in that there they are sessile.

13. *P. petiolaris*. R.

Shrubby. *Leaves* pinnate; *leaflets* about five pair, sub-rotund, smooth and entire. *Female flowers* on the common petioles.

A native of the Cissar mountains, where it grows to be a stout, ramous shrub.

14. *P. multiflorus*. Willd.

Shrubby, climbing. *Leaflets* oval. *Flowers* of both the sexes with five-leaved calyxes, and five-seeded nectaries.

Berries from ten to twelve-seeded.

Head, and *Berg*. Pangach.

Niruri. *Rheed. Mal.* x. t. 27.

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Teling. Nalla-pooragoodoo.

Phyllanthus thalictroides König's Mss.

A large straggling, or climbing shrub, common in hedges and amongst bushes on the banks of water courses. It flowers most part of the year.

Trunk scarcely any thing that can be so called, but many, very long, straggling, stout woody branches, running through amongst, and over other shrubs, to a very great extent. *Bark* rust-coloured. *Leaves* scattered, spreading, pinnate, flower-bearing; from three to five inches long. *Leaflets* alternate, oval, entire, covered with a very little down; about three quarters of an inch long, and half an inch broad. *Stipules* of the petioles three-fold; those of the leaflets two-fold. *Flowers* leaflet-axillary, small, white, generally one female, and two or more males in the same axill, peduncled, at the flowering time erect, sometimes there is also a small axillary raceme of male flowers, and at others the common petioles end in a raceme. *Male calyx* five-leaved, leaflets oval. *Nectary* five glands placed on the junctures of the leaflets of the calyx. *Filaments* three, unequal; that in the centre is erect, large and bears three anthers; the other two lateral ones are filiform, oblique, and bear one anther each. *Female calyx* and *nectary* as in the male. *Styles* one. *Stigmas* minute, in number corresponding with the cells of the berry. *Berry* depressed, umbilicated, dark purple, succulent, from eight to twelve-celled. *Seed*, one or two in each cell, placed one above the other.

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15. *P. villosus* Koenig's Mss.

Sub-arboreous. *Leaves* bifarious; *leaflets* oval. *Flowers* axillary. *Calyx* six-toothed, no nectaries, no style. *Berries* succulent.

Katou Nirouri. *Rheed. Mal. v. l. 41.*

Beng. Kankata Joolee.

Yerra pooragoodoo of the Telingas.

This is one of the most common of the family; it is found wild in every part of India, and seems to thrive well in all soil and situations; but amongst the mountains, it grows to be a tree; whereas in the low lands it is generally a large shrub. It flowers and produces fruit all the year round.

Trunk when a tree, very straight. *Branches* spreading horizontally. *Branchlets* flexuose, bifarious. *Leaves* alternate, bifarious, pinnate, flower-bearing, from five to eight inches long. *Leaflets* alternate, ovate, entire, smooth, about an inch long and three fourths broad. *Petioles* round, flexuose, smooth. *Stipules* of the petioles three-fold, acute, those of the leaflets two-fold. *Flowers*; the male ones from the exterior axills, from two to three-petioled; the female ones from the lower axills, solitary, petioled, at the flowering time erect. *Male calyx* campanulate, margin six-notched; *sepals* rounded, imbricd. *Nectary* none. *Filaments* single, clubbed. *Anthers* from three to five affixed to the club by their backs. *Female calyx* one leaved, small, closely surrounding the lower half of the germ, slightly six-notched. *Nectary* none. *Germ* globular. *Styles* none. *Stigmas* three. *Berry* red.

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The wood is white, hard and durable. The hill people employ it for various economical uses. Cattle eat the leaves. In drying for the berries steins, they always become very black. It is frequently employed for ornamental hedges in gardens, for which end it is well chosen, as its thick, ever green foliage, and constant succession of beautiful red berries, gives it a pretty appearance.

16. *P. turbinatus* Koenig's Mss.

Arboreous. *Leaves* bifarious; *leaflets* oval. *Flowers* axillary, peduncled, the male beyond the female. *Calyx* six-toothed. *Berry* hid in the enlarged coloured calyx, six-seeded.

Parin Nirouri. *Rheed. Mal. v. l. 43.*

Teling. Dawadaree.

This is a most beautiful species, a large tree growing upon and amongst the mountains of Orissa. It flowers during the hot season.

Trunk erect. *Bark* rust-coloured. *Branches* spreading, horizontal, numerous. *Branchlets* bifarious. *Leaves* alternate, bifarious, pinnate, flower-bearing, about six inches long. *Leaflets* alternate, short-petioled, oval, smooth, entire, about an inch long, and three quarters of an inch broad. *Petioles* round, flexuose. *Stipules* of the common petiole cup-formed, three-toothed, withering; those of the leaflets two, lateral, acute. *Flowers* leaflet-axillary, peduncled. *MALE FLOWERS* below the female ones, occupying the lower axill, erect in the flowering time. *Calyx* one-leaved, campanulate; mouth six-notched. *Corol* none. *Nectary* none. *Filament* single, clubbed. *Anthers* generally three, though sometimes more, oblong, affixed by their backs to the club of the columnar filament. *FEMALE FLOWER* above the male, occupying the middle leaflets; in the flowering time erect, afterwards drooping. *Calyx* as in the male, increasing with the germ, and acquiring a beautiful mixture of red and yellow. *Nectary* none, except the flat crown of the germ be such. *Germ* turbinate, truncate, and somewhat six-lobed. *Style* short, three-parted. *Stigmas* two-cleft. *Berry* sitting in the centre of the enlarged coloured calyx, of the size of a large pea, three-celled; *cells* two-seeded.

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17. *P. patens* R.

Shrubby. *Branches* spreading, bifarious. *Leaves* bifarious, alternate, pinnate with twelve or more alternate, short-petioled, oval leaflets in each side. *Flowers* leaflet axillary; the female ones solitary, the male ones fasciated in the lower axills. *Berries* erect in the rotate, permanent calyx.

A native of Chittagong, and from thence introduced by Mr. William Roxburgh, Jun. into the Botanic garden, where it is in flower all the year, and a very ornamental shrub it is.

Trunk erect. *Branches* spreading, with numerous approximated, alternate, bifarious, hori-

15 *in* *Rece.*

— P. 400. — 18. R. 100.

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six-toothed ; teeth rounded. *Germ* turbinate, three-celled, with two seeds in each. *Styles* scarcely any. *Stigmas* three, triangular, incurvate. *Capsule* compressed, turbinate, of the size of a pea, smooth, red, three-celled, three-valved, each valve separating into two, from the base upwards as in *Bradleya*. *Seeds* two in each cell, angular, integuments three ; the exterior one a complete, soft, orange-coloured aril ; the second, hard, thick and black ; the interior one membranaceous. *Perisperm* conform to the seed. *Embryo* inverse, curved. *Cotyledons* oblong. *Radicle* cylindric, superior.

21. *P. strictus*. R.

Shrubby, straight. *Leaves* pinnate ; *leaflets* firm, ovate oblong to lanceolate. *Racemes* axillary ; *male calyx* one-leaved ; *female* deeply six-parted. *Capsule* berried.

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A native of the Malay Islands, to the eastward of the Bay of Bengal.

Stem straight, woody ; *branches* few and erect, particularly while young. *Bark* of the stem dark brown ; the height of the plants in ten years, and they have been full grown for some years, about eight feet. *Leaves* alternate, pinnate, horizontal, or drooping, from six to twelve inches long. *Leaflets* numerous, alternate, short-petioled, broad-lanceolate, entire, smooth, about two inches long, and scarcely one broad. *Racemes* leaflet-axillary, sessile, solitary, short, imbricated with small, cordate, pointed bractes. *MALE FLOWERS* more numerous than the female ones, peduncled, drooping. *Calyx* one-leaved, peltate, fleshy ; border crenulate ; in the centre are six semi-circular, incurved, fleshy scales, from a triangular excavation, in which the stamens are lodged. *Filament* single, short, three horned. *Athers* double, at the extremity of each of the horns of the filaments. *FEMALE FLOWERS* on the same raceme with the male, and of nearly the same size. *Calyx* six-parted to the base ; *divisions* sub-orbicular, coloured on the inside. *Nectary* none. *Germ* turbinate, truncated. *Styles* three, spreading, each two-cleft. *Capsule* size of a large cherry, smooth, of a beautiful pale rose colour, three-celled, three-valved ; *valves* fleshy. *Seeds*, two in each cell, black, rounded at the base, pointed at top, covered on the inside with a white fleshy aril, and by it adixed to the central receptacle.

22. *P. Emblica*. Willd. iv. 587.

Arboreous. *Leaves* bifarious ; *leaflets* numerous. *Flowers* axillary, and below the leaves. *Calyx* six-leaved. *Drupe* with a three-celled nut.

Emblia officinalis. Gart. Sem. ii. 122.

Nilcamaram. Rheed. Mal. i. t. 38.

Sans. Amaki. Seo Asiat. Res. iv. 308.

Hind. Ambe.

Beng. Amba.

Tam. Nellikai.

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Myrobalana *Emblia* of the *Materia Medica*.

Teling. Userekee.

A pretty large tree, found cultivated in most parts of India, and also wild in forests. *Flowers* during the beginning of the hot season ; fruit ripe in eight or nine months after.

Trunk generally crooked, when large as thick as a man's body. *Branches* thinly scattered in every direction ; male branches spreading and drooping. *Bark* ash-coloured, scabrous. *Leaves* alternate, spreading, bifarious, pinnate, flower-bearing, from one to two feet long, and about one and a half or two inches broad, leaflets very numerous, alternate, linear obtuse, entire, smooth, about three-fourths of an inch long, and one-eighth broad. *Petioles* striated, round. *Stipules* small, withering. *Flowers* minute, greenish yellow. *MALE FLOWERS* very numerous in the axills of the lower leaflets, and round the common petiole below the leaflets, peduncled. *Calyx* six-leaved. *Filament* single. *Athers* from three to five surrounding the upper part of the columnar filament. *FEMALE FLOWERS* few, solitary, sessile, mixed with some males in the most exterior axills that bear flowers. *Calyx* as in the male. *Nectary* cup-formed, embracing half the germ, border ragged. *Germ* superior, ovate. *Style* scarcely any. *Stigmas* three, two-cleft, segments a little two-cleft. *Drupe* fleshy, globular, smooth, six-striated. *Nut* obovate, obtusely triangular, three-celled. *Seeds* two in each cell.

The wood of this tree is hard and durable particularly under water. The bark is strongly astringent ; the natives employ it to cure diarrheas, and to tan leather. The fruit is at all times full of exceedingly sharp juice ; it is eaten raw by the natives, although to an European, the taste is disagreeably acid. They are pickled, and made into preserve with sugar, and also baked in tarts ; by these means they are more reconcilable to our taste.

23. *P. longifolius*. Jacq. Hort. Schomb. ii. p. 36. t. 194.

Arboreous. *Leaflets* ovate. *Racemes* drooping. *Calyces* four-leaved. *Male flowers* tetrandrous. *Drupe* with a four-celled nut.

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Cicca disticha. Willd. iv. 332.

Neli ponli. Rheed. Mal. iii. t. 47, 48.

Cheramela. Rumph. Amb. vii. t. 33. f. 2.

Beng. Loda, Noi.

Hind. Hurpurori, also Chelueri.

Averrhoa acida. Linn. sp. pl. 613.

Eur. Cheramella.

Teling. Russa Userekee.

An elegant small tree, common in gardens, where it is reared for the sake of the fruit ; I never saw it wild. It flowers about the beginning of the hot season.

Trunk tolerably straight, but short. *Branches* numerous, spreading in every direction. *Bark* ash-coloured, deeply cracked. *Leaves* approximated, numerous, scattered round the extremities of the branchlets, pinnate, often flower-bearing, from one to two feet long. *Leaflets*

numerous, alternate, short-petioled; the largest about the middle of the leaf, the lowermost nearly orbicular, gradually lengthening to oblong; smooth, entire, waved; from one to three inches long, and from one to one and a half broad; sometimes there are male flowers in the axills of the exterior leaflets. *Stipules* of the petioles three-fold, those of the petiolets two, very minute. *Petioles* round, smooth, tapering, sometimes ending in a short, glomerate raceme of male flowers. *Racemes* numerous, terminal; axillary and from the old germs over the naked branchlets. *Petioles* flexuose, round, smooth. *Flowers* exceedingly numerous, small, reddish, collected into globular heads over the raceme; also frequently in the axills of the leaflets, and sometimes round the common petioles below the leaflets; *Male*, *female* and *hermaphrodite* mixed. *Bracts* three-fold, at every bundle of flowers. *Male flowers* by far the most numerous. *Calyx* of four orbicular, spreading, concave leaflets. *Corol* none. *Nectary* four glands between the insertions of the petals. *Filaments* four, erect, shorter than the corol, anthers two lobed. *Hermaphrodite* and *female flowers* mixed with the male ones, but fewer. *Corol* and *stamens* as in the male. *Stamens* generally wanting, though there are sometimes one or two, seldom more, and unlike those of the male. *Germ* superior, ovate. *Style* scarcely any. *Stigmas* from three to four, spreading, two-cleft. *Drupe* fleshy, from three to four-lobed, generally four, from six to eight grooved, of the size of a gooseberry, which they are not unlike. *Nut* from three to four part'd, each part cucurbitled, and one-seeded.

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This has much affinity with the *Phyllanthi*, particularly *Eublia*; the Telingus, though no great Botanists, are sensible of it, and call many of them, with this, by the same family name, *Userekee*.

The fruit of this species is more esteemed than that of *Eublia*. The natives therefore call it *Ruska Userekee*. They are universally used as an article of food, either raw or dressed in various fashions, also pickled or made into preserves.

24. *P. tetrandra*, R.
Shrubby. *Leaves* pinnate; *leaflets* numerous, linear. *Flowers* leaflet-axillary, crowded, filiform-pedicelled; *male calyx* four-leaved, and tetrandrous; *female* five.

Agrura, the vernacular name in Silet where it is found, a small ramous shrub, common in the forests of that country; it blossoms in April and May, and the seed ripens in September.

Young shoots clothed with a small quantity of ferruginous pubescence. *Leaves* alternate, and alternately pinnate; lengthening to two feet by the time they are full grown. *Leaflets* numerous, alternate, expanding in succession, short-petioled, broad linear, entire, smooth, from two to four inches long. *Petioles* round axillary. *Stipules* triangular, two to each petiole and petiolet. *Flowers*, leaflet-axillary, from crowded, filiform, pedicelled, minute, purple, generally male in the lower axilla, and female in the superior, though sometimes reverse or mixed. *Herms* numerous in the axils of the pubescence, collecting them into bundles. *Male calyx* four-leaved, *female* five-leaved, *corolla* none. *Nectary* four small, roundish, reddish glands, alternate with the lobes of the calyx. *Filaments* numerous, very short. *Stamens* from the middle and lower part of the style, round the apex of the calyx. *Pistil* calyx five-leaved, *herms* numerous, *corolla* none. *Nectary* six-leaved, small, saucer-shaped, half round the base of the style. *Germ* three-lobed, three-celled, with two ovula in each, attached to the axis from the middle upwards. *Stigma* three, leaf-like, and spread over the apex of the lobes of the germ. *Style* slender. *Capitulum* small, three-lobed, three-celled, six-valved. *Seeds* two in each cell, when all come to maturity. *Pericarpium* conform to the seed, *Elytra* inverse, as in the genus.

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ACALYPHA. *Sorrel*, *gen.* N 1461.

Male calyx from three to four-leaved. *Corol* none. *Stipules* from eight to sixteen. *Female calyx* three-leaved. *Corol* none. *Stipules* three, punons. *Capitulum* numerous.

1. *A. Dioica*, *Hist. Nat.* iv. 523.
Annual, erect. *Leaves* very serrate. *Spikes* longer than the petioles. *Involucres* cowl-
ed, and notched, containing from two to four female flowers.
C. C. C. C. and W. W. C. C. C. C. *Rhod. Mol.* x. t. 81 and 83.
Boer. *Shrub* *puberula*.
P. M. *Moerkunda*.

An annual, very common every where, particularly in gardens, where it is in flower all the year round.

Stems erect, from one to two feet high, branched, round, smooth. *Leaves* scattered, petioled, ovate-ovoid, three-nerved serrate, smooth, about two inches long, and one and a half broad, *Petioles* as long as the leaves. *Stipules* small, subulate. *Spikes* axillary, generally single, peduncled, erect, globose, the leaves, many-flowered, crowned, with a body in the form of a cross, the base of which is surrounded with a three-leaved calyx, the arms of the cross are tubular, with their mouths fringed, from the base of the cross on one side, issues a style-like thread, with a female stigma. The body of the cross contains an ovate seed like substance. *Male flowers* numerous, crowded round the upper part of the spike. *Calyx* four-leaved, leaflets oblong. *Leaves* of the female I could never ascertain, so exceedingly minute are they. *Pistil* numerous below the male, ramous. *Involucres* cup formed, with an opening on the inner side, striated, smooth, pedicled, from two to four flowered. *Calyx* three-leaved.

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2. *A. dioica*, *Hist. Nat.* iv. 522. *Fab.* &c.
Annual. *Leaves* serrate. *Stipules* axillary, shorter than the petioles. *Involucres* notched, one-flowered, thin and hairy.

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A rare species, but growing in similar soil with *Indica*. It is also like that, annual, and about the same size.

Leaves as in *A. Indica*, except that they are a little hairy. *Spikes* axillary. FEMALE FLOWERS. *Involucere* one-flowered, red, toothed, ciliate, hairy.

Note. The same terminal cross is to be found at the extremity of the spike in this species.

3. *A. pilosa*, Willd. iv. 525.

Annual, erect, hairy. *Leaves* long petioled, cordate, serrate, three-nerved. *Spikes* axillary, as long as the petioles. *Involucere* cup-shaped, dentate, one-flowered.

A native of the Moluccas.

4. *A. amentacea*, R.

III. Diocious, shrubby. *Leaves* long-petioled, ovate-cordate, taper-pointed, serrate, three-
677 nerved. *Stipules* ensiform. *Spikes* axillary, as long as the petioles, the male amentaceous. *Involucere* small, hairy, dentate, one-flowered. *Style* multifid.

A native of the Moluccas. It differs from König's *A. belulina* (in Retz. Obs. v. N. 85.) in having but one female flower in the involucre.

5. *A. chinensis*, R.

Annual, erect, very ramous. *Leaves* rhomb-ovate, crenate. *Involuceres* cordate-crenate, on long axillary peduncles. *Male flowers* in a pedicelled head, from the involucre. *Capsules* muricated.

A native of China. From Canton it was sent to the Botanic garden, where it blossoms and ripens its seed during the rains; and perishes at the approach of the cool weather in December.

Stem erect, annual, very ramous, lower branches horizontal and nearly as long as the stem; the superior ones ascending; *cells* clothed with short appressed, white hairs, one or two feet high. *Leaves* alternate, petioled, rhomb-ovate, crenate, obtuse, three-nerved, pretty smooth. MALE FLOWERS in a small, pedicelled head rising from the base of the involucre. FEMALE FLOWERS from two to three, sessile in the centre of the involucre, immediately about the male pedicel; they expand in remote succession. *Calyx* as in the genus. *Capsules* muricate, and hairy. *Seed*, *integuments*, *perisperm* and *embryo* as in *A. zingibrica*, Gaert. Sem. ii. 116. t. 107.

6. *A. conferta*, R.

Annual. *Leaves* round-cordate, crenate. *Flowers* axillary, crowded, sessile. *Involucres* from three to four-parted, with from two to three female flowers, proliferous, the exterior one bears a minute head of male flowers. *Capsules* rugose.

A native of China, from thence introduced into the Botanic garden, where it grows, flowers freely, and ripens its seed during the hot season.

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Root annual. *Stem* with many, ascending, round, smooth branches, from twelve to eighteen inches high. *Leaves* long-petioled, round-cordate, obtuse-pointed, three-nerved, crenate, pretty smooth, from one to two inches long. *Involuceres* axillary, crowded, sessile, prolific, from two to three-flowered, from three to four-parted, segments narrow, entire, sub-ciliate. MALE FLOWERS most minute, purplish, collected in a minute head, which springs from the exterior involucre only, the whole including its little pedicel, shorter than the involucre. FEMALE FLOWERS two or three in succession, in each involucre. *Calyx* none, or too minute to be discovered. *Corol* none. *Germ* three-lobed, hairy. *Styles* two or three-cleft. *Capsules* rugose.

7. *A. cylindrica*, Roxb.

Annual, hairy. *Leaves* long-petioled, sub-ovate, obtusely serrate. *Spikes* axillary, solitary, sessile, lower part cylindrical with a one-flowered, deeply dentate, ribbed involucre, minute and male.

A native of the Mauritius, from thence brought to the Botanic garden at Calcutta, where it flowers and ripens its seed more or less the whole year, but chiefly during the rainy season.

CROTON, Schreb. gen. N. 1162.

Male calyx five-leaved, or five-parted. *Corol* five-petalled. *Stamina* various. *Female calyx* generally as in the male. *Corol* as in the male, or none. *Capsule* tricoceous.

1. *C. variegatum*, Willd. iv. 531.

Shrubby, erect. *Leaves* lanceolate, smooth, entire, generally pointed; male flowers with small, ragged, obversely reniform petals, and twenty or more distinct stamens. *Styles* three, undivided.

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Tsjera maram, Rheed. Mal. vi. t. 61.

Codium medium chrysostictum, Rumph. Amb. iv. t. 25. and 26. f. 2.

Phyllaurea Codium, Lour. Cochia Ch. 705.

This elegant, highly ornamental shrub, so far as I have been able to learn, is indigenous only on the Moluccas, and from thence was introduced into the Botanic garden together with the two varieties of the same species, hereafter to be mentioned, where they blossom about the beginning of the rains in June.

Trunk erect and short. *Bark* ash-coloured. *Branches* sub-erect; general height of the whole plant from three to six or eight feet. *Leaves* alternate, petioled, lanceolate, entire, polished on both sides, generally variegated with white or yellow; about six inches long, by one and a half broad. *Petioles* round, smooth, about an inch long. *Racemes* axillary, about as long as the leaves, and so far as I have yet seen, male on one raceme, and female on another. MALE FLOWERS collected in fascicles in pretty long, slender pedicels. *Calyx* five-parted; *divisions* sub-round. *Petals* five, somewhat triangular, variously notched, or ragged, shorter by half

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shorter than the calyx, numerous, distinct, compressed, clubbed, with the apices bifid, each bearing two oval anthers. FEMALE FLOWERS peduncled, axillary, one, two, or three, bowing. *Calyx* cylindric, five-toothed. *Corol* none. *Nectary* as in the male. *Seeds* exactly like those of *Ricinus communis*, but much smaller.

The seeds are esteemed by the natives a good purgative; they administer one seed bruised up with water for every evacuation they wish the patient to have; each seed weighs about a grain and a half. They are said to be the real Jambalgata of the Hindoo Physicians. While others, and with more reason, think the flowering *C. Tiglium* to be the real drug.

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7. *C. Tiglium*. Willd. iv. 453.

Arboreous. *Leaves* ovate, cordate, serrate, pointed, smooth. *Male flowers*, from fifteen to twenty woolly, unconnected stamens. *Female* without corol.

Sins. Jaxapala.

Hind. Jambalgata.

Cadalavanen. *Rheed. Mal.* ii. t. 33.

Grammi Moluccum. *Rumph. Amb.* iv. t. 42.

It grows to be a small tree, from fifteen to twenty feet in height, in the Company's Botanic garden at Calcutta, and in flower most part of the year.

Trunk a little crooked, as thick as a man's thigh. *Bark* smooth, ash-coloured. *Wood* white and hard. *Branches* rather thin. *Leaves* alternate, petioled, ovate-cordate, slightly serrate, pretty smooth, from three to five inches long, and from two to three broad. *Racemes* terminal, erect. MALE FLOWERS above and numerous. FEMALE FLOWERS always single, rather longer, occupying the lower part of the raceme. *Male calyx* five-parted. *Petals* five, oblong, very woolly on the inside, and margin. *Filaments* from fifteen to twenty, distinct, woolly towards the base. *Female calyx* as the male. *Corol* none. *Nectary*, some small glands round the base of the germ.

The tree has a disagreeable smell, the taste of the leaves is exceedingly nauseous and of long duration. Tannul Physicians say the seed of this tree purges effectually and easily, removing all obstructions in the bowels; and that it cures all venereal complaints, and bites of venomous animals.

8. *C. Halecum*. R.

Arboreous. *Leaves* approximate, long-petioled, round, re-entering, cordate, entire, downy underneath, male panicles axillary. *Calyx* three-toothed. *Corol* none.

Halecum alia. *Rumph. Amb.* iii. p. 198.

A native of the Moluccas.

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9. *C. drupaceum*. R.

Shrubby, often scandent, every part scabrous with stellate pubescence. *Leaves* cordate-serrate, two pedicelled glands under the base. *Racemes* terminal, with male flowers on one, and female ones on another. *Nut* three-partible, parts two-valved.

A native of the country about Dacca. Flowers in March, seed ripe in September.

Trunk short, and ill defined. *Branches* many, in a bad soil shorter; in a good soil and protected, long and scandent; *young parts* rough with an immense quantity of short harsh stellate pubescence. *Leaves* alternate, petioled, cordate, cuspidate, unequally and grossly serrate, three-nerved, harsh with stellate hairs, and having two yellow, pedicelled, sub-cylindrical glands immediately under the base, from four to six inches long, and three or four broad. *Petioles* round, about an inch long, harsh. *Stipules* ensiform, sometimes pinnatifid. *Racemes* terminal, simple, generally in pairs, becoming lateral by age, one bearing entirely male flowers, the other female, and sometimes a few male ones at the apex, every part pubescent. *Braeetes* subulate, one flowered. *Flowers* small, of a dull yellowish green colour. *Male calyx* deeply five-cleft, rather shorter than the corol. *Petals* lanceolate, with very woolly margins. *Nectary* five yellow glands, alternate with the petals. *Stamina* numerous, as long as the petals, inserted in a convex, woolly receptacle which occupies the whole centre of the flower. *Female calyx* as the male. *Corol* none. *Nectary* as in the male. *Germ* round, very hairy, three-celled with one seed in each cell, attached to the top of the axis. *Styles* three, each divided near the base into two long, filiform, hairy, variously contorted segments. *Capsules* drupaceous, trilocular, globose, scabrous, clothed with stellate pubescence, of the size of a large gooseberry. *Cortex*, when dry dividing from the apex into six portions; *nut* thick and very hard, spontaneously three-partible, each portion one-celled, two-valved. *Seed* or rather *nut* solitary, oval. *Integuments* two, the exterior one thick, of a bony hardness, rugose, of a chestnut colour, with a little stellate pubescence on the outside; the inner one a thin, white membrane. *Perisperm* conform to the nut, pale yellow. *Eabryo* inverse. *Cotyledons* nearly as long as the perisperm, three-nerved in the fruit of the large variety; oblong-conic in the small variety, sub-rotund. *Radicls* oblong, superior.

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10. *C. oblongifolium*. Roxb.

Arboreous. *Leaves* oblong, serrate, two glanded at the base, smooth. *Racemes* terminal. *Petals* woolly. *Stamens* twelve. *Capsules* round.

Beng. Baragach.

A small tree, common in forests about Calcutta. Flowering time the beginning of the hot season.

Trunk straight; *bark* ash-coloured, and pretty smooth. *Leaves* petioled, alternate, and thickly set about the ends of the branchlets, spreading or drooping, oblong, serrate, obtuse-pointed, very smooth on both sides, from six to twelve inches long. *Petioles* round and smooth, with a lateral gland on each side of their apices. *Stipules* small, caducous. *Racemes* terminal, generally solitary, erect, shorter than the leaves. *Flowers* solitary, a few female ones mixed

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all are serrate, with each serrature ends in a short, green, glandular-headed bristle, from four to six inches each way. *Petioles* as long as the leaves, round, and smooth. *Stipules* bristly, many-cleft, each division ending in a glandular head. *Panicles* terminal, about as long as the leaves. *Bractes* bristly. MALE FLOWERS most numerous and terminal, small, of a pale greenish yellow colour. *Calyx* five-cleft to the base, sometimes filine. *Corol* ample, campanulate. *Petals* cuneate, conjoined toward the base, and there woolly on the inside.* *Nectary* five green glands round the base of the conjoined filaments. *Filaments* about eight, conjoined. *Anthors* twin. *Pistillum*, no rudiment of one, the stamiferous column occupying its place. FEMALE FLOWERS few, and sub-sessile in the divisions of the panicle. *Calyx* and *corol* as in the male. *Nectary*, five scales round the base of the germ. *Styles* three, with enlarged, ragged stigmas. *Capsule* tricoecous, of the size of a filbert, and smooth. *Seeds* oblong, smooth, light green, crowned with a glandular body by which they are attached to the receptacle. *Embryo*, as in the other *Euphorbia*.

I am inclined to think this differs from Vahl's *Jatropha glauca*, though I cannot finally settle that point as I am not acquainted with that plant, except this be it; however the above description is so full, and I can safely say accurate, as to enable any one who may have an opportunity of comparing them, to determine. This is always a stout shrub, and never in any part pubescent; indeed from the whole of Vahl's description now before me, I am inclined to think them different species.

The pale or whey-coloured thin juice which exudes from a fresh wound of this plant, is employed by the Hindoos as an escharotic to remove filus from the eyes.

RICINUS, Schreb. gen. N. 1464.

Male calyx four or five-leaved, or four or five-parted. *Corol* none. *Stamina* numerous. *Female calyx* three or five-parted. *Corol* none. *Styles* three, two-cleft. *Capsules* tricoecous.

1. *R. communis*, Willd. iv. 561.

Leaves peltate, sub-palmate, serrate. *Fruit* prickly.

Sans. Branda.

Teling. Amadam.

Hind. Arend, Arendi, or Arindi.

Beng. Bherenda.

Of this very useful plant, we have several varieties cultivated in India, some of them growing to the size of a pretty large tree, and of many years duration; I have not seen any variety with smooth fruit.

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On the leaves the domesticated Arrindy silk-worm (*Phalœna Cynthia*.) are fed. See *Transactions of the Linnean Society*, vol. vii. p. 42.

2. *R. mappia*, Linn. sp. pl. 1430.

Dioecous. *Leaves* peltate, cordate, entire, acute. *Spikes* paniced.

Acalypha Mappa, Willd. iv. 526.

Folium Mappa, Ramph. Amb. iii. t. 108.

One plant of this, a handsome small tree, with hitherto male blossoms, sprung up amongst some plants from Amboyna, introduced into the Botanic garden in 1798, where it flowers in July.

Trunk straight and perfectly erect. *Bark* and large branches, smooth and un-coloured. *Branches* tending to be verticelled, ascending and spreading. *Branchlets* round, smooth, and glaucous. Height of the tree, now eleven years old, thirty-five feet. *Leaves* alternate, petioled, cordate, peltate, margins slightly waved, smooth on both sides, but very paler-coloured underneath, from numerous most minute, whitish dots. There are generally two, or three lanceolate smooth glands in as many of the smallest superior nerves; veins numerous, from six to twenty-four inches long, and nearly of the same breadth. *Petioles* nearly as long as the leaves, round, smooth, glaucous. *Stipules* cordate, reniform, acute, glaucous. *Panicles* of male flowers, axillary, erect, ramification alternate. *Bractes* alternate, sessile, cordate, concave, dentate, ciliate, many-flowered. *Flowers* numerous, very small, pale green. *Calyx* two-leaved, or deeply two-parted, reflexed. *Corol* none.

3. *R. dioecus*, Roxb.

Arboreous. *Leaves* cordate, often lobate, repand-serrate. *Racemes* terminal, paniced. *Capsules* smooth, dioecous.

Folium calcosum, Ramph. Amb. iv. p. 129. t. 64.

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Some plants were received into the Botanic garden at Calcutta from Amboyna in 1798. Now, in 1808 they have grown to be small trees, about twenty feet high. Flowering time from April to June.

Trunk tolerably straight, about as thick as a man's thigh. *Bark* smooth, of a light ash-colour. *Branches* few, spreading; *young shoots* ascending, round and covered with minute grains. *Leaves* alternate, long-petioled, broad-cordate, and while the trees were young generally with three acute lobes, margins scollop-serrate, when they first unfold a little mealy, but by the time they are full-grown, smooth on both sides, with a cluster of small, dark coloured glands at the base of the upper side, about six inches each way. *Petioles* nearly as long as the leaves, round, smooth. *Stipules* very minute. *Racemes* terminal, nearly compound, indeed it may often be called a panicle. *Flowers* pedicelled, from one to three or even more together; *male* and *female* mixed, but the former by far the most numerous, small, of a

* Without strict examination, the corol may be taken for a petalled one.

greenish yellow colour. *Bract* subulate, mostly. *Male calyx* four or five-cleft; divisions expanding, broad-lanceolate, rarely on the outside. *Corolla* none. *Stamens* none visible. *Filaments* very numerous, inserted into a lamiphoric gland. *Anthers* linear, twin, with a common obovate gland at the top. *Female calyx* five-cleft. *Corolla* none. *Nectary* a small flat receptacle, with a crenulate margin on which the stigma rests. *Germ* two-lobed, clothed with siliculate pubescence, two-lobed, with one ovule in each, attached to the tip of the axis. *Style* two-cleft; *divisions* recurvate. *Stigma* simple. *Ovules* diucous, each consisting of two valves, which open from the base. *Seed* solitary, round, rugose, of a dark brown, about the size of a grain of pepper, affixed to the apex of a slender central receptacle.

SALICUM, Schreb., gen., N. 1469.

Male calyx from two to four-parted. *Corolla* none. *Stamens* from two to four. *Female calyx* from three to four-parted. *Corolla* none. *Germ* superior, from two to three-lobed; *cells* one-seeded; *all'ovules* superior. *Style* three-cleft. *Capsule* in-trilocular. *Embryo* inverse, and furnished with a prispium.

1. *S. Ledebum*, Willd., iv. 572.

Arboreous, branchlets of ascending in a semi-. *Leaves* alternate, broad-lanceolate, serrate, smooth. *Male flowers* racemateous, triandrous. *Female* ones solitary. *Capsules* drupaceous.

Beug, Hoo-roon.

Beug, iri. *R. L. M.*, iv. 101.

A small tree, a native of the Province of the Ganges. It flowers at various seasons, and ripens its seed in from twelve to eighteen months afterwards. The branchlets are numerous, spreading in every direction, and covered with small, ash-colored bark. The summer short ones from the trunk, and longer branchlets of ascending in a strong sharp thorn.

Leaves alternate, petiol. and serrate, broad-lanceolate, serrate, smooth, of a deep shining green, from two to four inches long, and broad in proportion. *Stipules* small, caducous. *Male flowers* on terminal, cylindrical racemes. *Stamens* of the same glandular, from three to four-flowered. *Corolla* none. *Filaments* subulate, expanding. *Corolla* none. *Filaments* longer than the anthers. *Male flowers* at the base of the anthers, often solitary. *Calyx* from three to four-parted. *Corolla* none. *Germ* ovate, wide. *Stigma* three-cleft, divisions entire, and recurvate. *Style* cylindrical. *Capsule*, or seed, of the size of a nutmeg, three-cleft, six-valved, thick and exceedingly hard. *Seed* solitary, affixed by the apex, oval, smooth.

The juice of this tree is reckoned of a very poisonous nature. The taste of the fruit is nauseous by and description. The seeds are used by the natives for the medicinal purpose of intoxicating fish.

2. *S. salignum*, R.

Arboreous. *Leaves* broad-rhomboid, pointed, wavy, entire, smooth, male flowers triandrous.

Curtis's Synonym., Linn., sp., p. 1425.

Sollinger's Synonym., Willd., iv. 588.

Beug, Mori-China.

Is now very common about Calcutta, where, in the course of a few years it is become one of the most common trees. It bears flowers and fruit almost all the year.

Trunk straight, bark ash-colored, considerably cracked. *Branches* numerous, the larger ones nearly erect, the smaller ones spreading, with their extremities often beautifully pendulous. *Leaves* subpetiol. petiol. pointed, the entire, pointed, serrate, or both sides, about two inches each way. *Petioles* nearly as long as the leaves, slender, jointed, smooth, with two glands on the upper side, or the apex. *Stipules* cylindrical. *Racemes* terminal, cylindrical. *Male flowers* fascicled, very numerous, small, yellow. *Calyx* irregularly three-toothed. *Corolla* none. *Nectary* none. *Filaments* from two to three, very short, not connected. *Anthers* double. *Female flowers* large, three or four below the male. *Calyx* as in the male. *Corolla* none. *Nectary* none. *Germ* obovate. *Style* three-lobed, divided. *Capsule* of the size of a cherry, tri-locular, smooth. *Seeds* enveloped in a white silicious substance.

In Bengal it is only considered as an ornamental tree; the sericeous produce of its seeds is not in sufficient quantity, nor its qualities so valuable as to render it an object worthy of cultivation. Coconut oil is better for the lamp, and it is only during very cool weather that this substance becomes firm; at all other times it is in a thick, brownish, fluid state, and soon becomes rancid. Such is my opinion of the famous vegetable tallow of China.

3. *S. salignum*, R.

Arboreous. *Leaves* cordate-serrate, cuspidate, three-angled, with glands in the axils of the nerves on the under side, and stipuled at the base. *Male flowers* octandrous, with a bifid calyx.

Beug, Boeki.

A small tree, a native of moist valleys among the Circar mountains.

Trunk straight. *Branches* and *branchlets* nearly erect. *Bark* pretty smooth. *Leaves* subpetiol. petiol. cordate, serrate, cordate, three-angled, low down, with yellow glands between the origin of the nerves above pretty smooth, from four to twelve inches long, and from three to eight broad. *Petioles* from two to four inches long, round, smooth, scabrous. *Stipules* of the petioles subulate, caducous; those of the leaves subulate, recurved and permanent. *Terminal racemes* one or two. *Male racemes* several from the joints over the

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last year's naked branchlets below the leafy shoots, all erect and filiform, from two to six inches long.

Note. In some specimens I have found the male and female flowers on the same raceme, the male above and the female below. *Bractes* in both three-fold: the male ones many-flowered the female ones one-flowered. *Male calyx* with the segments kidney-formed, spreading. *Corol* none. *Filaments* eight, short, tapering, spreading, united near the base into a flat, saucer-like body. *Anthers* oval. *Female calyx* below, six-parted; *sepals* narrow, acute. *Corol* none. *Germ* ovate; *style* short. *Stigmas* three, long, thread-formed. *Capsules* three-celled, three-valved. *Seed* solitary.

4. *S. baccatum*, R.

Leaves ovate-oblong, acuminate, entire. *Berries* two-seeded.

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Billa the vernacular name in Silhet, where it is indigenous, and grows to be a large and useful timber tree. Flowering time March and April; seed ripe in August.

Branchlets crowded, ascending and particularly smooth. *Leaves* petioled, alternate, broad-ovate lanceolate, acuminate, entire, glossy: from three to six inches long, by from one and a half to two and a half broad, having no glands at the base, but the margins are a little swelled where they join the petiole. *Petioles* from one to two inches long, smooth. *Stipules*; *male aneals* terminal and axillary, slender and simple, the terminal ones sub-paucicled, the axillary ones solitary, as long as the leaves. *Bractes* or *scales* of the ament. cucullate, many-flowered, with an oblong gland on each side as observed by Jussieu in his account of the habit of the genus *spinia*. *Flowers* very minute, pedicelled. *Calyx* four-toothed. *Corol* none. *Filaments* two, very short; *anthers* two-lobed, opening in the sides. *Racemes*; *female flowers* on a different tree, terminal and axillary, but fewer and shorter than the male. *Flowers* solitary, pedicelled. *Bractes* and *calyx* as in the male. *Corol* none. *Stamina* none. *Germ* superior, round, compressed, two-celled, with one ovulum in each attached to the top of the axis. *Style* none. *Stigmas* two, recurved. *Berries* globose, of the size of a small gooseberry, smooth, purple, two-celled. *Seed* solitary, of the size of a hazel nut, unequally oblong, the inside being straighter. *Integuments* two, the exterior one fibrous; the inner one somewhat uniforn, brittle, dark brown. *Perisperm* conform to the seed, very oily. *Embryo* inverse. *Cotyledons* oval, nearly as broad and long as the perisperm, three-nerved. *Radicle* superior, large, oval.

BRADLEIA, Schreb. gen. N. 1474.

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Male calyx six-leaved in a double series. *Corol* none. *Anthers* a few round the apex of a central column. *Female calyx* from six to twelve-leaved, in a double series. *Style* none or short. *Germ* superior, many-celled; *cells* from one to three-seeded; *attachment* internal. *Stigma* perforated at the top, with a many-lobed ray, corresponding with the cells in the germ. *Capsule* many celled, many-valved. *Seeds* arilled, from one to three in each cell. *Embryo* erect and furnished with a perisperm.

1. *B. multiflocularis*, Roeb.

Arboreous. *Leaves* broad-lanceolate, entire, smooth. *Flowers* axillary, both sorts peduncled. *Capsules* compressed, umbilicate, from ten to fifteen-celled.

Agaveja multiflocularis, Willd. iv. 569.

A small ramous tree, a native of Bengal, and in blossom from April till October. Is nearly allied to Dr. Buchanan's *Agaveja rooseana*. See Col. Symes' Embassy to Ara.

Trunk tolerably erect, covered with pretty smooth, brownish gray bark. *Branches* numerous, down to the ground, spreading with bifurcations, often drooping branchlets. *Young shoots* smooth. *Leaves* alternate, short-petioled, oblong, entire, smooth on both sides: from two to three inches long. *Stipules* subulate. *Peduncles* axillary, from one to three or more together, short, one-flowered. *Bractes* axillary, numerous, round the insertion of the male and female peduncles. *Male and female flowers* often in the same axill. *Male* smaller and deeper yellow. *Male calyx* six-parted to the base, three are exterior, and rather longer. *Filaments* in the centre, forming a single cylindric receptacle with from eight to twelve, linear grooved anthers adhering to it. *Female calyx* from six to twelve-leaved; the inner series, or alternate divisions rather smaller, all sub-cordate, entire, smooth, and permanent. *Stamina* none. *Germ* depressed, from ten to fifteen-lobed, united in a vertice, from ten to fifteen-celled, with two ovula in each, attached to the inner angle of the cell. *Style* none. *Stigma* fleshy, funnel-formed, with its round fleshy margins marked with as many ribs as there are cells in the germ. *Capsule* about an inch in diameter, depressed, with the apex and base concave, sides tornlose, smooth, from ten to fifteen-celled, composed of two distinct tunics, opening round the base, and up the sides: the exterior one generally divides into as many segments, or valves, as there are cells, the inner one is of the colour and consistence of parchment, and divides into double the number of portions, these drop off together, leaving the seeds in pairs, in a circle round the large convex receptacle to which they are attached, and separated by very thin, white partitions, which were united to the inflected margins of the inner tunic of the capsule. *Seeds* two in each cell, obovate, flattened, sharp on the inner edge, enveloped in a soft, whitish, pulpy aril, which is covered with an orange-coloured pellicle. *Integuments*, proper, uniforn, rugose. *Umbilicus* an elevated point on the inner edge. *Perisperm* soft, of a pale azure colour. *Embryo* straight, nearly as long and broad as the perisperm. *Cotyledons* two, round-cordate. *Radicle* cylindric, pointing directly to the umbilicus, viz. inferior.

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2. *B. lanceolaria*, R.

Arboreous, smooth. *Leaves* short petioled, lanceolar, obtusely acuminate, glossy. *Flowers* axillary, the male ones numerous, and long-peduncled, the female ones few and sessile. *An-*

three from four to six, in a sessile head; *germ* about six-celled. *Style* lengthened.

Arboresc. The variegated form in Sikkim, where it is indigenous, and grows to be a large, usual timber tree; the wood being hard and durable is often employed by the natives in constructing their habitations. It ought to be compared with Cavendish's *Brachia Philippica* See B. *Philippica* Willd. iv. 592.

Trunk slender, glabrous, inclining to erect and straight. *Leaves* alternate, short-petioled, from narrow-ovate to elliptical, entire, firm and glossy, undulate, from three to six inches long, by from one to two broad. *Stipules* triangular, perennant. *Leaf* flowers long-petioled, and in a crowded fasciculate terminal axils, or from those of last year, also arise amongst the few sessile head flowers in the exterior axils, colour of both sorts pale greenish-yellow. *Calyx* in both ♂ and ♀ six-leaved; the exterior three longer, in the male changing to three tapering free lobes. *Pedicels* very short. *Anthod.* from four to six-leaved. *Female* flowers sessile. *Germ* ovary six-celled, with two ovules in each, attached to the central axis. *Stigma* short and thick. *Style* six-celled; lobes pointed and incurved. *Corolla* in bud pressed, trumpet-shaped, with a convex apex and base, grooved, six-celled, two-axillary. *Petal* composed of two linear lobes; the exterior one smooth, rather spongy and adhesive four-lobed, interior one like hind-rain petals, the tube open from the base, warp, and soon dropping, leaving the seed attached to the ovary on each axis. *Seeds* two in each cell, attached to the central axis, a half half of each on the side where two meet in the lobe. *Embryo* yellowish, perennant, white, on drying disappears, and leaves a vacuum, colored by the two exterior integuments almost exactly as in *Brachia Spina*, (Gart. Sen. v. 127. t. 109.) with a little less. I have supposed it to be, but I am now assured me König's very extended description and figure of that species in the first volume of his *Arb. of Batavia*, p. 376. t. 7. f. 1. *Trunk* smooth, tender, and more red, polished and glossy; the second and third perennant, and the interior one deciduous. *Trunk* and *leaves* completely covering the *corolla*. *Trunk* smooth. *Calyx* very oblique ovate, cordate, thin. *Raceme* supracilial, with many axillary ones.

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3. B. *puberula* R.

Arboresc. *Leaves* not smooth, rolling under smooth. *Leaves* axillary, petioled. *Style* none. *Trunk* covered with a brownish grey. *Corolla* tubular.

Arboresc. *Leaves* alternate, entire, and in the description of the *Arboresc.* in the *Monocot.* count that the petals and the disk roundish leaves round their insertion.

4. B. *puberula* R.

Arboresc. *Leaves* petioled, *leaves* linear. *Leaves* short petioled, oblong, entire, undulate, sessile, smooth, yellowish. *Corolla* round, and somewhat when large, roundish, six-leaved, stigma. *Trunk* oblong, and in the description of the *Arboresc.*

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Arboresc. *Leaves* linear, *leaves* linear, *leaves* linear.

Arboresc. *Leaves* linear, *leaves* linear, *leaves* linear. *Trunk* and *leaves* flowers are mixed in the same umbellules and supracilial, *leaves* linear, *leaves* linear, *leaves* linear.

5. B. *puberula* R.

Arboresc. *Leaves* linear, *leaves* linear, *leaves* linear. *Trunk* and *leaves* flowers are mixed in the same umbellules and supracilial, *leaves* linear, *leaves* linear, *leaves* linear.

Arboresc. *Leaves* linear, *leaves* linear, *leaves* linear.

6. B. *puberula* R.

Arboresc. *Leaves* linear, *leaves* linear, *leaves* linear. *Trunk* and *leaves* flowers are mixed in the same umbellules and supracilial, *leaves* linear, *leaves* linear, *leaves* linear.

Arboresc. *Leaves* linear, *leaves* linear, *leaves* linear.

Arboresc. *Leaves* linear, *leaves* linear, *leaves* linear. *Trunk* and *leaves* flowers are mixed in the same umbellules and supracilial, *leaves* linear, *leaves* linear, *leaves* linear.

Arboresc. *Leaves* linear, *leaves* linear, *leaves* linear. *Trunk* and *leaves* flowers are mixed in the same umbellules and supracilial, *leaves* linear, *leaves* linear, *leaves* linear.

Arboresc. *Leaves* linear, *leaves* linear, *leaves* linear. *Trunk* and *leaves* flowers are mixed in the same umbellules and supracilial, *leaves* linear, *leaves* linear, *leaves* linear.

Arboresc. *Leaves* linear, *leaves* linear, *leaves* linear. *Trunk* and *leaves* flowers are mixed in the same umbellules and supracilial, *leaves* linear, *leaves* linear, *leaves* linear.

Arboresc. *Leaves* linear, *leaves* linear, *leaves* linear. *Trunk* and *leaves* flowers are mixed in the same umbellules and supracilial, *leaves* linear, *leaves* linear, *leaves* linear.

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7. B. *puberula* R.

Arboresc. *Leaves* linear, *leaves* linear, *leaves* linear. *Trunk* and *leaves* flowers are mixed in the same umbellules and supracilial, *leaves* linear, *leaves* linear, *leaves* linear.

Arboresc. *Leaves* linear, *leaves* linear, *leaves* linear. *Trunk* and *leaves* flowers are mixed in the same umbellules and supracilial, *leaves* linear, *leaves* linear, *leaves* linear.

8. B. *puberula* R.

Arboresc. *Leaves* linear, *leaves* linear, *leaves* linear. *Trunk* and *leaves* flowers are mixed in the same umbellules and supracilial, *leaves* linear, *leaves* linear, *leaves* linear.

Arboresc. *Leaves* linear, *leaves* linear, *leaves* linear. *Trunk* and *leaves* flowers are mixed in the same umbellules and supracilial, *leaves* linear, *leaves* linear, *leaves* linear.

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Trunk straight. *Bark* smooth, ash-coloured. *Branches* numerous in every direction, forming a large, dense, roundish head; height of the tree forty feet. *Leaves* scattered round the ends of the branches, pinnate, lengthening, as in many of the *Phyllanthi*, to two or more feet. *Leaflets* very numerous, alternate, petiolate, obliquely oblong, entire, somewhat villous underneath; from one to two inches long, and less than one broad. *Petioles* and *petiolets* generally several male and one female together, the former small and yellow, upon longer slender peduncles, the latter short-pedicelled. *Male calyx* six-leaved. *Nectary* none. *Filaments* single, swelled above the middle, to which part five anthers are fixed by their backs. *Female calyx* nearly as in the male. *Nectary* none. *Germ* villous, ovate. *Style* scarcely any. *Stigma* large, with the margin from eight to twelve-cl ft. *Pericarp* fleshy, of the size of a cherry, dividing spontaneously into as many parts as there were segments in the stigma. *Seeds* generally one to each division of the pericarp.

It has the habit of a *Phyllanthus*, but the natural character is that of *Bradleia*.

MONOECIA SYNGENESIA.

TRICHOSANTHES. Schreb. gen. N. 1476.

Male calyx five-toothed. *Corol* five-parted, fringed. *Filaments* three. *Female calyx* and *corol* as in the male. *Style* three-cleft. *Pepo* oblong.

1. *T. anguina*. Willd. iv. 598.

Annual, scandent. *Leaves* more or less five-lobed. *Male flowers* racemed; *female* solitary. *Pomes* spindle-shaped.

Benq. Chichinga.

Anguina Sincasis. Mil. t. 32. is but a very bad representation of our Indian plant.

Much cultivated in the warmer parts of Asia, for its fruit, which is universally eaten by the natives in their stews and curries. I have never met with the plant in its wild state. A variety was raised from seed sent from Nepal by Dr. Buchanan, the leaves of which are more deeply divided, and the fruit longer than those of the southern parts of India, but in other respects they are the same.

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2. *T. dioeca*. R.

Diœcous, herbaceous. *Pomes* oblong, smooth. *Seeds* globular. *Leaves* cordate, dentate, scabrous; both male and female flowers solitary.

Sans. Patolika.

Benq. Patal.

Hind. Pulwal.

This is by far the most useful species of *Trichosanthes* I am yet acquainted with. It is much cultivated by the natives about Calcutta, during the rains. It is unknown on the coast of Coromandel.

Root perennial. *Stems* creeping and running to a great extent, five-sided, scabrous. *Leaves* alternate, petioled, cordate, dentate, scabrous, when young soft. *Petioles* woolly, variously bent, channelled. *Tendrils* simple, or two-cleft. **MALE FLOWERS** on a separate plant, axillary, solitary, on pretty long peduncles. *Tube* of the corol very long, trumpet-like; *stamens* three, distinct. **FEMALE FLOWERS** axillary, solitary, short-peduncled. *Corol* large, with the fringe ample. *Pomes* oblong, both ends obtuse, when ripe smooth, and of a deep orange colour, about four inches long, and the same in circumference. *Seeds* globular, with a somewhat callous border. The unripe fruit and tender tops are much eaten both by Europeans and natives in their curries, and are reckoned exceedingly wholesome.

3. *T. cucurbitina*. Willd. iv. 600.

Pomes ovate, new c. *Leaves* broad-cordate, from three to five-lobed, margins toothletted. *Male flowers* racemed; *female* ones solitary.

Pada valam. Rheed. Mol. viii. t. 15.

Teling. Aduvee-patla.

A pretty extensive, climbing annual, a native of hedges, &c. where it has shelter. It flowers during the cold season.

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Stem five-sided, slightly downy. *Tendrils* three-cleft. *Leaves* broad-cordate, angular and sometimes lobed, toothed, downy, very various in size. **MALE FLOWERS** racemed, small, white, beautifully fringed. *Racemes* axillary, erect, longer than the leaves, many-flowered. **FEMALE FLOWERS** axillary, solitary, short-peduncled like the male ones. *Fruit* oval, or oblong, pointed, cells imperfect, from one to four inches long, and from an inch to an inch and a half in diameter, till ripe striated with white and green, when ripe red. *Seeds* involved in a red pulp, lobate.

The unripe fruit is eaten in stews, by the natives, it is exceedingly bitter, for which it is reckoned the more wholesome, and is said to be *anthelmintic*.

4. *T. lobata*. Roxb.

Pomes linear oblong, smooth. *Leaves* downy, from five to seven-lobed; *lobes* scalloped-toothed. *Male flowers* racemed. *Female* solitary.

Benq. Bun-chichinga.

This plant grows in hedges, and among bushes. It flowers during the wet season.

Stems five-sided, somewhat hairy, running to a great extent. *Leaves* petioled, from five to seven-lobed; *lobes* obovate, scallop-toothed, of a soft downy texture; from six to seven

inches each way. *Pedicels* three-forked. *Fertile floccyprae* med. white. The female ones solitary, and white also. *Panicle* linear or long, smooth, ornamented lengthways except near the base, with ten white streaks. *Stems* each surrounded with its own proper gelatinous, bright red mucus.

This is never eaten, although it appears to be a useful species.

5. *T. cordata* R.

Perennial, tuberos. *Panicle* globose, smooth, of the size of an orange. *Leaves* cordate, and cordate-oblate. *Male flowers* racemed; the *female* ones solitary.

Bombay-Kingdom. In the Hindoos near the mouth of the river Mozambique, where the plant grows wild, and its root is used by the natives as a substitute for Colombar root. It has by mistake I presume, been sent to London as the real Colombar of Mozambique.

Root tuberos, perennial, growing to the size of a man's head. *Stems* herbaceous, climbing to the length of some fathoms, five-sided, villous, or even somewhat scabrous when old. *Leaves* opposite, three-lobed. *Leaflets* alternate, petioled, cordate and cordate-lobate, finely dentate, villous on both sides, about six inches each way. *Panicle* branched, a little hairy, scarcely half the length of the leaves. *Male flowers* axillary, solitary, as long as the leaves. *Bractes* alternate, sessile, emarginate, oblong, acute, serrulate, one-flowered. *Flowers* large, white, the fringe of the segments varies rather in the other species known to me. FEMALE FLOWERS axillary, solitary, short-tubed. *Panicle* branched, of the size of an orange, and of nearly the same colour, only more red, as in *T. cordata*, which is much like the stamens and partitions are very obscure. *Stems* numerous, immersed in soft, gelatinous, green pulp.

6. *T. palmata* R.

Perennial. *Leaves* palmate, smooth. *Leaves* palmate; *lobes* acute, sub-lanceolate. *Male flowers* racemed; *female* ones solitary.

Bractes Mottled

Stems K. K. K. K.

A large, climbing perennial, a native of forests, where it runs over the highest trees. It flowers during the hot and rainy seasons.

Stems upright, covered with gray, scabrous, somewhat corky bark, the young green parts smooth. *Panicle* three-lobed. *Leaves* scattered, petioled, generally palmate, though sometimes only from three to five-lobed; *leaflets* serrate, slightly serrate, from three to five-nerved, smooth, having frequently a small glandular, hollow space on the under side. *Petioles* dimidiate. *Stems* branched, axillary. *Male flowers* racemed, large, white, most beautifully fringed with long, white, cottony filaments. *Bractes* axillary, longer than the leaves. *Bractes* solitary, one-flowered, oval, five-lobed, covered on the outside with dark green glandulous spots. *Calyx* lobed. *Flowers* generally axillary, peduncled, though sometimes racemed also. *Fruit* globose, smooth, of the size of a small orange, when ripe of a bright deep red, ruddy with a dirty looking, black greenish, soft pulp, in which the seeds nestle.

The fruit is reckoned poisonous, and I am told it is mixed with rice and employed to destroy crows.

7. *T. latifolia* R.

Perennial, scandent. *Leaves* from three to five-lobed; *male flowers* racemed; *female* ones solitary, racemed. *Panicle* subglobose, containing as many as six large, two-lobed, nut-like seeds.

Grasses of the natives of the Sikkim district.

A native of the eastern parts of Bengal. From Sikkim Mr. Robert Keith Dick, the Judge of that District, sent plants to the Botanic garden in 1845, where they blossom during the rainy part of the year, and the seed ripens in October. N. W. 1844, the original plants sent by Mr. Dick are of many different extent, running to the top of high trees, yet continuing to increase rapidly, and do not by any means appear to have attained their full size.

Root running, running in several parts. *Stems* one or several from the same root, perennial, climbing to a great extent, up and over large trees. *Bark* of the old ligneous parts olive-coloured, and somewhat cracked; that of the young shoots smooth, and a little furrowed. *Leaves* alternate, petioled, from three to five-lobed, from three to five-nerved, smooth on both sides, having the lobes entire, oblong, or triangularly ovate, acuminate, from six to twelve inches each way. *Petioles* shorter than the leaves, mostly round, reddish, and smooth. *Stems* solitary, sub-axillary, thick, serrate, cordate, coloured. *Male flowers* axillary, solitary, about the length of the leaves, smooth, of a deep brown, bearing several alternate, sessile, very large leaves near the apex. *Bractes* solitary, oblong, acute, thick, and firm. *Calyx* one-lobed, funnel-shaped, clothed on the outside with much ferruginous, nearly pubescent, *mouth* five-toothed, with one, two, or three smooth, elevated, elevated coloured, small glands on the inside of each tooth. *Corol* five-parted, inserted on the mouth of the calyx; *segment* subobovate, renate, with an acute point in the centre, having half of the outside, which was exposed to the weather before expansion, coloured brown, the rest pale yellowish white; the exterior margins wonderfully perforated and fringed with most beautiful, very long, spiral, pendulous, villous, yellow threads. *Panicle* three, from the mouth of the tube of the calyx under the corol, clavate. *Authors* mislead, describing a broad inverted cone; visibly deceived with the polliniferous, worm-like cells. *Panicle* has no appearance of the origin of the flowers, and is on a distinct point. *Panicle* axillary, extrinsic, dark brown, rather more than an inch long, one-flowered. Sometimes, though rarely, they spread over a great, which is very short, suspended with that of the male flowers. *Calyx* and *corol* on the same axis. *Panicle* none. *Green* inferior, broad-oval, deep brown, studded with

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elevated, paler coloured specks, one-celled, containing six pairs of ovula attached to the base of the three receptacles, and separated by much spongy, juicy pulp. *Style* the length of the tube of the calyx and adhering to it, except at the base and apex. *Stigma* large, three-lobed; lobes emarginate. *Berry* oblately spheroidal, somewhat villous, apex somewhat pointed, of the size of a shaddock, being about five or six inches in diameter, when dry, brittle, one-celled. *Seeds* six, when all come to maturity, which is common, sub reniform, unequally two-lobed; the fruit lobe about three inches long, by nearly two broad, and about one in thickness, convex or circular on the exterior edge, straight on the inner one, with the apex rounded, and the base less so; the abortive lobe is much smaller, but of the same form. *Integuments* three, the exterior one a perfect, very hard, ligneous, porous, villous nut; in its base is a slit, or opening through which the base of the next integument passes; the middle one thick and spongy particularly before perfect maturity, in that state it may be taken for a perisperm; the exterior one membranaceous, and slightly reticulate. *Perisperm* no other than the middle gray spongy envelope of the seed. *Embryo* erect. *Cotyledons* conform to the cell of the exterior integument, thick, firm, white. *Plumula* of two unequal lobate lobes. *Radicule* conic; inferior.

MONORDICA, Schreb. gen. N. 1477.

Male calyx five-toothed. *Corol* five-parted, or five-petalled. *Female calyx* and *corol* as in the male. *Style* trifid. *Pepo* fleshy, bursting when ripe with or without elastic force. *Seeds* enveloped in a soft aril.

1. *M. Charantia*, Willd. iv. 602.

Leaves palmate, having nerves. *Peduncles* solitary, with a round, reniform bracte at or below the middle. *Fruit* lengthened, tubercled, tapering at both ends. *Seeds* with a thick notched margin.

Pandi-pavel. *Rheed. Mal.* viii. t. 9.

Amara-indica. *Rumph. Amb.* v. t. 151.

Beng. Korilla.

Teling. Korilla.

Cultivated in all the warmer parts of Asia for the fruit, which the natives eat, while unripe, in their curries. The fruits are bitter and reckoned wholesome.

2. *M. muricata*, Willd. iv. 602.

Leaves palmate. *Peduncles* solitary, with a reniform bracte near the base. *Fruit* gibbous, muricated, with tubercles between, tapering at both ends. *Seed* with a thick notched margin.

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Pavel. *Rheed. Mal.* viii. t. 10.

Sans. Soosavi.

Beng. Oochya, or Oochi.

Hind. Bava korila.

Cultivated by the natives of India, even more extensively than *Charantia*. The fruit, though much smaller, being more esteemed. It is found in abundance in every market.

3. *M. monodelpha*, Roxb.

Dioecous. *Leaves* angle-cordate, smooth. *Corols* campanulate. *Filaments* single. *Fruit* smooth.

Bryonia foliis cordatis. *Flor. Zeyl.* N. 356.

B. foliis sub-rotundis. *Burm. Zeyl.* i. 19. f. 1, 2.

Vitis alva indica. *Rumph. Amb.* v. t. 166. f. 1.

Sungs. Vumba.

Beng. Tela-kocha.

Bryonia grandis. Willd. iv. 617.

Teling. Kaydonda.

A native of every hedge in the country, and seems to thrive equally well in every soil. It is always dioecous.

Root ramous, not tuberos. *Stems* climbing, running over trees and bushes, five-sided, perennial, scabrous. *Tendrils* lateral, simple. *Leaves* alternate, petioled, cordate, five-angled, with a few minute teeth round the margin, smooth, having one, two, or three hollow glands, under the base, from two to three inches each way. *Petioles* round, smooth, about half an inch long. *Peduncles*, in both the male and female plants, axillary, single, undivided, one-flowered. *Flowers* large, white, downy on the inside. *Male calyx*, and *corol* as in the genus. *Filament* single, columnar, short. *Anthera* creeping up and down, sometimes three of the convolutions are elevated considerably above the rest. *Female flowers* on a separate plant. *Calyx* and *corol* as in the male. *Stamens*, there are only the rudiments of three filaments. *Style* single, short. *Stigma* three-cleft; segments double. *Berry* smooth, two inches long, and one in diameter, before ripe marked with ten streaks of white; when ripe red, three-celled, bursting irregularly. *Seeds* numerous as in *Cucumis*.

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The ripe fruit is eaten raw by the natives, and while green in their curries. Crows and other birds are fond of them.

4. *M. dioeca*, Willd. iv. 605.

Dioecous, root perennial, tuberos. *Leaves* from three to five-lobed, scabrous. *Petioles* without glands. *Male* and *female flowers* solitary, the former cowl-bracted. *Fruit* ovate, muricate, bursting. *Seeds* a few.

Bem paval. *Rheed. Mal.* viii. t. 18.

Poonagkara is the Telinga name of the male plants, and Agakara of the female.

They are natives of thickets, and banks of rivers, where there are bushes for them to run on. Flowering time the wet and cold seasons.

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Root tuberous, large, perennial, with somewhat of an astringent taste. *Stems* annual, five-sided, slender, smooth, about as thick as a hog line, running to the extremity of one or two fathoms. *Tendrils* simple. *Leaves* scattered, petioled, from three to five-lobed, irregularly toothed; above a little scabrous, below pretty smooth. *Male* flowers on a different plant, axillary, solitary, large, yellow, long-peduncled. *Pedicels* with a large, gibbous, striated, blown up spathe-like bract at the apex, which encloses the bottom of the flowers. *Corol*, petals lanceolate. *FEMALE* flowers axillary, solitary, peduncled, large, of a pale yellow. *Peduncles* about as long as the petals, near the base there is a small sheathing bract. *Fruit* about the size and shape of a partridge's egg, murexed. *Seeds* many, oval, gray; each surrounded with a large, pulpy, crimson aril.

The natives eat the tender, green fruit in their curries; also the tuberous roots of the female plant; they are larger than those of the male, generally weighing from two to three pounds.

5. *M. nixta*. Roxb.

Dioecious, root tuberous, perennial. *Leaves* sub-pinnate, smooth; *petioles* with glands. *Male* and *female* flowers solitary and corol-bracted, with glands on the lower margins of the bracts. *Fruit* oval, sharply murexed.

Stems. Kerlata.

Herb. Kerlata.

Bract. Giddakera.

Monardella C. L. in C. L. in C. L. *Laurier*. *Cook's* C. L. 73.

This plant is a native of the thickets about Calcutta. Flowering time the wet season. Like *M. dioecia* it has male flowers on a separate plant, and female ones on another.

Root tuberous, perennial. *Stems* annual, slender, somewhat five-sided, smooth. *Tendrils* simple. *Leaves* petioled, from three to five-lobed, or pinnate, sometimes more or less smooth on both sides, sometimes more or less rough, with the lobes oblong. *Pedicels* peduncled, with an upper and lower set of small bracts, the lower set of bracts cut out over the stem. *Male* flowers axillary, solitary, long-peduncled, large, yellow. *Female* flowers axillary, solitary, long-peduncled, large, yellow. *Corol* five-petaled, with the sides oblong, and the bottom marked with three or four red spots. *Filaments* and *calyx* marked with the same dark purple colour, which prevails on the calyx. *Female calyx* and *corol* as in the male. *Pistillum* as in the genus.

6. *M. umbellata*. Roxb.

Dioecious, root perennial. *Leaves* from cordate-angulate to three or five-lobed, bristle-toothed; the male flowers umbellated, the female ones solitary. *Fruit* oblong, many-seeded; seeds round.

Stems. Kerlata.

Herb. Atankorol or Teruli.

Bract. Giddakera. *W. & A.* iv. 618.

Bract. Tiedanda.

This plant is a native of the thickets and forests. Flowering time the wet season.

Root perennial, consisting of many perennating stems. *Stems* slender, to a great extent, five-sided, with the *Tendrils* simple. *Leaves* variable, lobed, or three-lobed; *lobes* oblong, or two parted, minutely bristle-toothed, sometimes more or less smooth, sometimes more or less rough, with the lobes oblong. *Pedicels* peduncled, with an upper and lower set of small bracts, the lower set of bracts cut out over the stem. *Male* flowers axillary, solitary, long-peduncled, large, yellow. *Female* flowers axillary, solitary, long-peduncled, large, yellow. *Corol* five-petaled, with the sides oblong, and the bottom marked with three or four red spots. *Filaments* and *calyx* marked with the same dark purple colour, which prevails on the calyx. *Female calyx* and *corol* as in the male. *Pistillum* as in the genus.

The flowers and leaves that are eaten by the natives, as are also the roots when boiled.

7. *M. longica*. Roxb.

Dioecious, root perennial, a little obscure. *Leaves* from cordate-angulate to three or five-lobed, bristle-toothed; the male flowers umbellated, the female ones solitary. *Fruit* oblong, many-seeded; seeds round.

A native of the forests about Dacca. From whence the late Colonel Peter Murray sent the seeds to the Botanic garden, where the plants blossom during the rains, and ripen their seed in two or three months afterwards.

Root perennial. *Stems* creeping to an extent of many feet, slender, five-sided, somewhat rough with short hair. *Leaves* ramulish, three or five-lobed, or angular, margins acutely toothed, scabrous with harsh hairs on both sides. *Pedicels* axillary, very large, pure white. The male ones solitary, and long-peduncled while the plants are young, but when advanced, on long peduncled, axillary spikes much larger, greenish, one flowered bract. The female ones solitary, long-peduncled, smaller. *Corol* that of the male with a long green tube, that of the female more or less cylindrical. *Bract* of five, large, spreading, oblong divisions. *Stamens* within the tube. *Style* the length of the tube. *Seeds* three-lobed. *Fruit* one-lobed, oblong, two-ribbed, rough with short stiff hairs, particularly the ribs, about two inches long, by three quarters of an inch in diameter, when ripe, orange-colored, becoming slowly, exposing the smooth thick margined seeds disposed in three rows and enveloped in a red bark.

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Ed. greenish aril.

LUFFA, Tournef.

Male calyx five-toothed. *Corol* five-petalled. *Elements* generally three. *Female calyx* and *corol* as in the male. *Pepo* inferior, becoming dry and inwardly fibrous, opening by the falling or decay of a lid at the apex.

1. *L. polandra*, Roxb.

Leaves angular lobate, or palmate. *Stamens* five. *Fruit* linear, marked with ten straight lines like ridges. *Seed* with elevated dots and sharp waved margins.

Petola, Rumph. Amb. v. t. 117.

Momordica luffa, Willd. iv. 603.

Catn picinna, Rheed. Mal. viii. t. 8.

Beng. Doondool.

Parula Kindi and *Tita parula*, a wild variety.

Teling. Nuni-beerl.

I have only found this plant in its cultivated state. It is considerably larger than *acutangula* in all its parts, and is cultivated at the same season.

Tendrils from four to six feet. *Leaves* alternate, pinnated, the lower ones five-angled with the angles acute, the superior ones palmate; segments concave, lined, very acute; all slightly serrate, pretty smooth, from six to twelve inches each way. *Petioles* striated, a little channelled. *Stipules* solitary, axillary, corlate, glandular as in *L. acutangula*. *Male flowers* racemal, as in *L. acutangula*, but in this species the lowermost flower of the raceme is often female. *Bracts* as in *L. acutangula*. *Flowers* five, distinct. *Style* subsessile, contorted, worm-like. *Female flowers* solitary, pinnated, axillary or the lowermost on the raceme. *Calyx* five-lobed, glandular. *Vestige* five-lobed, glands with woolly insertions. *Stigma* four-lobed. *Fruit* linear, smooth, striated, with ten angular coloured streaks, but no elevations, from one to three feet long, and about three inches in diameter; internal structure as in the former. *Seeds* gray, with elevated dots; margin sharp, waved.

The unripe fruit is eaten by the natives in their curries, like that of the former species, but is not so much esteemed. The seeds are generally sown by the root of a tree, on the huts of the natives, over which the plants run.

2. *L. acutangula*, Roxb.

Stems slender and smooth. *Leaves* five-angled, dentate, pretty smooth. *Fruit* short, clubbed, with ten sharp ridges. *Seeds* pitted.

Cucumis acutangulus, Willd. iv. 612.

Pinnia, Rheed. Mal. viii. t. 7.

Mad. Tarai.

Beng. Jhinga.

Luffa foetida, Willd. viii. 380.

Ghorla-barra, or barkey of the Telingas, for it is known equally well by either name in that country. It is very generally cultivated by the natives during the wet and cold season. I have never found it wild.

Stems several, slender, running to a great extent but with fewer branches than any other species that I know, pretty smooth, five-sided. *Tendrils* three-sided. *Leaves* as in *Cucumis sativus*, but less rough. *Stipules* axillary, solitary, corlate, with glandular marks on one side. *Male flowers* pretty large, yellow, on long, erect, axillary racemes the pedicels have a glandular bract near the base, and are articulated a little above it. *Female flowers* rather larger, axillary, solitary, pinnated. *Fruit* clavate, of a green, pretty smooth, ten-angled; angle sharp but smooth, about a foot long, and from two to three inches in diameter; when ripe dry and replete with dry fibres. *Seed* black, irregularly pitted.

The half-green fruit is one of the best native vegetables we have in India; the native use it much in their curries; when peeled, for the skin is hard, boiled, and dressed with butter, pepper, and salt, they are little inferior to green peas.

Note. There is the rudiment of a lid at the apex of the fruit of the species, but it never separates spontaneously; this circumstance is to be attended to, to distinguish it from *Cucumis oleraceus*.

3. *L. clavata*, R.

Leaves superficially from five to seven-angled, the posterior lobes rounded, margins minutely-dentate. *Male flowers* on long pinnated racemes; the *female* ones solitary; *fruit* clavate, very long and slender.

A native of the interior parts of Hindoostan. The seeds were sent by Colonel Alexander Kyd at Aitahabad to the Botanic garden at Calcutta, where the plants blossom and produce fruit during the cold season.

Stem scandent, several feet long, five-sided, smooth. *Leaves* strictly from five to seven-lobed; posterior lobes rounded, the rest more acute, margin slightly dentate, pretty smooth on both sides, about six inches each way, when full grown. *Flowers* very long, of a deep yellow. The male ones on axillary, long-pinnated racemes. The female ones axillary, solitary, supported on peduncles about the length of the stem. *Bracts* of the male flowers solitary, one-flowered, oval, small, fleshy, glandular, inserted on the pedicel. *Fruit* pendulous, of a long, slender, clavate shape, three-celled, when ripe dry, and the partitions composed of dry fibres. *Seeds* numerous, thin, sharp-edged, lodged in the thickened part of

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angles, about an inch and a half long, and half an inch in diameter; internal structure as in the last described three species.

CUCURBITA. Schreb. gen. N. 1478.

Male calyx five-toothed. *Corol* five-cleft. *Filaments* three. *Female calyx* and *corol* as in the male. *Seeds* with a tumid margin.

1. *C. lagenaria*. Willd. iv. 606.

Leaves somewhat angular, tomentose, bi-glandular at the base underneath. *Fruit* with a woody cortex.

Bela-sch ra. Rheed. Mal. viii. t. 1.

Cucurbita Lagenaria. Rumph. Amb. v. t. 141. bad.

Beng. Kudoo, Laoo.

Sans. Ulaa.

A wild bitter variety is called Tita Laoo, by the Bengalees and Hindoos; and Kutoo toombce in Sanscrit.

The shape of the fruit varies much, from that of a flask to round, and cylindric.

2. *C. Pepo*. Willd. iv. 603.

Leaves angular, toothed, very downy. *Fruit* sub-cylindric, both ends obtuse, surface very even.

Cumbulam. Rheed. Mal. viii. t. 3.

Sans. Karkaroo.

Beng. Koomra.

Teling. Boarda-goomoodoo.

This plant I have only found in a cultivated state.

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Root annual. *Stem* and *branches* numerous, &c. as in *C. Melo-pepo* but exceedingly hairy. *Tendrils* lateral, generally three-cleft. The first or lower leaves angular, the exterior from five to nine-angled, all toothed, remarkably soft and downy, from four to six inches long, and about the same breadth. *Petioles* round, tapering, hairy. *Stipules* axillary, solitary. *MALE FLOWERS* axillary, solitary, peduncled, yellow, pretty large. *Calyx*, its segments chintusely pinnatifid. *PETALS*. *FLOWERS* like the male, axillary, solitary, peduncled. *Calyx* as in the male. *Fruit* sub-cylindric, without the least elevation or depression of its surface, remarkably obtuse at both ends, when young exceedingly hairy, by the time it is ripe the hair is gone, and it is then of a whitish bloom colour, about twelve or eighteen inches long, and from eight to ten in diameter. *Seeds* white, with tumid margins, somewhat two pointed.

The young unripe peones are universally eaten by the natives in their stews, and curries.

3. *C. melopepo*. Willd. iv. 610.

Leaves angular-lobed, dentate, hairy; *divisions* of the calyx petioled. *Fruit* roundish, smooth, torulose.

Schakeri-schora. Rheed. Mal. viii. t. 2.

Sephura-koomra of the Bengalees.

Cultivated like the former two all over India.

4. *C. Citrullus*.

Leaves many-parted.

Anguria Indica. Rumph. Amb. v. t. 146.

Hind. Turbooz or Turmooj.

Extensively cultivated in all the southern parts of Asia, and its islands.

CUCUMIS. Schreb. gen. N. 1479.

Male calyx five-toothed; *corol* five-parted. *Filaments* three. *Female calyx* and *corol* as in the male. *Seeds* sharp.

1. *C. Colocynthis*. Willd. iv. 61.

Leaves many-cleft. *Fruit* globular, smooth.

Pers. Chebooz or Khirboo-lekh.

Teling. Sheti-putsa.

Beng. Makhal.

Common on the sandy lands of Coromandel.

2. *C. Melo*. Willd. iv. 613.

Angles of the leaves rounded. *Fruit* roundish, torulose, smooth.

Hind. Pers. and Beng. Khurhooj.

Found in a cultivated state only.

3. *C. sativus*. Willd. iv. 615.

Leaves straight between the angles. *Fruit* linear-oblong, scabrous.

Mullen bellai. Rheed. Mal. viii. t. 6.

Hind. Keera.

Beng. Sasa.

Pers. Khyar.

This and some of its varieties are found cultivated in most parts of Asia.

4. *C. momordica*. B.

Leaves round-cardate, sometimes five-angled, scallop toothed; *male flowers* fascicled; the *female* solitary. *Fruit* smooth, cylindric, from four to eight pounds weight, bursting spontaneously.

Brng. and *Head.* Front or Toot.

Tellg. Ped in do-ray.

This species I have only found in a cultivated state. In the Tanjore country, and the south in parts of the Carnatic, it is chiefly cultivated during the cold season. The plant is in all respects like that of the common cucumber, except that it is less salacious, and larger.

MALE FLOWERS axillary, peduncled, crowded. *FEMALE FLOWERS* solitary, peduncled. *Fruit* very smooth, oblong, generally turning a little towards the ends with elevation or depression; from twelve to twenty four inches long, and from three to six in diameter, when ripe bursting slowly into various portions. *Seeds* as in *C. sativus*.

The fruit is much eaten both by natives and Europeans; when young they are a good substitute for the common cucumber, and when ripe (after bursting spontaneously,) with the addition of a little sugar they are little inferior to the melon, and reckoned very wholesome.

5. *C. uliginosus*, *hook.*

Leaves five-lobed; *lobes* rounded, and toothed. *Flowers* axillary; the *male* flowers crowded; the *female* solitary. *Fruit* short-oval, smooth, variegated, of the size of a small melon.

Tellg. Do-ray.

Brng. Keki.

An inland, a native of the higher cultivated lands, but generally found in a cultivated state; the cold season is the most favorable.

Stems exactly as in *C. sativus*, but not quite so extensive. *Branches* simple. *Leaves* broad-cordate, generally more or less five-lobed; *lobes* rounded, toothed; above pretty smooth, below scabrous, the largest generally about six inches each way. *Floral leaves* of the female flowers small and very small. *MALE FLOWERS* axillary, peduncled, crowded, but opening in succession. *FEMALE FLOWERS* axillary, peduncled, solitary, lobes very yellow, about an inch or an inch and a half in diameter. *Fruit* oblong, generally a very perfect oval; when young and curled with lighter and darker green; when ripe perfectly smooth, variegated with deeper and lighter yellow; from about twelve inches long, and from three to four in diameter.

This appears to me to be very different from the *Cucumis* that I know; when little more than one half grown, they are oblong, and a little hairy, in this state they are pickled; when ripe they are about as large as an ostrich's egg, smooth and yellow; when cut they have much the flavor of the melon and will keep good for several months, if carefully gathered without being bruised and hung up; they are also in this stage eaten raw and much used in curries, by the natives.

The seeds like those of the other *Cucurbitaceous* fruits contain much farinaceous matter blended with a large portion of midrib; the natives dry and grind them into a meal, which they employ as an article of diet; they also express a mild oil from them, which they use in food and to burn in their lamps. I have never seen a specimen preserved in spirits, but highly non-sensitizing and will derive of a more extensive culture than I bestowed on them at present.

The powder of the towed seeds mixed with water is said to be a powerful diuretic, and serviceable in promoting the passage of water in gravel.

As far as my observation and information goes this vegetable is chiefly confined to the Guntur Circar, where the seeds have been introduced. I have not seen any; they are mixed with those of *Hibiscus* *Saccharifera* and some other of the large cultivated trees and sown together; these plants run on the surface of the earth, and help to shade them from the sun, so that they mutually help each other.

The fruit I observed above keeps well for several months if carefully gathered and suspended. This circumstance will render them a very excellent article to carry to sea during long voyages.

6. *C. tricuspidatus*, *R.*

Leaves deeply five-lobed; *lobes* rounded, toothed. *Fruit* oval, absolutely three-sided, ten-ribbed, smooth, of the size of a pullet's egg.

Tellg. Panchadim.

The plant of this species resembles very much the last described one; it is never cultivated, is a native of the higher lands that have been lately cultivated; it appears and flowers during the wet and cold seasons.

Stems like those of the last described species. *Branches* also simple, the leaves are more deeply lobed and rather more acuminat. *Flowers* small, scarcely half an inch in diameter, yellow; situation as in the last mentioned species. The specific difference is in the fruit; this is also oval and smooth, but three-sided with the angles round and the surface streaked with ten light, and ten deep, well defined streaks of deeper and lighter yellow; before maturity these are of a deeper and lighter green colour. It is about the size of a pullet's egg. They are not common in those parts.

7. *C. turkestanicus*, *R.*

Leaves palmate, lobes minute and bristle-dentate. *Fruit* turbinate, absolutely three-sided, the size of a pullet's egg.

Tellg. Nalla-dim.

This species is a native of the same place as the last but differs from it in the plant being smaller, having much larger flowers, and pyriform unribbed fruit; they are also somewhat triangular, and about the same size, the leaves are also more deeply lobed and bristle-toothed. The fruit of this sort is eaten by the natives.

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8. *C. madraspatanus*. Willd. iv. 613.

Leaves sub-reniform, somewhat lobate-toothed. *Pomes* oval, downy.

Hind. Bnn-ganek.

Teling. Kodee-budiuga.

Till I saw Plukenet's figure of *C. madraspatanus*, I considered this to be the plant he meant, but now I hesitate not to say, that his is *Bryonia serbocella*; however I have continued Linnæus's specific name, although at the same time, I am in doubt whether or not this is the plant he so named. It is much like the two last described species, grows in similar places, is about the same size, and in perfection at the same season, the leaves are more like those of the common cucumber, the fruit about the size of a partridge's egg, oval, downy, maculated, without any tendency to be three-sided.

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Note. The form of the fruit must be attended to, to distinguish these three last described species.

The fruit of this sort is used in food by the natives and much esteemed, yet they never take the trouble to cultivate the plant.

9. *C. integrifolia*. Roxb.

Leaves sub-rotund, almost destitute of angles, very rugose, posterior lobes rounded, both male and female flowers solitary. *Fruit* globular, smooth.

A native of Bengal, blossoming and ripening its seeds during the rains.

Stems annual, creeping to a great extent, and exceedingly ramous, angular and hairy.

Leaves sub-rotund, with scarcely any angles, or rather marginal incanalities deeply sinuated behind, with the lobes rounded, very rugose, scabrous above and hairy underneath, from three to six inches each way. *MALE FLOWERS* solitary, long-peduncled, large, pure white, pubescent. *FEMALE FLOWERS* also solitary, but shorter peduncled, pure white and pubescent. *Fruit* globular, of the size of a nutmeg, smooth, when ripe of an orange colour.

BRYONIA. Schreb. gen. N. 1180.

Male calyx five-toothed. *Corol* five-parted. *Filaments* three. *Female calyx* and *corol* as in the male. *Berry* few or many-seeded.

1. *B. scabrella*. Willd. iv. 619.

Leaves five-angled, toothed, scabrous, the male flowers petioled, and the female ones sessile. *Berries* globular, many-seeded. *Seeds* smooth.

Hind. Agumuki.

Teling. Puten budiuga.

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Cucumis Madraspatensis fructo minimo. Pluck. 123. t. 70. f. 2.

A native of various parts of India, growing on rubbish, and in hedges. Flowering time the wet and cold seasons, and the seed ripens during the latter.

Stem climbing, as thick as a pack-thread, five-grooved, five-angled, hispid. *Tendrils* simple. *Leaves* alternate, the lower ones and those of the larger ramifications have male, or no flowers in their axills, and are petioled; the superior ones are sessile, and have generally the female flowers, all corlate, angled, toothed, and scabrous; two inches long, and of the same breadth. *MALE FLOWERS* axillary, crowded, peduncled, small, yellow. *Anther* three, one on each filament, oval. *FEMALE FLOWERS* axillary, from two to four, sub-sessile. *Berry* globular, of the size of a large pea, smooth, striated. *Seeds* several.

2. *B. tenella*. Roxb.

Filiform, creeping. *Leaves* from three to five-angled, denticulate, slightly scabrous. *Flowers* axillary, two male, and one female. *Berries* oblong, smooth.

A native of China, in the Botanic garden it blossoms during the rains, and ripens its seed in the cool season.

Root fibrous, white, rather fleshy, and at least biennial. *Stems* and *branches* numerous, filiform, creeping, pretty smooth. *Leaves* petioled, from three to five-angled, denticulate, slightly scabrous, particularly underneath, about one inch long, and nearly as broad. *Tendrils* simple. *Flowers* axillary, two male, and one female together, each on its proper peduncle, small, pure white; the male rather large. *Filaments* three, from the bottom of the bell of the calyx or corol, each with a large fleshy lid, on each side of which is a single anther erected behind with a tuft of orange-coloured hairs. *Germ* oblong. *Style* filiform. *Stigma* large, three-lobed. *Berries* oblong, very smooth, when ripe white, of the size of a French bean, many-seeded.

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3. *B. glabra*. Roxb.

Herbaceous. *Stems* round and smooth. *Leaves* from three to five-lobed; lobes scalloped-toothed. *Berries* conical, smooth.

Compare with *B. epigaea*. Willd. iv. 619.

Teling. Naga-donda.

It grows in places similar to the former species, and flowers at the same seasons.

Stems annual, climbing, seldom as thick as a quill, round, smooth, jointed, often bending at the joints in a right angle. *Tendrils* simple. *Leaves* petioled, three-lobed; lateral lobes often two-parted, and the anterior, from one to three-parted, all are remotely and slightly toothed, somewhat fleshy and a very little scabrous; about two inches each way. *Petiole* round, smooth. *MALE FLOWERS* small, yellow, several collected on the apex of a round, smooth, common peduncle; each half its proper, short pedicel, and bracted at its insertion. *FEMALE FLOWERS* axillary, solitary, or accompanied with a male raceme, short-peduncled. *Berry* conical, smooth, red, many-seeded.

1 B. pilos. R. ex h.

(Compare with *B. rufitarsis*, *Wied.* iv. 616.

Teiig. Cunnina dard.

It grows with the former three species, and flowers at the same time.

J. B. Girard, West Va. Co. 3

Seven Gulls. *Iowa Mus.* 237. *Born.* *Ibid.* i. t. 57, f. 3.

$$T = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{\mu} + \frac{1}{\nu} \right) \left(\frac{1}{\mu} + \frac{1}{\nu} \right) \left(\frac{1}{\mu} + \frac{1}{\nu} \right)$$

6. B. $\mu_{\text{max}} = 0.15 \text{ h}^{-1}$, $R = 0.05 \text{ h}^{-1}$

7. 1. $B_{\alpha} = 0$, $B_{\beta} = 0$, $B_{\gamma} = 0$.

N. V. Kuznetsov, *Uch. zap. Kazan. univ.*, 19, 1916, 19.

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Common in the low-lying basins in the warmer parts of India, and in blossom the greater part of the year.

MONOECIA GYNANDRIA.

ANFRACITE. *Schist.*, *g.*, N. 1483.

1. A.

Andropogon furcata, *Panicum polibol*.

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long as the leaves, those of the male drooping, those of the female when dioecous, sub-erect. MALE FLOWERS sometimes on a separate tree, sometimes on the same, numerous, small, before expansion vertically compressed and five-lobed, of a pale greenish yellow colour. *Calyx* five-leaved; *leaflets* nearly round, concave, expanding. *Corol* none. *Nectary* none. *Filaments* five, opposite, shorter than the leaflets of the calyx, inserted into the abortive style a little below its ten-rayed peltate crown. *Anthers* two. *Germ* none. *Style* short, thick. *Stigma* peltate, ten-rayed. FEMALE FLOWERS whether on the same, or on a different tree, solitary, short-pedicelled, with a lanceolate bracte beneath each. *Calyx* five-leaved. *Corol* none. *Nectary* or *nectarial glands* five, roundish, sub-sessile, within the leaflets of the calyx, much like fertile anthers. *Germ* superior, round, three-celled, with two ovula in each, attached to the upper end of the axis. *Styles* three, recurved, undivided. *Stigma* simple. *Capsule* more like a berry on the outside, of the size of a small cherry, round, smooth, three-celled, with one or two seeds in each. *Embryo* curved, inverse, amply furnished with a perisperm.

CLUYTIA. Schreb. gen. N. 1526.

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Male calyx five-leaved. *Corol* five-petalled. *Stamina* five, inserted into the abortive style. *Female calyx* and *Corol* as in the male. *Styles* three, two-cleft. *Capsule* trilocular. *Seed* solitary.

1. *C. semperflorens*. R.

Shrubby, erect. *Leaves* sub-lanceolar, acute. *Male flowers* in axillary, and lateral glomerules; the *female* ones few and apical ones.

A small, erect, ragious shrub; a native of Silhet, where it is in flower and seed the whole year round.

Stem erect, short, soon dividing into a few erect, and spreading branchlets. *Bark* of the old lignous parts dark brown, and scabrous; that of the tender shoots, densely clothed with short hairs. *Leaves* alternate, short petioled, sub-lanceolar, tapering most toward the base and there somewhat cordate, with a very few hairs on the rib and veins, all the rest smooth, about six inches long, by two broad. *Stipules* small and subulate. *Flowers* short-pedicelled, forming crowded, roundish glomerules over the tender branches, chiefly axillary, the male ones very numerous and purple, the female ones fewer, few and green. *Male calyx*, five unequal, spreading, small oval leaflets. *Petals* five, round, obovate, spreading, of a deep purple. *Nectary*, five glands alternate with the insertion of the petals. *Filaments* single, columnar. *Anthers* six, placed in a stellate form round the apex of the column, and open on the under side. *Female calyx* five-leaved. *Corol* none. *Nectary*, a pentagonal ring round the base of the germ. *Germ* superior, roundish, hairy, three-celled, with one ovulum in each, attached to the axis above its middle. *Styles* three, bifid, recurved. *Capsule* the size of a large pea, of an olive colour, villous, trilocous. *Seeds* perisperm and embryo, as in the order.

2. *C. oblongifolia*. R.

Arboreous. *Leaves* alternate, short-petioled, oblong, acute, smooth, glaucous underneath. *Flowers* sessile, crowded, axillary. *Petals* obcordate, tridentate.

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A middling sized tree, a native of the forests of Silhet, where it is called Dookesa. It furnishes the natives with hard durable wood, fit for various economical purposes. Flowering time the end of the hot season; the seed ripens in August and September.

Twigs straight, slender and smooth. *Leaves* alternate, bifarious, short-petioled, oblong, entire, sub-acuminate, having the upper surface polished, and the under one glaucous, from four to six inches long, by two and a half broad. *Flowers* numerous, sessile, small, crowded into little, round, axillary heads, or in little lateral and terminal spikes. *Bractes* numerous amongst the flowers, small and hairy. *Calyx* in both male and female five-parted, permanent; segments, tapering and smooth. *Petals* in both five, generally smaller than the calyx, obcordate, three-toothed. *Stamens* in the male flowers five, inserted on a column, as in the genus. In the female ones none. *Germ* superior, the base embraced by a five-toothed cup. *Styles* and *stigmas* as in the genus. *Capsule* short-pedicelled above the permanent calyx, of the size of a cherry, smooth, three lobed, three-celled, six-valved. *Seed* solitary, with inverted embryo, as in the other *Euphorbia*.

3. *C. diversifolia*. R.

Leaves sub-sessile, from obovate and obtuse to broad-lanceolate and acute, smooth and entire. *Stipules* ensiform. *Flowers* axillary, sessile. *Petals* obovate. *Stigmas* three-cleft.

A native of the Malay Islands.

Branchlets downy. *Leaves* bifarious, short-petioled, from oblong and obtuse, to broad-lanceolate and acute, all entire and smooth on both sides, from four to five inches long. *Stipules* ensiform, downy. *Flowers* axillary, male and female mixed, both perfectly sessile, and scarcely longer than the stipules. *Male calyx* of five acute, erect, smooth segments. *Petals* five, roundish, obovate, inserted by short claws on the outer edge of the nectary. *Nectary* saucer-shaped. *Column* with five expanding filaments, inserted above its middle, above their insertion three-cleft. *Anthers* incumbent. *Female calyx*, *corol* and *nectary* as in the male. *Germ* hairy. *Styles* three. *Stigmas* trifid.

4. *C. collina*. Willd. iv. 883. Roeb. Corom. pl. ii. N. 169.

Leaves sub-sessile, oval, smooth, entire. *Flowers* axillary. *Leaflets* of the calyx lanceolate. *Petals* minute. *Capsules* trilocous.

Tam. Woodcha-marum.

Teling. Kadishen.

A small tree, a native of the hilly parts of the Circars. It flowers during the hot season.

The seed ripens in December and January.

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Leaves alternate short-petioled, bifarious, the smaller ones orbicular, the larger obovate, entire, smooth, shining, size various. *Stipules* small, acute, hairy, falling. *Flowers* short-petioled, middle size, green, sometimes the male and female ones are mixed in the axills of the same leaves; sometimes the male flowers are collected by themselves in little bundles in the axills, and the female ones solitary in distinct axills, and sometimes again it happens that they occupy different trees. *Bracts* several, very minute, surrounding the insertion of the peduncles. *Male calyx* split to very near the base, into five segments; *divisions* tapering, withering. *Petals* five, very minute, lanceolate. *Nectary* saucer-formed. *Stamens*, in the centre of the nectary there is a cylindric column from which, near the apex, there issue five ascending filaments. *Anthors* oblong, erect. *Pistilum* no other than the fore-mentioned column. *Female calyx* and *corol* as in the male. *Nectary* cup-formed, closely embracing half the germ; margin slightly notched. *Germ* superior, ovate. *Styles* three, each two-cleft. *Stigmas* simple. *Capsule* somewhat three-lobed, smooth, very hard, three-celled, six-valved, the size of a nutmeg. *Seeds*, only one in each cell comes to maturity, though when young there are the rudiments of two, round, smooth, of the size of a pea.

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The bark, or outer crust of the capsule is reported to be exceedingly poisonous. The wood of the tree is of a reddish colour, exceedingly hard, and durable.

5. *C. patula*. Willd. iv. 881. *R. Corom.* p. ii. N. 170.

Leaves ovate oblong, pointed, smooth, entire. *Flowers* axillary, or on axillary spikes. *Petals* round, crenulate, clawed. *Capsule* riboseous.

A much larger tree than *Willd.*, a native of moist valleys amongst the Circar mountains. It flowers during the hot season.

Trunk straight, from fifteen to twenty feet to the branches. *Bark* pretty smooth, dark-coloured, thin and hard. *Branches* very numerous, spreading horizontally, and forming a large shady head. *Branchlets* bifarious, twiggy. *Leaves* alternate, short-petioled, bifarious, oblong, attenuated to a long, slender point, entire, smooth, shining, about three inches long, by one and a half broad. *Stipules* small. *Flowers* nearly sessile, male and female collected in little bundles in the axills, sometimes on small axillary, interrupted spikes. *Bracts* small, numerous, chaffy, surrounding the insertions of the flowers. *Male calyx* as in the former species. *Petals* five, oblong, crenulate, many times smaller than the calyx, inserted by claws. *Nectary* saucer-shaped. *Stamens* as in the former species. *Female calyx* and *corol* as in the male. *Nectary* cup-formed, embracing only about a third of the germ. *Germ* superior, ovate, hairy. *Styles* three, two-cleft. *Stigmas* small. *Capsule* the size of a small cherry, three-celled, three-valved. *Seed* solitary.

The wood of this tree is of the colour of dried rose leaves, also hard and durable.

BRIEDELIA. Willd.

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Male calyx five parted. *Corol* five petalled, inserted on the calyx. *Stamens* five, inserted on the oblique tube. *Female calyx* and *corol* as in the male. *Germ* superior, two-celled; *cells* two-seeded; *attaches* superior. *Styles* two, bifid. *Berry*, or *crupe* two-seeded. *Embryo* inverse and furnished with a perisperm.

1. *B. granulata*. Rorb.

Leaves linear, oblong, scarcely crenulate, tomentose underneath. *Flowers* axillary, crowded, sessile.

A large timber tree, a native of the mountainous countries near the mouth of the river Magera, from which it was first discovered by Stephen Harris, Esq. to the Botanic garden, where after twelve years, it blossomed in May and the seed ripened in October. This will belong to that division of my *Chaptalia*, which Willdenow, in his edition of the *Species Plantarum* of Linnaeus, vol. iv. p. 478, has very properly made a distinct genus, under the name of *Briedelia*. I do not, however, remember to have found any of the flowers hemispherical, in any of the species.

Trunk tolerably straight, in trees twelve or thirteen years old, four feet above the earth, from two to three feet in circumference, covered with deeply cracked, ash-coloured bark. *Branches* expanding; *young shoots* round and villous, while the trees are young a few long sharp spines are found thinly scattered over the trunk and large branches. *Leaves* alternate, bifarious, short-petioled, linear-oblong, or elliptic, obtuse, slightly crenulate, of a firm texture, smooth above, downy underneath, with numerous, single and parallel veins, from two to four inches long, and about half that in breadth. *Styles* ensiform, callicious. *Thorns*, on our young trees, a few long straight, simple ones are found on the trunk and large branches. *Flowers* axillary, sessile, crowded, small, pale yellow, the male ones on one tree, and the female ones on another. *Male calyx* five-lobed, or to the base five-cleft; *leaflets* ovate, acute. *Petals* oval, notched, long-clawed. *Nectary* acathaliform. *Filaments* inserted on the column, below its dilatate apex. *Female calyx* and *calicor* as in the male. *Petals* lanceolar; the inner *nectary* pitcher-shaped, enveloping the germ; its contracted mouth five-toothed. *Germ* ovate, two-celled, with two ovula in each, attached to the top of the partition. *Styles* two, short, two-cleft. *Stigmas* simple. *Drupe* superior, round, of the size of a large pea, succulent, when ripe of a shining black, two-celled. *Nuts* hemispherical, rugose, the exterior or convex side, one-celled. *Seed* conform to the nut. *Perisperm* single, thin. *Perisperm* conform to the seed, rather hard. *Embryo* inverse. *Cotyledons* retuse. *Radicle* oblong, superior.

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2. *B. montana* Willd. iv. p. 978

Leaves long obovate, entire, smooth. *Flowers* axillary, sessile. *Petals* roundish, clawed.

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Berry two-celled.

Cluytia montana. Roxb. *Corom. pl. ii. N. 171.*

Teling. Pantenga.

On the interior mountains it grows to be a tree, on the lower lands it does not grow so large.

Trunk erect, short and thick. *Branches* numerous, spreading. *Branchlets* bitarious, twiggy. *Leaves* alternate, short-petioled, bifurions, obovate, or wedge formed, smooth, entire, from two to three inches long, broad in proportion. *Stipules* small, acute, withering. *Flowers* small, green, axillary, crowded, sessile, the male and female mixed. *Bractes* minute, numerous, withering. *Male Flowers* exactly as in *Cluytia patula*. *Female calyx*, corol and nectary as in *Cluytia patula*. *Germ* superior, ovate, two-celled, with two ovula in each, attached to the top of the partition. *Styles* two, two-cleft. *Stigmas* simple. *Berry* globular, succulent, of the size of a pen. *Seeds* two, oval, one side flat, the other convex.

The wood of this tree like the two former is very hard and of a reddish colour.

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3. *B. spinosa*. Willd. iv. p. 979.

Arboreous. *Leaves* oblong, entire, smooth. *Flowers* spiked. *Petals* round, curled, clawed.

Nectary in the male flowers double. *Berries* two-sided.

Cluytia spinosa. Roxb. *Corom. pl. ii. N. 172.*

Teling. Kora mun.

This is a tree of considerable size, a native of the Circar mountains, as well as of various parts of Bengal, where it blossoms during the rainy season, chiefly in July, and the seeds ripen in December.

Trunk straight. *Bark* scabrous. *Branches* disposed as in the last. *Thorns* a few over the larger branches, large and strong. *Leaves* also disposed in the same manner, oblong, pointed, entire, firm, smooth, with many parallel protuberant veins running from the centre to the circumference, about five inches long, and two and a half broad. *Spikes* axillary or terminal, glomerate; flowers collected in bundles leaving the interstices naked. *Flowers* small, of a greenish yellow, male and female mixed. *Male calyx* and corol as in the two last species. *Nectary* double, the exterior saucer-shaped and the interior cup-shaped, sitting on the exterior, or that which is saucer-shaped, and divided to near the base, into five segments; divisions narrowing towards the point, with the extremities three-toothed. *Stamens*; *filaments* five, inserted into an erect column. *Female calyx* and corol as in the male. *Nectary* gibbous, surrounding the germ entirely, and leaving only a small opening for the styles to pass, and there five-toothed. *Germ* ovate. *Styles* two, two-cleft. *Stigmas* simple. *Berry* globular, of the size of a pen, succulent, black. *Seeds* two.

The bark is a strong astringent. The wood dark coloured, hard and durable. Cattle eat the leaves greedily; they are said to destroy worms in their bowels.

4. *B. scandens*. Willd. iv. p. 979.

Shrubby, scandent. *Leaves* oblong, downy underneath. *Petals* roundish, crenulate, clawed.

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Cluytia scandens. Roxb. *Corom. pl. ii. N. 173.*

Schernnam cottam. *Rheed. Mal. ii. t. 16.*

Teling. Dooukthoorn.

A large, woody, climbing species, common on banks of rivers and water courses in the Circars. It flowers in November and December.

Trunk scarcely any; *branches* long, climbing, with their extremities flower-bearing and pendulous. *Bark* ash-coloured. *Leaves* alternate, short-petioled, bifurions, oval, entire, downy underneath, various in size. *Stipules* cuneiform, as long as the petioles. *Flowers* small, of a yellowish green, either axillary, crowded, and sessile, or interrupted, leafy, terminal, or axillary, generally male on one branch, and female on another. *Male flowers* as in *Cluytia patula* except that in this species, the petals are not at their extremities. *Female calyx* and corol as in the male. *Nectary* double as in *Briedelia spinosa*, and in every respect the same. *Germ* superior, ovate, hid in the inner nectary, two-celled, with two ovula in each, attached to the middle of the partition. *Styles* two, two-cleft. *Stigmas* simple. *Berry* oblong, juicy, smooth, of the size of a large field bean, when ripe it is of a rusty black colour. *Seeds* two. *Embryo* inverse and furnished with a perisperm.

5. *B. lanceaefolia*. R.

Monocceous. *Leaves* broad-lanceolar, obtuse, smooth, glaucous underneath. *Flowers* axillary, crowded, sessile. *Petals* roundish, dentate. *Berries* globular.

A tree of considerable size and quick growth, a native of Bengal. In the Botanic garden, they have attained to the height of twenty feet in four years, thick and ramous in proportion. They blossom at various times of the year, but chiefly about the close of the rains, and the small, round, dark purple berries ripen in the cool season.

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CLASS XXII. DIOECIA MONANDRIA.

PANDANUS.

Male spadix compound; *spathes* alternate, ensiform. *Proper perianth* none. *Corol* none.

Anthers inserted in the ramification of the spadix. *Fertile spathe* strobiliform; *spathe* in three fascicles. *Perianth* proper, none. *Corolla* none. *Germ*s from one to many-celled; *cells* seeded; *attachment* inferior. *Nut* compound.

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1. *P. obovatissimus*, Walp. iv. 645.

Ramifications of the male spadix compound. *Drapes* of the compound fruit turbinate, each containing a many-celled nut.

Sax, Kanka.

Hnd, Kura.

Ben, Kes.

Mollero, or Nicobar bread fruit. *Asiat. Res.* iii. 161.

Kaldi. *Rhod. Mal.* ii. t. 1. 5.

P. obovatissimus, R. *Coron. pl.* N. 94, 95, 96.

P. verus, Kunth. *Ann.* iv. t. 74.

Anthracylis spinosa, Forst. *gen.* N. 75.

Keyo. *Forsk. Egypt.* 172.

Mugdik is the Telinga name of the male plant, and Gozlongoo that of the female. Kaldara is the name they are known by amongst Europeans on the coast of Coromandel. It is a native of all the warmer parts of Asia, all soils and situations seem to suit it equally well. It flowers chiefly during the rainy season.

Trunk, now and then a plant may be found with a single, pretty erect one, from ten to twelve feet in height, and a ramos round head; but this is seldom, for it is generally in form of a very large, ramous, spreading bush; from the stems, or larger branches, long, fusiform, obtuse-pointed roots issue, descending till they come to the ground which they enter and then divide. The substance of the most solid wood is something like that of a cabbage stem, which by age acquires a woody hardness on the outside. *Leaves* confluent, stem clasping, closely imbricated in three spiral rows, and the extremities of the branches, drooping, from three to five feet long, tapering to a very long, fine, triangular point very smooth, and glossy, margins and back armed with very hard sharp spines, all those on the margins point forwards, those of the back point sometimes one way and sometimes the other. *Male inflorescence* terminal, a large pendulous, compound, corymbose, many-celled, the leaves thereof are white, linear-oblong, pointed and concave, in the axils of each there is a single thyrse composed of simple, small racemes of long, pointed, drooping anthers, which are not sessile, but raised from the rachis of the part, and comes by traversing filaments, hence I call these parts of the thyrse racemes and not stamens. *Female flowers* a different plant, terminal, and solitary, having no other calyx, or petals, than the imbrication of the three rows of leaves forming three imbricated fascicles of white filaments on the pappus, like those of the male racemes, only here they stand in a small distance round the base of the young fruit. *Germ*s numerous, collected into stem, wedge-shaped, angular bodies, of from six to ten; these form the compound germs of the future fruit, and are closely united, each with its own style. *Style* one. *Stigma* single, each individual germ, cylindrical branched rays, yellow, affixed to the outside of a two-lobed rudiment, on the apex of the germ. *Seeds*, four, one, and one, from six to eight inches in diameter, and from six to twelve, weighing from one to eight pounds, rough, of a rich orange colour, composed of numerous, wedge-shaped, angular drupes, when ripe their kernels exteriorly are detached from one another, and covered with a firm, deeper or orange coloured skin; apices flat, consisting of as many nodules, somewhat convex tubercles as there are cells in the drupe, each crowned with the withered stigma, internally the exterior half of these drupes and the apex consists of dry spongy matter, their lower part next the stem on common receptacle is yellow, consisting of a rich looking, yellow pulp intermixed with strong fibres; hence the fruit is lodged. *Nut* of each drupe compound, turbinate, exceedingly hard, angular, consisting of many cells, these are divided in the apex of the drupe, each cell is perforated above and below. *Sieve* single, oblong, smooth, adhering lengthways to a small fascicle of strong white fibres, which pass through the perforations of the cell. By far the greater number of the cells are barren.

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Nut, I believe is much employed to make hogs, for which it answers well, but requires too much roasting to grow readily from branches which renders it rare to find the full grown, ripe fruit. The male is by far the most common, a circumstance merely accidental, for I have seen many old extensive hedges entirely of male, which must be owing to their having been originally a female plant or plants introduced to these places. It is the tender white leaves of the flowers, chiefly those of the male, that yield that most delightful fragrance for which they are so universally and deservedly esteemed; for of all the perfumes in the world it must be the richest and most powerful.

The lower yellow pulpy part of the drupes is sometimes eaten by the natives during times of scarcity and famine; the tender white base of the leaves is also eaten raw or boiled during the same melancholy periods. The fusiform roots already mentioned are composed of tough fibre, which is used to make a split and use to tie their work with, they are also so soft and spongy as to serve the natives for cork. The leaves are composed of longitudinal, tough, nut fibres like those of the Pine-apple. I have never known this plant cultivated with any other view than for fence, nor do I yet know any other species, or even variety of this genus.

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The drawing of the Mollero, or bread fruit of the Nicobar Islands in the third volume of the *Atlas Roretien*, was taken from the ripe fruit brought from those Islands by Colonel Kyal. From this drawing and description there is every reason to think it is the fruit of the female plant of *Pinellus odoratissimus*. The size from thirty five to forty feet in height, to which it may on this Island, is much greater than I ever saw it on the Coromandel coast,

Page or in Orissa, or Bengal, which, however, is not a sufficient reason to make it a different species.
Carey Ed.

Extract of a letter from Colonel Hurdwicke, dated Mauritius, November 1811. This plant is of extensive use in most parts of the Island, for its leaves, which are employed for the purpose of package bags for the transportation of coffee, sugar, and grain from one place to another, and for exportation. Hedge rows, or avenues are formed of it round plantations, or along the sides of the many roads which intersect them; and the leaves, as fast as they attain maturity are cut till the tree arrives at its full growth, when the production of new leaves being slower, and less useful, younger plants are resorted to, to supply the wants of the planter. The preparation of the leaves for working into matting is simple and short. As soon as gathered, the spines on their edges and dorsal nerve are stripped off, and the leaf divided into slips of the breadth proper for the use they are required for; this operation is performed with the blade of a common straight knife, they are then laid in the sun for a few hours to dry; when required for working into mats the slips are passed under the blade of a knife applied with a moderate pressure to remove all a-spurities on their surface, which gives them a polish and makes them plain and more convenient to the hands. One negro employed in the foregoing preparation, will supply slips fast enough to keep eight others at work; and each negro can finish four, and sometimes five bags in the course of the day. Thus the value of each bag may be computed by the cost, or worth of the labour of nine negroes for one day. Every proprietor of slaves can obtain, by letting them out to daily labour, six Spanish Dollars, or twelve Sica Rupees per month; the value therefore of the labour of one man for a day may be rated at six annas and one third, thus taking the lowest number made, viz. thirty-six, the cost of each bag will be about one anna and a half. This to me appears a cheaper material than the common gunny bag of Bengal used in the exportation of rice and other grain in Calcutta; it seems also better calculated to repel wet and resist the common injuries of transportation from one place to another. No difficulty would attend the cultivation of this plant in Bengal, where one, or more species of this genus is indigenous. This tree attains here the height of about fifteen feet, the stem at half that height branching into several suberect arms terminated by the thick foliage. It flowers in the month of May; the fruit of the kind I here notice is when full grown about five inches in diameter, the seed large, turbinate with an angular apex.

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2. *P. foetidus*. Roxb.

Partial racemes, or thyrses of the male flower simple. Germs distinct. Drupes spinous pointed, with one-celled nuts.

Hind. Keur-kanta.

Beng. Ken-kanta.

Found in Bengal, growing wild in uncultivated spots near Calcutta. Flowering time the cold season; the fruit ripens during the hot months of May and June.

I never saw a plant with any thing like a stem, but always in the form of a thick impenetrable bush, of from five to six feet high. Leaves as in *P. odoratissimus*, but smaller. Male inflorescence as in *P. odoratissimus*, only here the secondary racemes, or thyrses, are simple, being only a thick, tapering, fleshy receptacle, of about an inch in length, to which the anthers are affixed. Filaments very short, with a thick conical base. Anthers long, linear, generally waved, with a polliniferous groove on each side. Female, the whole of the aggregate female flower as in *P. odoratissimus*. Germs most numerous, single and distinct, not collected into fascicles as in the former species, the lower half angular; the upper half tapering into a very sharp, subulate point, on the under side of which there is a lighter coloured, linear, glandular, furrowed elevation, which I take to be the stigma; however immediately below this elevated groove there is a smooth oblong pit or hollow, in the lower part of which is a single cell, with ten ovula, attached to one side of the bottom of the cell. Fruit ovula, three-sided, echinated with the most acute prickly points of the drupes, of the size of a small pine apple, when ripe red. Drupes wedge-shaped, angular, single, but firmly and closely connected by a pulpy gluten, crowned with the remaining stigma, which is now a sharp thorn. Nut conformed to the shape of the drupe, longitudinally fibrous, not very hard, two-celled. Seed solitary, in the lower cell, or part of the nut, a septum separating the seed from an upper cell of the nut, which is larger, and replete with soft white pith only.

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Note. The smell of both male and female flowers is highly offensive, being almost like that of the flowers of *Sterculia foetida*. So far as I know, it is only employed for hedges.

3. *P. amaryllifolius*. R.

Diffuse. Leaves linear, tending to be three-nerved, apices rather broad, somewhat spinous-serrulate.

This species came from Amboyna. It has now been fourteen years in the Botanic garden and is by far the smallest I have yet known. It has less of the general habit of the genus, than any other I know, but is furnished abundantly with the characteristic fusiform roots, which issue from the stems and larger branches, and enter the ground, which leaves no doubt with me of its being a *Pandanus*.

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4. *P. furcatus*. R.

Drupes of the oblong compound fruit cuneate, crowned with an incurved, polished, sharp, forked spine, nuts one-celled.

Kaida Tsjerria. Rheed. Mal. ii. t. 8.

A native of Pegu, Chittagoug, Malabar, &c.

5. *P. incornis*. R.

Diffuse. Leaves ensiform, channelled, unarmed, and polished.

From Amboyna this pretty small species has been introduced into the Botanic garden, where it grows luxuriantly, spreading and leaning over a surface of several feet, and sending forth the usual fusiform roots which enter the soil, as in the other species. The leaves are from two to three feet long, highly polished, and in all our young plants without the smallest sign of a prickle, apices long and slender, triangularly subulate.

CYCAS.

Male ament strobile-shaped: *scales* thereof covered on the under side with distinct, sessile, one-celled, two-valved anthers. *Female spadix* with a few solitary, bifarious, alternate, sessile, naked, one-celled germs on the margin, with a single ovulum, attached to the bottom of the cell. *Styles* single. *Drupe* with a woody, one-celled nut. *Embryo* inverse, and amply furnished with perisperm and vitellus.

1. *C. circinalis*, Willd. iv. 844.

Leaves pinnate, with long armed petioles. *Leaflets* from fifty to sixty pair, sub-alternate, rather remote, flat, linear-lanceolate, sickle-shaped.

C. incana, Lour. *Cycas* Ch. 776.

Olas Clappotils, *Rangit. Aub.* i. t. 22, the female, and t. 23, the male.

This beautiful, small palm has of late years been introduced from Amboyna into the Company's Botanic garden, where it thrives freely; blossoms in May, and ripens its seed in December and January.

The *trunk* of our young trees, now ten or twelve years in this garden, and some years old when they arrived, is from two to five feet high, and from eighteen to twenty-four inches in circumference, very rough with the swelled scars of the fallen leaves. *Leaves* spreading round the crown of the plant, numerous, viz. sixty or seventy, pinnate, of a smooth, shining, deep green in every part, from three to six feet long. *Leaflets* generally from fifty to sixty on each side, consequently rather remote, in some parts opposite, in others alternate, of a linear-lanceolate, sickle form, acute, almost flat, very smooth and entire, from four to ten inches long, and about half an inch broad. *Petioles* nearly round, smooth, from twelve to twenty-four inches of the broad stature of leaflets, and there generally armed with a row of short sharp spines on each side. *Stipules*, as I call the numerous, pointed, villous, imbricated scales, which are mixed amongst the swelled leaves of the petioles, and closely embrace the peduncle of the strobile. *Male strobile* elevated on a short, thick, firm peduncle, from the crown of the plant, ovate oblong, being at first about nine or ten inches long, but lengthening to nearly double that extent, and continuing throughout about five inches in diameter, imbricated with numerous, diverging scales. After continuing in vigour for nearly two months, its peduncle is forced to one side, to give room for the conical tuft of foliage, which then begins to appear from the centre of the crown of the plant. *Styles* wedge-shaped, obliquely-truncate, and there decked with much fulvous down. In two of the three male plants now in blossom, a large, erect, subulate point rises from the exterior upper angle of each of the scales: when the strobile first appears they are closely pressed together like the germs in the pine-apple, but as it lengthens by age they become detached from each other, and free on all sides. *Cones* none. *Embryos* none. *Anthers* particularly distinct, numerous, entirely covering the under surface of the scales of the strobile, on each cell, two-valved, opening round the apex for the discharge of the pollen. *Pollen* nothing like can be found.

FEMALE. In May 1804, female plant blossomed at the same time the above mentioned three male trees were in flower. The female tree is rather higher and more robust than the largest of the males, and its inflorescence differs but little from that of *revoluta*, viz. a strobiliiform cone crowning the stem surrounded with a circle of leaves exactly like those of the male. This strobile is composed of many exterior, barren villous, cuspidate scales called stipules in the male, immediately within are the downy, compressed, clavate, pinnulate, two-edged spines: on the sides, about the middle of each, the naked, round, smooth, one-celled, one-sided germs are immersed, generally two on each side, crowned with a minute style, and a perforated, callous, margined stigma. Beyond the germs the spadix becomes incurved, and of a dilated, rhomb shape, with the exterior margins cut into several subulate, straight segments, the middle one being much longer, larger, and more villous than the rest. *Drupe* oval, of the size of a small pullet's egg, somewhat flattened, smooth till they become wrinkled by drying; when ripe yellow, one-celled. *Nut* conform to the drupe, ligneous, one-celled, lined on the inside with much brown, spongy matter, particularly about the base.

2. *C. revoluta*, Willd. iv. 844.

Leaves pinnate, with short, armed petioles; *leaflets* approximate, from one to two hundred pairs, linear, with a spinous point, and revolute margins.

C. revoluta, Smith in *Trans. of Linn. Soc.* vi. 312. t. 29, 30; excellent for the female plant.

The female of this charming species, is very common in gardens about Calcutta, where it grows in about the space of thirty years, to the height of ten, or twelve feet; I mean the trunk, every one of which produces offsets in abundance, by which the plant is readily multiplied. But I see no reason to think it can ever be made a useful article of diet. I have never found the male tree.

3. *C. sphaerica*, Roxb.

Leaves pinnate, sides of the petioles armed with a short spine; *leaflets* from eighty to one hundred pair, sub-alternate, linear, spinous pointed. *Scales* of the male strobile with long, curved, subulate points. *Drupe* spherical.

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This additional, charming species of *Cycas* was, with *C. circinalis*, introduced into the Botanic garden from the Moluccas in 1798-9. In 1806 and the following year several of both male and female plants, blossomed in the month of May. The female of one of those ripened its seeds in January and February, and now, September, those seeds are beginning to vegetate, after having been in the ground about six months. The plants of this species differ in habit but little from *circinalis*; I will therefore only note wherein they differ from each other.

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Trunk of both the male and female trees, are hitherto, in this species from thirty-four to fifty-four inches in circumference; it is therefore thicker than *circinalis*, in other respects they are alike. *Leaves*, in this species they are smaller, the petioles longer and more armed, and the leaflets more numerous, viz. from eighty to one hundred, sub-alternate pairs. In *circinalis* they are from fifty to sixty, narrower, and straighter. *MALE*. In this the strobile, or cone, has the same appearance of a pine-apple, as it has also in the other, but the scales taper from the middle, into very long, incurved, subulate points; whereas in *circinalis* they are almost truncated, with a point more or less long, rising nearly at right angles, from the exterior upper angle. *Anthems* the same in both. About the time the cone, or flower, begins to decay, it is, as in *circinalis* forced to one side by the annual tuft of foliage bursting from the crown of the plant. *FEMALE*. The splices are numerous, and with generally three pistils on each side, beyond these they rise in a curve, and immediately expand into an ovate-triangular shape, with long, subulate points, and the whole margins deeply and acutely dentate; every part, except the pistil, is clothed with a thick coat of ferruginous down, which is easily rubbed off. In *C. circinalis* these form a large globular crown in the centre of the last year's foliage, and are surrounded with numerous, barren, cuspidate scales, or bristles. *Germ*s solitary, round, partly immersed in the edge of the spadix, one-celled, ovula solitary, amply attached to the bottom of the cell. *Style* short, straight. *Stigma* simple, perforated. *Drapes* nearly round, a little compressed, smooth, about the size of a pigeon's egg, tipped with the permanent stigma, when ripe of a dull orange colour. *Pulp* somewhat mealy, sweet, yellow, but the smell is uncommonly disagreeable. *Nut* solitary, conform to the drupes, ligneous, a little pointed under the stigma, with a small elevation running from thence to the base on each side, which marks the place where it bursts, when the seed begins to vegetate, consequently it is two-valved. *Seed* single, of the size and shape of the cavity of the nut which it completely fills. *Integuments* three, the exterior one deep brown, thick, and firm, adhering to the inside of the shell, particularly at the bottom, the middle one thin, of a light brown, membranaceous, and the inner one a very thin white membrane. *Perisperm* conform to the seed, of a pale yellowish white, fleshy; in its apex, under the style, is a transversely oval pit, the bottom thereof marked with five or six brown dots, corresponding with as many oblong cavities immediately under them, which penetrate, in unimpregnated seeds about one-tenth their diameter, these are alike in shape and size, but in such as have been impregnated, one of these cells penetrates more than half way down, through its centre, and contains a wedge-shaped body, which I call the *vitellus*, suspended, or attached to the mouth of the cell, by a long, white, folded, umbilical cord. A vertical section of this body exposes what I call the true *embryo* lodged a little above its middle, and composed of two unequal lobes, resembling catylodons pointing to the base of the vitellus; from the upper pointed end of the bilobate body the radicle issues, when vegetation commences, passing out through the mouth of the cell, and the apex of the nut now open; from the middle of the upper side of the radicle bursts forth, in due time, the *plumula*, in form of a small seed, and from its centre other scales continue to spring; the fourth, or fifth, begins to take the form of the pinnate leaf of the full-grown plant.

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From the fresh wounded parts of all the three species of *Cycas* known to me, viz. *circinalis*, *revoluta* and this, there is discharged a quantity of clear, insipid mucilage, which soon hardens into firm, transparent gum, like *tragacanth*, but clearer; my experience however, does not lead me to think that any one of the three yields sago, or even a substitute for it. I dare not venture to quote *Todda panna* of *Rheede's Malabaricus*, iii. t. 13-21, for this because it has already been quoted by *Linnaeus*, &c. for *C. circinalis*, yet I think *Rheede's* figures and description, agree better with this plant than with what I have already described, and figured under that name. For more information, consult *Rumph's Herbarium Amboinense*, i. p. 86-92, and the figures there quoted.

NALIS.

Male calyx cylindric, bifid. *Corol* four-cleft. *Filaments* none. *Female calyx* none. *Corol* none. *Pistil* none. *Capsule* one-celled.

N. dichotoma. R.

Dichotomous. *Leaves* tern, filiform. *Seed* solitary, oval, smooth. It grows in deep pools of sweet water in Bengal.

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DIOECIA DIANDRIA.

VALLISNERIA. Schreb. gen. N. 1491.

Male spathe entire, or two-parted. *Spadix* simple. *Corol* three-petalled, or three-parted. *Female spathe* as in the male, one-flowered. *Perianth* three-parted. *Corol* three-petalled. *Styles* three or three-parted. *Capsule* one-celled, many-seeded.

1. *V. spiraloïdes*. R.

Stemless. *Leaves* radical ensiform, serrulate. *Female* on a spiral scape, with a three-toothed spathe; no corol, nor nectary. Page
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A native of Ceramandel.

2 *V. alternifolia*. R.

Rareous. *Leaves* linear, alternate, and opposite at the origin of the branches.

Hind. Gadj.

Benj. Rusa-jilang.

Found in ponds of fresh water near Calcutta in high perfection during the latter part of the rainy season.

Root stalk-bearing, affixed in the ground, fibrous. *Stems* filiform ascending through the water, and of various lengths, but sufficient, when the inundations are not too rapid, to raise the alternate ramifications even with the surface of the water. *Leaves* alternate, except at the ramifications, and there generally persisting some of the stem remote; of the flower-bearing branches approximately; stem-clasping, sword-shaped, serrate, from two to four inches long. So far the male and female plants agree. *Male*. *Peduncles* axillary, paired, sessile, composed of two valves parting when the corolla is ready to be disengaged. *Corolla* monopetalous in the genus, surrounded of four or five petaloid leaflets. *Corol* five-petalled, unequal, completely reflexed. *Filaments* two, subequal. *FEMALE*. *Flowers* axillary, sessile, paired. *Spathe* as in the genus. *Perianth* (or corolla) three-leaved, spreading, orbicular, concave and elevated on a flat sub-cylindrical corol no other than the last mentioned. *Germ* oblong, tapering in the above mentioned slender pedicel or style; *stigma* six leaved; *leaflets* rayate, appearing like two corolla-lobes close to the calyx. *Corolla* as in the genus.

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Note. The smaller leaflets when separated from the spathe, which are at the tips of the reddish pedicels, over the surface of the water, till entangled by the large corol-like stigmas of the female flowers.

3 *V. coccinifera*. R.

Rareous. *Leaves* very broad. *Male* flowers small.

Hist. nat. Ind. Néel. i. 329.

Singalese *Periandra*. Suppl. p. 416. R. *Ceram. pl. ii.* No. 164.

Telug. Laccatoo.

Grows in clear, standing, sweet water. *Flowers* during the cold season, and consists of simple, nodding racemes, and a more or less trifoliate, jointed shoot, or scape; some creeping, some standing below the surface of the water, and others axillary, solitary.

Leaves sessile, vertical, of various lengths, from one to two feet, from one to two feet in breadth. *Male* grows axillary, and from one to two feet in the vertical, and smaller than the female. *Corolla*, concave, sessile, and long, glandular, unrevolved, bursting irregularly. *Perianth* three-leaved; *leaflets* concave, reflexed. *Corol* three-partite; *petals* wedge-shaped, reflexed. *Flowers* three, short, sessile. *Anthera* very large, triangular, concave with an elastic jerk, pollen white, very large, rounded. *FEMALE*. *Flowers* on distinct parts, axillary, generally solitary, though sometimes there are two from the same axil. *Spathe*, *perianth*, and *corol*, as in the genus; no nectary. *Germ* sessile, subulate, rising in the lower, stouter receptacle of the flower which elevates it above the water while expanded. *Stigma* three, lanceolate. The *corolla* has the appearance of a short, sessile, unrevolved, one-celled *Stigma* from three to five, oblong, pointed at each end, lodged as in the leguminous plants; their attachments I could not discover.

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Note. When the male flowers are ready to expand, the unrevolved spathe bursts, the flowers are then quickly detached, and swim remote from the parent plants, on the surface of the water, in search of the female flowers, resting on the extremities of the reflexed leaflets of the perianth, and petals of the corol; what a wonderful economy!

The Benjapour sugar refiners use this herb, while moist, to cover the surface of their sugars, as this is used in the West India Islands, and in two or three days the operation is finished exceedingly well.

4 *V. utriculata*. Willd. iv. 651. *Ceram. pl. ii.* 165-175.

Stemless. *Leaves* radical, ensiform. *Scape* straight. *Male* flowers octandrous.

Sivala. Acad. Roy. iv. 275.

Benj. and Benj. Sanyal, Senar, also Halla.

A grass-like plant, growing in standing, shallow, sweet water.

Root fibrous, annual. *Leaves* radical, linear, tapering to a fine point, serrulate, smooth; from nine to thirty-six inches long, and half an inch or less broad. *MALE FLOWERS*. *Peduncles* or rather *scape* very long, straight, a little compressed, the length of the leaves, or more, so as to raise the flowers above the surface of the water. *Spathe* one-leaved, sub-cylindric, somewhat diaphanous, open at top for the unexpanded flowers to pass through. *Flowers* numerous, in succession, white, pretty large, petaloid; *pedicels* lengthening when the flowers are ready to expand, so as to elevate them just above the mouth of the spathe. *Perianth* proper three-leaved; *leaflets* lanceolate. *Corol* three-partite; *petals* linear, recurved, more than twice the length of the calyx. *Filaments* eight, of unequal length, erect, shorter than the petals. *Anthera* linear. *Germ* abortive, three-sided. *Styles* three. *FEMALE FLOWERS* on a separate plant. *Scape* shorter, and thicker than in the male. *Spathe* as in the male, one-flowered. *Flowers* white, elevated above the germ, and above the mouth of the spathe by a very long receptacle, style, or pedicel, which makes up for the shortness of the scape, and brings the flower nearly of a height with the tops of the leaves. *Perianth* three-partite. *Corol* as in the male, only the petals are here filiform. *Germ* cylindric, completely three-sided, sessile in the bottom of the spathe, ending in the above mentioned flower-elevating receptacle. *Style*

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three-cleft to near the base: *divisions* filiform, white. *Capsule* as in the genus.

They are all found in lakes and in stagnant pools of sweet water, and as in *V. spiralis*, the male flowers, when ready to expand, detach themselves from the plant, and are borne, as the wind directs over the surface of the water, resting on the tips of their reflected petals in search of the female flowers.

SALIX. Schreb. *gen. N.* 1493.

MALE. *Ament* cylindric. *Calyx* scaly. *Corol* none, but a nectariferous gland in the centre. FEMALE. *Calyx* the scales of the ament. *Corol* none. *Style* two-cleft. *Capsule* one-celled, two-valved. *Seeds* downy.

1. *S. tetrasperma.* Willd. iv. 657. *Corom. pl.* 1. *N.* 97.

Arboreous. *Leaves* lanceolar, serrulate, acuminate, smooth. *Stamina* from six to eight. *Capsule* four-seeded.

Sans. Burma.

Beng. Pani-juma.

Hind. Baishee.

111. This is the only species of *Salix* I have yet found in India. It is a middle-sized tree, a
754 native of the banks of rivulets and moist places among the Circar mountains. Flowering time the cold season.

Trunk erect but short, as thick as a man's body. *Head* large, very ramous. *Branchlets* twiggy. *Leaves* alternate, short-petioled, lanceolar, fine-pointed, most minutely serrate, smooth above, whitish below, from two to four inches long. MALE. *Ament* filiform, its peduncle often leaf-bearing, issuing from the dry, smooth, brown involucre-like scales of the bud. *Scales* small, cup-formed, with a long depending tongue-like lip, giving to the whole the appearance of a slipper. *Filaments* from six to eight, retrofracted, three or four times longer than the tongue of the perianth. *Anthors* twin, singly orbicular and grooved. FEMALE. *Aments* shorter than in the male; *perianth* the same. *Germ* long-pedicelled. *Style* as long as the capsule. *Stigmas* two, spreading. *Capsule* cordate, opening from the apex, one-celled, four-seeded. *Seeds* oblong, involved in much fine white cotton; which does not adhere to them, but is inserted with them into the bottom of the capsule.

2. *S. Babylonica.* Willd. iv. 671.

Arboreous. *Branchlets* pendulous. *Leaves* linear-lanceolate, serrate, smooth, glaucous underneath. *Male flowers* diandrous.

A native of the middle parts of Asia. In Bengal it blossoms during the hot season.

The scales of the ament in the male, form something like a one-lipped hairy cup which is not more than one-fourth the length of the filaments. On each side, without and within, the insertion of the filaments, is an oblong, yellow, smooth gland, rather shorter than the scales.

DIOECIA TRIANDRIA.

OSYRIS. Schreb. *gen. N.* 1497.

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Male calyx trifid. *Corol* none. *Female calyx* as in the male. *Corol* none. *Germ* superior, one-celled, one-seeded; *attachment* lateral; *stigma* sub-rotund. *Capsule* one-celled, two-valved, one-seeded. *Embryo* obliquely inverse, and furnished with a perisperm.

O. peltata. R.

Arboreous. *Leaves* peltate, ovate-cordate, entire.

A native of the Circar mountains; and of various other mountainous countries. The male tree of *Ricinus Mappa*, Linn. is so much like this, as scarcely to be distinguished; the female of that I have not yet seen.

Leaves alternate, petioled, peltate, cordate, pointed, entire, three-nerved, pretty smooth above, hairy underneath, from six to nine inches long, and about four or five inches broad. *Petioles* round, smooth, nearly as long as the leaves. *Stipules* obliquely oblong, caducous. MALE. *Panicles* or *compound racemes* thin, axillary, erect, interrupted. *Bractes* broad-cordate, notched, downy, many-flowered. *Flowers* exceedingly minute. *Calyx* three-parted; *divisions* ovate, crenate, downy. *Corol* none. *Filaments* three, as long as the calyx. *Anthors* peltate, four-sided, four-celled; *cells* covered with lids. FEMALE. *Racemes* axillary, simple, erect. *Bractes* broad-lanceolate, notched, pointed, from one to two-flowered. *Calyx* as in the male. *Corol* none. *Germ* superior, globular, covered with glutinous farina, one-celled, containing a single ovulum attached to the inside of the cell a little below the stigma. *Style* none. *Stigma* lateral, large, scabrous. *Capsules* round, of the size of a pea, fleshy, covered with clammy, waxy grains, with a groove on each side from the base to the vertex, one-celled, two-valved. *Seed* single, spherical, attached as in the germ. *Integuments* three; the *exterior* one smooth, shining, of a blackish brown; the *middle* one nuciform, black, thick, hard, and very rough on the outside, between it and the exterior tunic is a quantity of soft whitish pulp; the *inner* one pure white, and very thin. *Perisperm* conform to the seed, white, fleshy. *Embryo* obliquely inverse, pure white. *Cotyledons* round-cordate, three-nerved. *Plumula* minute. *Radicule* oblong, pointing obliquely up between the vertex and the stigma.

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All the young parts of this plant are covered with more or less of soft, resinous, adhesive matter, which smells strongly of turpentine.

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J. E. *and* *the* *W. W. L.* iv. 864.

Arbor xyrensis. *R. Arch. Anth.* ii. t. 79, 80.

Leaves—alternate, abaxial the extension of the bracteoles, petiol. l. ovate and ovate-cordate, 10–16 cm. long, remotely and slightly serrate, point. l. with two glands at the base

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2. E. integrabilis R.

A native of the Moluccas.

MALE. *Calyx* three-lobed. *Corolla* none. *Anthers* twin. FEMALE. *Calyx* as in the male. *Petal* none. *Gynoecium* superior, one-celled, two-lobed; *attaches* superior. *Drupe* one-seeded. *Sepals* inverses and furnished with a pericarp.

1. S. 1000 1000. R.

Tengnere is very abundant in S'W'ia, where this shrub is found indigenous, flowering in April and June, and ripening its fruit in September.

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2. *s. Buni v. Wild iv. 714.*

Berius sativus. *Ru. ph. Amb.* iii. t. 131, the large branch.

N. saliculi. *Rh. et. M.* iv. t. 56, which I have already quoted for *Antidesma alexiteria*; are the same.

Leaves alternate, short-petioled, oblong, and lanceolate-oblong, but rather narrower towards base, entire, smooth, of a shining green on both sides. *Stipules* ovate-ovoid, acuminate, acute. *Spikes* in the female solitary, and terminal; in the male axillary, and from one to five or even more together, sub-cylindric. *Flowers* numerous, sessile, or in part immersed in the abundance of the spikes, small, of a greenish yellow. *MATE*. *Proper perianth* urceolate, in the month obscurely three-lobed. *Corolla* none. *Filaments* three, much longer than the anthers. *Anthers* two-lobed, bearing the pollen in pits on their apices. *Pistil*, no germ, but an

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inserted, truncated, pyramidal body occupies its place; in its base the filaments are inserted alternate with as many small glands. FEMALE FLOWERS on a distinct tree. *Calyx* as in the male but smaller. *Stamens* none. *Stigmas* three. *Drupe* of the size and shape of a large Berry, smooth, succulent, sub-acid, when ripe of a deep red inclining to black. *Nut* compressed, rugose, one-seeded.

The tree is of a quick growth, very handsome and particularly beautiful when loaded with the numerous bunches of ripe, shining, deep red fruit, which are sub-acid, and palatable.

3. *S. diandra*. Willd. iv. 714. *R. Corom. pl. ii. N. 166.*

Leaves oblong, smooth. *Stipules* ensiform. *Spikes* axillary, and terminal. *Male flowers* diandrous.

Teling. Pella-gomoodoo.

A tree, a native of the mountainous parts of the Circars.

Flowers in June, bearing male flowers on one tree, and female ones on another.

Leaves alternate, short-petioled, nearly bifarious, oval or oblong, entire, smooth; from two to four inches long, and from one to two broad. *Stipules* narrow, lanceolate. *Spikes* filiform, terminal, many-flowered. *Bractes* minute, one-flowered. *Flowers* very small, approximate. MALE. *Calyx* cup-formed, obtusely four-toothed. *Corol* none. *Filaments* two, four times longer than the calyx. *Anthers* twin; singly oval. FEMALE. *Calyx* inferior, closely embracing three-fourths of the germ, from four to five-toothed. *Corol* none. *Nectary*, a yellow fleshy ring surrounding the base of the germ. *Germ* superior, obliquely ovate. *Styles* two, spreading, one of them always two-cleft. *Stigmas* simple. *Drupe* minute, succulent, one-celled. *Nut* one-celled, very small.

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The berries are eaten by the natives when ripe. The wood serves for various uses.

4. *S. lanceolaria*. *R.*

Shrubby, smooth. *Leaves* lanceolar. *Stipules* ensiform. *Spikes* terminal, filiform; *male flowers* diandrous.

A very bushy, large shrub, void of all sorts of pubescence; a native of Chittagong. In the Botanic garden it blossoms during the rainy season.

CATURUS. Schreb. gen. N. 1449.

Male calyx none. *Corol* trifid. *Female calyx* three or four-parted. *Corol* none. *Styles* three. *Capsule* tricoceous.

C. spiciflorus. Willd. iv. 714.

Shrubby. *Leaves* long-petioled, cordate, serrate. *Spikes* pendulous, longer than the leaves.

Canda-felis agrestis. *Rumph. Amb. iv. t. 37. f. 1.* the male, and *f. 2.* the female.

Acalypha hispida. *Burm. Fl. Ind. t. 61. f. 1.* would be a tolerable representation of the female, if the spikes were longer, and pendulous.

Exchide Watta-tali. *Rheed. Mal. v. t. 32*, which is more like my *Rottlera dicocca*, and totally different from a *Caturus*.

DIOECIA TETRANDRIA.

TROPHIS. Schreb. gen. N. 1502.

MALE. *Ament* imbricated, globular. *Calyx* four-leaved or none. FEMALE. *Calyx* four-leaved or none. *Germ* superior, one-celled, one-seeded; *attachment* superior. *Berry* one-seeded. *Embryo* inverse, curved, no perisperm.

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1. *T. aspera*. Willd. iv. p. 793.

Arboreous. *Leaves* oblong, unequally serrate, scabrous.

Sans. Sakhotvka.

Hind. and *Beug.* Syora, or Sheora.

Tinda-parma. *Rheed. Mal. i. t. 48.*

Streblus asper. *Lourier. Coch. Ch. 731. and 754.*

Achymus pallens. *Solander, in the Banksian Herbarium.*

Teling. Barinka.

Is generally shrubby, though sometimes it grows to be an ill-looking, scraggy, crooked small tree; is common every where in India. Flowers in the cold season.

Leaves alternate, short-petioled, oblong, unequally serrate, or crenulate, hard, very rough; about two inches long by one broad. MALE. *Ament* axillary, globular, short peduncled, one or two. *Flowers* minute, sessile, greenish-yellow, from ten to fourteen from the small globular spike, or ament. *Calyx* or *corol* four-leaved; *leaflets* orbicular, spreading. *Female flowers* on a separate plant. *Peduncles* from one to five, axillary, short, one-flowered. *Calyx* or *corol* as in the male, permanent. *Germ* ovate, one-celled, with one ovulum attached to the top of the cell a little on one side of the origin of the short *style*, which soon divides into two filiform, rough, tapering stigmas. *Berry* of the size of a pea, nearly round, smooth; when ripe yellow, crowned with the remaining style on one side of the vertex, one-celled. *Seed* single, round. *Integuments* two, both thin, but uncommonly distinct. *Perisperm* none. *Embryo* conform to the seed, curved, greenish. *Cotyledons* two, very unequal, the largest being nineteen twentieths of the whole embryo, on one side divided half way through into two lobes. The male cotyledon is hid between the lobes of the larger one. *Plumula* two-lobed. *Radicle* sub-cylindric, curved, superior, with its apex immediately under the remaining style.

The leaves of this plant are employed by the natives to polish ivory; the wood is used only for fuel. The berries are greedily eaten by birds.

2. *T. spinosa*. R.

Arboreous, thorny. *Leaves* oblong-lanceolate, towards the apex grossly serrate, smooth.

Female calyx twice the length of the berry.

Telug. Sakabe.

This seems a new species uniting *Trophis* and *Tarus* in itself. It is a rare plant, a native of the tops of mountains, where it becomes a small tree. It flowers during the cold season.

Trunk crooked. *Branches* very irregular. *Thorns* very strong, straight, sharp, scattered over every part of the tree, often leaf and flower-bearing. *Leaves* scattered, very short-petioled, oblong, pointed, with the outer half grossly serrate, waved, smooth, two and a half inches long by one broad. *Stipules* acute. *Male* *Ants*, &c. as in the former species, excepting an imbricated involucre. *FEMALE*. *Peduncles* axillary, single, short, one-flowered, erect. *Calyx* four; *leaflets* at the base cordate, from thence tapering to a long narrow point, waved, large, permanent, increasing with the fruit. *Germ* superior, resting in an obliquely cup, or helmet-like receptacle, the upper and black part of which has a perforation for the passage of the style, which is two-cleft, &c. as in *T. aspera*. *Berry* obliquely oval, size of a cherry, half immersed in the increased receptacle, pulpy, one-seeded. The female flowers are eaten in curries by the natives.

BATIS. Schreb. gen. N. 1503.

MALE. *Ament* roundish. *Calyx* none. *Corol* none. *Berry* compound.

1. *B. spinosa*. R.

Sub-arboreous, with long scandent thorny branches. *Leaves* oblong, entire, smooth.

Trophis pearsii. W. Ind. iv. p. 745.

Onitatus. Rumph. Amb. v. t. 15 f. 1, or 2, seems the female plant of this.

Telug. Kureti.

A scarce, very large, woody, scrambling, or climbing shrub, or small tree, with very long, drooping, slender branches; the axillary branches with a remarkably long, deep, somewhat recurved thorn. *Leaves* scattered, rather remote, short petioled, ovate, or oval, obtuse, entire, reflexed at the margins, hard, shining, from two to three inches long by one and a half broad. *Male*. *Ants* peduncled, scattered axillary. *FEMALE*. *Flowers* on a separate plant. *Receptacle* peduncled, small, fleshy above the base of the thorns. *Flowers* aggregate. *Calyx* none. *Corol* none. *Germ* about ten or twelve, oval, immersed in the pulp of the ament, or receptacle. *Style* short, crooked, long, downy. *Berry*, seldom more than one comes to perfection, globose, of the size of a large pea, one-seeded, as it comes to maturity the ament, or receptacle is dilated, and appears a single, one-seeded berry. This plant is very fit for bedsteads, and I think I know no other uses it is put to.

2. *B. festinosa*. R.

Shrubby, armed. *Leaves* alternate, oblong, entire, acuminate. *Berries* dry, conglomerate.

A native of Chittagang. It flowers in October and November, and the seed ripens in April and May.

VISCUM. Schreb. gen. N. 1504.

Male calyx four-parted. *Corol* none. *Filaments* none. *Stamens* growing to the calyx.

Female calyx four-leaved, above. *Corol* none. *Style* none. *Berry* one-seeded.

1. *V. neriifolium*. R.

Monocious, shrubby, parasitic. *Leaves* opposite, lanceolar, from three to five-nerved. *Flowers* axillary, three-fold, separate, male and female ones mixed on the same plant. *Berry* long.

Found by Mr. Crennash on trees growing in the Delta of the Ganges, in blossom about the beginning of the February.

Branches numerous, woody, opposite and dichotomous, jointed, round and smooth. *Leaves* opposite, subsessile, lanceolar, somewhat pointed, entire, fleshy, from three to five-nerved; they are often a little falate; about two inches long. *Flowers* axillary, and at the divisions of the branchlets, in sessile fascicles of generally three, the centre one is generally male, and the lateral two female. *Bracts*, a transversely oblong, two-pointed, permanent, cup or common calyx in which the flower sits. *Berry* long.

2. *V. verticillatum*. Willd. iv. 744.

Shrubby, with sub-verticillated branches. *Leaves* oblong, three-nerved. *Flowers* axillary, from three to seven together, sessile.

Telug. Sula woolanki.

On trees on the coast of Orissael. It flowers in the hot season.

3. *V. quadrifidum*. Willd. 744.

A very common, parasitical shrub. *Branches* prolific, compressed, leafless.

A native of Orissael.

4. *V. confertum*. R.

Monocious, parasitic, very ramous, smooth. *Leaves* opposite, subsessile, lanceolar, from three to five-nerved. *Flowers* sessile, crowded into little axillary heaps. *Berries* oblong.

Grows on mango trees in the Silhet district.

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MONETIA.

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Male calyx four-toothed. *Corol* four-petalled. *Female calyx* and *corol* as in the male. *Style* none. *Stigma* glandular. *Berry* one or two-seeded.
M. barkeriodes, *L'Herit. Strip.* Nov. i. t. 1. *Willd.* i. 669.
 Shrubby. *Spines* quatern. *Leaves* opposite, spinous-pointed.
Beng. Trikanta-jati.
Hind. Kanta-goor-kamai.
Teling. Tella-upce.

This is one of the most common shrubs on every part of the coast of Coromandel, it grows freely in all situations, and is in flower and fruit most part of the year. *Stem* scarcely any, but *branches* innumerable, opposite, spreading in all directions, forming a close, impenetrable bush, something like the Furze; *young branches* four-sided. *Thorns* axillary, four-fold, spreading, very sharp, from one to two inches long. *Leaves* opposite, short-petioled, reflexed, oval, acute. *MALE FLOWERS* axillary, sessile, single or crowded, and also interrupted spikes, small, yellow. *Bractes* minute, acute, pressing the calyx. *Calyx* four-toothed; teeth obtuse. *Petals* four, lanceolate, recurved. *Filaments* shorter than the petals. *Anthers* oval, incumbent. *Pistil* a conical gland in its place. *FEMALE* axillary, solitary, sessile, between the two thorns. *Calyx* and *corol* as in the male. *Filaments* four, small. *Anthers* broad-sagittate, sterile. *Germ* superior, globular. *Style* none. *Stigma* large, glandular. *Berry* globular, of the size of a pea, when ripe white, succulent. *Seeds* two. *Berries* eaten by men and birds.

MYRICA. Schreb. gen. N. 1510.

MALE. *Ament* with crescent-shaped scales. *Corol* none. *FEMALE.* *Ament* oblong; *scales* as in the male. *Corol* none. *Styles* two. *Drape* one-seeded. *Embryo* inverse, without perisperm.

M. integrifolia. R.

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Leaves lanceolar, entire, smooth; *scales* of the female aments reniform-cordate, one or two-flowered. *Drapes* oval, granulated.
Sophee, the vernacular name in Silhet, where it is indigenous, and grows to the size of a large bush. Flowering time December and January, and the fruits ripen in May, when they are pickled by the natives, and used as a condiment. In its raw state, this fruit though inviting to the eye, is too sour to be relished. *Branchlets* very ramous; the tender shoots considerably hairy. *Leaves* permanent, alternate, approximate, round, every part of the apices of the branchlets short-petioled, lanceolar, entire and perfectly smooth; from three to six inches long, by about one broad. *Stipules* none. *FEMALE.* *Aments* axillary, generally cylindric, rarely more than an inch long, considerably villous, many-flowered. *Scales* reniform-cordate, somewhat acuminate, sprinkled on the back with small yellow, shining grains, one or two-flowered, intermixed with many small fleshy scales resembling a perianth. *Germ* minute, ovate, one-celled, containing a single ovulum attached to the cell. *Styles* two, or two-cleft. *Drape* oval, the size of a prune. *Nut* oblong, thick and very hard, a little flattened, the two edges rather extended and somewhat sharp, densely clothed with an immense quantity of fine white hair in pencilliform tufts. The *pulp* consists of innumerable, closely impacted, but distinct, clavate, succulent, yellow bodies. *Seed* ovate-oblong. *Integument* single, membranaceous. *Perisperm* none. *Embryo* inverse. *Cotyledons* conforma to the seed, amygdaline. *Radicle* superior.

NAGEIA. Gaert.

Male calyx from four to five-leaved. *Corol* none. *Female calyx* from three to five-leaved. *Corol* none. *Germ* three-celled; *cells* two-seeded; *attachment* superior (*axipendula*.) *Styles* two or three. *Drape* one-seeded. *Embryo* inverse, and furnished with a perisperm.

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N. Putranjiva. R.

Leaves alternate, narrow-oblong, acutely serrulate. *Flowers* triandrous; *filaments* more or less coalesced. *Drapes* ovate.

Pootranjeeva the Sanserit name. *Pootra* signifies a son and *jeera* life. Dr. Berry of Madras informs me, the nuts are known, and sold in the bazars at that place by the very same appellation; and observes that they are strung by parents, and put round the necks of their children, to preserve them in health.

Pongolam. *Rheed. Mal.* vii. t. 59.

Pootranjeeva, *Pitanjya*, *Pootranjubkum*, *Pitanja*, are some of its numerous Asiatic synonyms.

Teling. Kudra-juvi.

In the carpology it is nearly allied to Gaertner's *Nageia*, i. 191. t. 39.

A native of the various mountainous countries of Coromandel and Hindoosthan, where it grows to be a large timber tree with an erect straight trunk; and a large spreading shady head, composed of innumerable expanding branches with bifarious branchlets. Flowering time March and April, and the fruit ripens in January. The wood is white, close-grained and very hard.

Leaves alternate, short-petioled, bifarious, lanceolate-oblong, acutely serrulate, rather obtuse, with the base generally oblique, smooth, shining, waved a little round the margin, from three to four inches long and one or one and half broad. *Stipules* minute, alternate,

villous. MALE. *Flowers* short-peduncled, numerous, minute, yellow, collected into small glo-
bular heads in the axilla, sometimes on short, axillary, glomerate racemes. *Calyx* five-leaved,
or deeply five-parted; *segments* lanceolate, obtuse, or acute. *Corol* none. *Filaments* one, two
or three; when one triid; when two, one of them is bifid. *Anthers* always three, two-lobed,
two-celled. FEMALE. *Racemes* small, simple, from last year's ramuli; there are also single
peduncled flowers, scattered about the lower part of the present year's shoots, as in the lower
axilla thereof. *Flowers* larger than the male ones, green. *Calyx* as in the male. *Corol* none.
Stamens none. *Germ* oval, villous, three-celled, with two ovula in each, attached from their
apex to the top of the axis. *Styles* three, short. *Stigmas* large, crescent-shaped. *Drupe* obo-
vate, or oval, of the size of a large gooseberry, smooth, white, one-celled. *Nut* oval, more or
less pointed at both ends, somewhat triangular, very hard, rugose, one-celled. *Seed* solitary,
conform to the nut. *Integuments* two; the *exterior* one which adheres to the nut, harder and
lighter coloured; the *inner* one free, darker coloured, and spongy. *Perisperm* conform to the
seed. *Embryo* inverse, nearly as long as the perisperm. *Cotyledons* oval, three-nerved. *Radi-
cle* sub-cylindric, superior.

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DIOECIA PENTANDRIA.

ZANTHOXYLUM.

MALE. *Calyx* five or more parted. *Corol* none. *Stamens* from five to eight. FEMALE.
Calyx five-parted. *Corol* none. *Germ*s as many as five, one-seeded; *attachment* superior.
Capsules as many as five, one-seeded. *Embryo* inverse, and furnished with a perisperm.

Z. alatum Roxb.

Shrubby, ramifications straight. *Leaves* stipulary; *leaflets* from two to five pair, opposite,
lanceolate, serrulate, common petioles winged. *Panicles* axillary, male flowers with from six
to eight stamens.

Wood. Dimer.

Zanthoxylum. *Asiat. Res.* vi. 376.

A native of Nepal, and other mountainous countries north of Bengal, Rohilund, and
Oude. In the Botanic garden they blossom during the hot and rainy seasons.

Trunk short. *Branches* several straight, expanding, covered with dark brown bark,
spotted with small, subulate, white dots; our plants now ten years old, are from ten to
twelve feet high. *Panicles* stipulary, straight, dark-colored and sharp. *Leaves* alternate,
unequally pinnate, from two to four inches long. *Leaflets* from three to thirteen, five or seven
more common, opposite, sessile, lanceolate, in younger plants serrulate, pretty smooth on both
sides, with a few paler points containing a few small pores. *Petioles* winged. *Stipules* none.

MALE. *Racemes* axillary, often compound, shorter than the leaves. *Flowers* minute, pale yel-
low. *Calyx* small, one-leaved, with from six to eight unequal divisions. *Corolla* none. *Filaments*
six, seven, eight, much longer than the calyx. *Anthers* in. *Pistils* or hemispheric gland,
with two or three elevations in the centre. *Flowers* very numerous. FEMALE. *Racemes* as in the
male. *Flowers* very minute, greenish yellow. *Calyx* as in the male. *Corol* none. *Stamens*
none. *Germ*s superior, as far as five, three or four up most common, one-celled, containing
two ovula, attached to the top of the inner angle of the cell. *Styles* single, shorter than the
germ, recurved. *Stigmas* single. *Capsules*, in general one, two or three come to maturity,
roundish, subglobose, or oval, of the size of a small pea when recent, when dry wrinkled, and
much smaller, short-petioled, one-celled, two-valved, opening round the apex. *Seeds* soli-
tary, conform to the capsule, attached to the middle of the margins of the capsule, on one
side. *Integuments* two, the *exterior* one of a shining black, thick, porous, and brittle; the
inner one thinner and brown. *Perisperm* conform to the seed, fleshy. *Embryo* inverse, nearly
as large as the perisperm. *Cotyledons* round-cordate, three-nerved. *Radicl*e superior, ob-
long.

Every part of the plant possesses a peculiar aromatic pungency, which I cannot well com-
pare to any smell, or taste I am acquainted with. The seeds are used medicinally by the na-
tives of the countries where the plants grow.

ANTIDESMA. *Schröb. gen.* N. 1518.

MALE *Calyx* five-leaved. *Corol* none. *Anthers* twin. FEMALE. *Calyx* as in the male.
Corol none. *Stigmas* from three to five. *Drupe* one-seeded. *Embryo* inverse, and furnished
with a perisperm.

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A. peltatum Willd. iv. 763. *Roxb. Corom. pl.* ii. No. 167.

Leaves oblong, entire, downy. *Stipules* subulate. *Spikes* terminal, paniced.

Tsjerim-cotian. *Rhéd. Mal.* v. t. 11.

Teloug. Polacca.

A small tree, a native of the Circar mountains. Flowering time the beginning of the rainy
season.

Leaves alternate, short-petioled, bifarious, oval, entire, downy, from two to four inches
long, and from two to three broad. *Stipules* subulate, downy. *Spikes* numerous, terminal, and
from the exterior axilla, downy; those of the male tree much longer and more slender. *Brac-
tes* lanceolate, one-flowered. *Flowers* very small, of a greenish yellow. MALE. *Calyx* five-
leaved, leaflets ovate, hairy. *Corol* none. *Filaments* five, spreading, longer than the calyx.

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Anthers double, singly globular. *Pistil* no other rudiments of one, than a tuft of wool. FEMALE. *Calyx* as in the male. *Corol* none. *Nectary* a yellow fleshy ring surrounding the base of the germ. *Germ* superior, obliquely oblong, hairy. *Styles* two, short, two-cleft, spreading. *Stigmas* simple. *Drupe* minute. *Nut* one-seeded.

The berries are eaten by the natives.

2. *A. paniculata*, Willd. iv. 761.

Spikes panicled. *Leaves* round, oval, villous. *Stigma* stellate. *Drupe* round. *Beng.* Khoodi Jamb.

A small ramous tree, with light ash-coloured bark, common in the forests of Bengal. Flowering time the month of April, the seed ripens in July.

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Leaves alternate, sub-bifarious, short-petioled, round-oval, often emarginate, entire, villous, particularly underneath; lanceolate, caducous. *Spikes* terminal, and axillary, panicled, sub-cylindric, downy. *Bractes* minute, one-flowered, from one to three inches long, and nearly as broad. *Stipules* downy. *Flowers* numerous, minute, sessile, of a pale greenish yellow. *MALE. Calyx* five-leaved; *leaflets* oblong, woolly. *Corol* none. *Filaments* five, twice, or more, longer than the calyx, inserted round the base of an hemispheric, hairy receptacle. *Anthers* twin. *Pistil* no other than a gland in the centre of the receptacle. FEMALE. *Calyx* five-toothed. *Corol* none. *Nectary*, a yellow, villous ring surrounding the base of the germ. *Germ* obliquely ovate. *Style* scarcely any. *Stigma* generally of five stellate divisions. *Berry*, rather drupe in this species, small, round, smooth, when ripe of a dark purple, pulp of a pleasant subacid taste. *Nut* single, one-seeded. *Embryo* inverse, and furnished with a perisperm.

SPINACIA. Schreb. gen. N. 1520.

MALE. *Calyx* four or five parted. *Corol* none. FEMALE. *Calyx* two, or four-cleft. *Corol* none. *Styles* four. *Seed* one, within the indurated calyx. *Embryo* annular, with an inferior radicle, and furnished with a perisperm.

S. tetrandra, Roxb.

Annual, erect. *Leaves* variously lobed. *Flowers* hispid, sessile, the male ones tetrandrous the female calyx two-parted.

Hind. and *Beng.* Pinnis.

Arab. and *Pers.* Ispanj, or Ispanaj; these point out the derivation of our generic name which has been doubtful.

It is much cultivated in Bengal and the adjoining provinces; being a pot-herb held in considerable estimation by the natives.

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Stem erect, from twelve to twenty-four inches high, round, smooth, piped, succulent, sometimes reddish. *Leaves* alternate, the lower ones very long-petioled, variously lobed with lobes of an acute triangular shape, smooth on both sides. MALE. *Flowers* on long terminal glomerate spikes, and on shorter ones from the axill; very numerous, sessile. *Calyx* four-parted. *Stamens* four. *Anthers* twin, very large. FEMALE. *Flowers* axillary, sessile, crowded. *Calyx* two-tipped, with a projecting horn in each side, growing into spines when the seed is ripe. *Styles* generally four, white, tapering. *Capsule* one-celled, one-valved, armed, with two opposite short horns, and crowned with the small remaining calyx.

CANNABIS. Schreb. gen. N. 1522.

MALE. *Calyx* five-parted. *Corol* none. FEMALE. *Calyx* one-leaved, entire, opening on the side. *Corol* none. *Styles* two. *Seed* solitary, shut in the calyx. *Embryo* curved, inverse, without perisperm.

C. sativa, Willd. iv. 768.

Sans. Banga, or Ganjika.

Arab. Kinnab.

Hind. and *Pers.* Bang.

Beng. Ganga.

Teling. Ganjai.

Cannabis Indica, Rumph. Amb. v. t. 77.

Kalengi canjava, Rheed. Mal. x. t. 60. the male; *Tsyeru canjava*, t. 61. the female.

Indigenous amongst the hills and mountains north of India, and common every where in the gardens of the natives throughout Asia. The leaves of the male plant, as well as the flowers of the female are dried, and mixed with tobacco for smoking. They also bruise and mix with water for drinking the flowers of the male plant; this preparation is called Siddhee. They are all powerfully narcotic. The bark they make no use of in India, though equally strong, when carefully prepared, as the hemp of Russia. But Captain Hardwicke, on whom we can depend, observes, *As. Res.* vi. p. 376. that the natives in several parts of the mountains above Hurdwar manufacture a coarse, thick cloth from the bark, which the poorer people wear.

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I perfectly agree with Willdenow, in thinking all the varieties, if even such they can be called, centre in one species. From the same seed and even on the same plant, I have found the leaves both opposite and alternate; and sometimes the more rare male and female flowers on the same individual, and even hermaphrodite.

DIOECIA HEXANDRIA.

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CALAMUS, Schreb. gen. N. 589.

MALE. Perianth three-parted. FEMALE. (Female hermaphrodite or hermaphrodite.) Perianth three-toothed. Corol three-parted. Stamens six, abortive. Germ superior, three-celled; cells one-seeded; attachment inferior. Recept. backwardly imbricated with cartilaginous scales, generally one-seeded. Embryo in the base of the perisperm.

1. C. Zilacca. Willd. ii. 204.

Shrubby, not scandent nor flagelliferous, stoloniferous. Leaflets numerous, approximate, alternate, opposite, linear, bristly on both sides. Inflorescence radical. Berry obliquely turbinate, generally three-seeded.

Calamus Zilacca. Gaert. Sem. ii. t. 139. f. 1.

Zilacca. Rumph. A. b. v. t. 57. f. 2.

A native of the Malay Islands. The pulp of the fruit is eaten by both Malays and Europeans.

2. C. humilis. R.

Shrubby, not scandent nor flagelliferous. Leaflets lanceolar, smooth, many-nerved. Spines few, but long and strong.

A native of Chittagong.

3. C. cretus. R.

Shrubby, erect, no flagelli. Leaflets rather remote, equidistant, opposite and alternate, linear-lanceolar. Spines sub-verticillate. Spadix compound. Perianth elong.

Sun-gotta, the vernacular name in Siam, where it grows with an erect trunk, like the true palms, of about fifteen feet in height; when divested of the sheaths, from three to four inches in circumference; and the joints from two to three inches long. The poorer natives use the seed as a substitute for rice.

4. C. draco. Willd. ii. 203.

Scandent, destitute of flagelli, dreadfully armed with long flattened elastic spines, often in rows and united at the base. Leaflets alternate ensiform, spinous, bristled. Spadix decomposed, oblong.

Palma juncus draco. Rumph. A. b. v. p. 114. t. 58. f. 1. good.

Usirung. Koenig. Ann. ex. Fact. 552.

A native of Siam and the Malay Islands. Flowering time March and April.

Tree while the plants are young, erect and then resemble an elegant slender palm tree, armed with innumerable dark cylindrical flagella, elastic spines, often disposed in oblique rows, with their bases united. By age they become scandent, and overrun trees to a great extent. Leaves pinnate, their sheaths and petioles armed as above described. Leaflets single, alternate, ensiform, margins remotely armed with thin deciduous prickles, as are also the nerves; from twelve to eighteen inches long and about three quarters of an inch broad. Spadix of the female hermaphrodite inserted by means of a short, armed petiole on the mouth of the sheath opposite to the leaf, oblong, decomposed, resembling a common oblong panicle. Spadix several, one to each of the four or five primary ramifications of the spadix, lanceolate, leathery; all smooth except the exterior one which is armed on the outside. Calyx of the female or rather female hermaphrodite. Perianth turbinate, ribbed; mouth three-toothed, by the swelling of the germiniferous into three portions, and in this manner may be seen alluding with the corol to the male. Corol three-celled; divisions ovate-lanceolate, twice as long as the calyx, persistent. Filaments six, very broad, and inserted into the base of the corol. Anthers cylindrical, and seemingly abortive. Germ above, oval. Styles short. Stigma three-celled; divisions revolute, glandular on the inside. Berry round, pointed, of the size of a cherry.

5. C. bulbifolius. Roxb.

Scandent. Leaves flagelliferous; leaflets in a few remote fascicles, of three or four each, broad, linear, many-nerved, smooth, calyx above.

Korak Bat of the natives of Chittagong, where it is indigenous and runs over trees to an immense length. When freed from the sheaths of the leaves it is about as thick as a slender walking cane. Plants introduced by Mr W. Roxburgh, in 1801, into the Botanic garden, flowered for the first time in November and December 1802, when they had attained to the height of about forty feet.

Spines numerous on the stems, sub-verticillate, very large, flat and divaricate. On the flagelliferous fascicles and recurved. Leaves alternate, pinnate, from six to twelve feet long including the whip or flagelli, which terminates the common petioles as in many of Rumphius's figures; and the leaf of his Palma juncus equisetis, vol. v. t. 56. is tolerably like that of my plant, but their size is very different. Leaves in seven or eight remote fascicles, of three or four each, broad-lanceolate, very erect, many-nerved, smooth on both sides; with the margins triflingly spinous-dentate, and the upper surface always convex, from ten to eighteen inches long, and from three to six broad. MALE. Spadix supra-decomposed; all the divisions bitaric. Flowers small, of a greenish yellow, each sitting in a cup composed of two concave sheathing bracts. Calyx three-toothed. Corol three-parted. Filaments six, inserted on the imbricated base of the corol. Anthers incumbent. Pistillum none, a small three-lobed gland occupies its place.

6. C. rotundus. Willd. ii. 203.

Scandent. Leaves flagelliferous; leaflets numerous, equidistant, uniform. Male spadix

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Palma juncus albus. Rumph. Amb. v. l. 53.

A Native of the Moluccas, from thence introduced into the Botanic garden in 1798, where in thirteen years it blossomed for the first time, when it had attained to the length of thirty feet, and its general thickness, when deprived of the sheaths of the leaves, was that of a very stout walking cane; the joints are smooth, and from eight to twelve inches long. *Leaves* alternate as in the genus. *Leaflets* numerous, equi-distant, and equally arranged on each side of the petiole, uniform; margins armed with minute spinule, pointing forward, and the chief nerves here and there with a stiff spinous bristle; about two feet long, and about an inch broad. *Petioles* armed with a few, short, recurved spines on the exterior part of the under side, and many smaller straight ones on the upper; from eight to ten feet long, besides its terminal, drooping, armed whip, which is not much shorter than the body, or foliferous parts. *Sheaths* armed with slender spines disposed in belts. *Male spathices* from the sheaths of the petioles, supra-decompound. *Spathes* numerous, armed with very small, short, straight spines. *Calyx, corol* and *stamina*, exactly as in the other species.

7. *C. verus. Willd. ii. 203.*

III. Scandent. *Leaves* flagelliferous. *Leaflets* numerous, equi-distant, uniform, three-nerved; *stipes* dreadfully armed with innumerable flat, ensiform spines. *Spadix* panicked, oblong.

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Palma juncus verus angustifolius. Rumph. Amb. v. l. 54. f. 2.

A native of Amboyna, &c. In the Botanic garden are many plants of this species, brought from the Molucca Islands in 1798, where in twelve years they began to blossom, and in that time their length was under thirty feet; and the ratan, when cleaned, about as thick as the little finger, with joints from six to eight inches long. In this the whole of the petioles, particularly toward the base, are more armed than in any other species I have yet seen, with flat, thin, elastic, very sharp, tortoise-shell coloured spines of all sizes, from a line to two inches long.

8. *C. extensus. R.*

Scandent. *Leaves* flagelliferous; *leaflets* alternate, remote, equi-distant, narrow-lanceolar. *Spines* in belts, slender. *Berries* spherical.

Den-gullur the vernacular name in Silhet, where it is indigenous, and is of great extent, say two to three hundred yards; when cleaned toward the base, it is not thicker than a man's fore-finger, but as thick as the wrist toward the apex. The length of the joint is from six to twelve inches.

9. *C. quinquenervius. R.*

Scandent. *Leaves* flagelliferous; *leaflets* few, remote, equi-distant, lanceolar, five-nerved. *Spines* distinct, few, short and strong; *spadix* decompound.

Hannur-gullur the vernacular name in Silhet, where this species is found, running over trees, to a great extent; the ratan when cleaned is about as thick as a man's finger throughout, and the joints from six to eight inches long.

10. *C. Rotang. Willd. ii. 202.*

Scandent. *Leaflets* solitary, equi-distant, sublinear-lanceolate; *sheaths* flagelliferous.

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Sans. Vetra, vetus.

Beng. Bet, or Sanchi-bet.

I cannot take upon me to quote any of Rumphius's figures for this plant. It is a native of Bengal, and the Coromandel coast, delights in a rich, moist soil, where there are bushes and trees for it to climb on. Flowering time the rains; the fruit ripens during the cold seasons.

Root fibrous. *Stem* joined, climbing to a vast extent, enveloped in the thorny sheaths of the leaves; with them it is about as thick as a man's little finger; when they are removed, it is in thickness, and every other respect, a common ratan. *Leaves* pinnate, from eighteen to thirty-six inches long. *Leaflets* opposite or alternate, sessile, linear-lanceolate, armed in the margins with minute bristles pointing forward, and a few distinct, long, erect bristles on the upper surface, from six to twelve inches long. *Sheaths* cylindric, armed with numerous, strong, straight, compressed thorns. *Petioles* sheathing, the leaflet-bearing portion compressed, channelled, and armed with both straight and recurved thorns on the under side. *Flagelli*, one from the sheath of each leaf near its mouth they are very long, slender, drooping or waving, and well armed, resembling the slender lash of a whip; many of Rumphius's figures of these plants have such terminating the rib or rachis of the leaves. *MALE. Calyx* universal; *spathe* none; partial many, scattered. *Spadix* supra-decompound, drooping, being the above mentioned flagelli much enlarged, with numerous, partial, truncate spathes, with alternate, decompound, bifarious, recurved spikes therefrom, the ramifications thereof recurved, bearing in two rows on their convex sides numerous minute greenish flowers. *Perianth* three-parted, smaller than the corol, permanent. *Corol* one-parted. *Tube* imperforated. *Border* three-parted; divisions oval, permanent. *Filaments* six, thick at the base, tapering, nearly as long as the corol and inserted on the mouth of its tube. *Anthems* incumbent. *Germ* none, but there is the rudiment of a three-cleft stigma. *FEMALE. Calyx*; *sheaths* as in the male. *Spadix* decompound, *perianth* and *corol* as in the male. *Filaments* six, united at the base round the germ. *Anthems* arrow-shaped, abortive. *Germ* round. *Style* short, three-cleft, divisions or stigmas recurved. *Berries* round, of the size of a small gooseberry, imbricated backward with bony scales, one-celled, one-seeded, between the bark and the seed there is a considerable portion of whitish juicy pulp of a sharp acid taste. *Seed* solitary, marked with many irregular depressions and elevations, and on one side there is a large, deep, roundish pit, a little below it near the base is lodged the monocotyledonous embryo.

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As already observed the full grown-plant, when divested of the sheaths of the leaves, resembles so much the common raton of Malacca, that I have scarcely a doubt of their being the same: for that reason the specific name *rotang* is adopted until we are better acquainted with those figured by Rumphius.

11. *C. fuscidatus*, Roxb.

Scandent. *Leaves* in many fascicles, ensiform, margins spinous, bristly. *Sheaths* flagelliferous.

Tsjerutsjurel, *Rheed. Mal.* xii. p. 121. t. 64. agrees in its foliage better with this than with the former.

Palm juncea viminalis Rumph. *Herb. Amb.* vol. v. t. 55. f. 2. agrees pretty well with this species, but not his description.

Sax. Vihavetis.

Hind. and Beng. Baga-bet.

With *C. Rotang* this is a native of thickets, and woods all over Bengal, Cuttack, and many other places; though I never saw it to the southward of Orizama. Flowering time, the rainy season.

Stems as in *C. Rotang* but thicker, when young, viz. from four to eight feet high, they are erect, at which time they resemble a bamboo till they attain a small scale; when longer they lean in search of support, and usually climb over trees and bushes like the other species, and are equally extensive. *Leaves* and *petioles* as in *C. Rotang*, but more armed. *Leaflets* collected into bundles of two, three, or four, on two opposite sides of the stipe, with a vacant space of considerable extent between; they are broader and considerably than in *C. Rotang*, scarcely so long, and armed with spinous bristles on the edges and both sides of the nerves. *Male. Flagella*, *perianth*, *corolla*, and *stamens*, as in the former species. *FEMALE. Perianth* corolla bristly; *stamens* and *gynoecium* as in *C. Rotang*. *Berries* as in the former, but small.

The sheaths of the sheaths of the leaves are about as thick as a man's fore-finger, and covered for walking with like that of the ground raton, *Rhaphis flabelliformis*.

12. *C. polyanthus*, R.

Scandent. *Stems* suberect, slender. *Sheaths* flagelliferous. *Inferior leaflets* in remote fascicles of three or four, above single and alternate, or opposite, all linear, with a few bristles on the margins and nerves underneath. *Male and hermaphrodite flowers* on the same supra-axillary pedicels.

How long has the people of Chittagong, where it is indigenous, and a most extensive rubber, the general name given to it, derived from that of a stout walking cane. Its growth is exceeding slow, for in ten years it had acquired a stem of only five feet in length, and the leaves from ten to twelve more.

13. *C. tenuis*, R.

Polygonum, cordat. *Leaves* pinnate; *leaflets* numerous, sessile, equidistant, alternate, three-nerved, linear. *Sheaths* flagelliferous. *Spikes* decumbent. *Hermaphrodite calyx* and *corolla* sessile.

Bundled bet of the inhabitants of Chittagong, where it is indigenous. It is a beautiful, delicate species; when divested of the sheaths of the leaves, and cleared, it is not thicker than a common quill, and of the colour of the common raton. Flowering time, the rainy season.

Stems simple, perennal, climbing to a great extent; the extremities inserted in the armed sheaths of the leaves, including them, it is scarcely so thick as a common raton. *Leaves* oblong, equally pinnate, nearly two feet long. *Leaflets* from twenty to thirty on each side, equidistant, alternate, linear-lanceolate, three-nerved; *margin*, *apex*, and *nerves* bristly; six inches long, and scarcely half an inch broad at the broadest part. *Petioles* armed. *Flagella* from the sheaths, simple, perennal, as in the other species. *Spikes* numerous, decumbent, sub-cylindric, one for each division of the pedicel, even to the pairs of flowers. *Spikes* occupy the place of the flagella on a few of the pedicels, decumbent; primary branches, four, five, or six, remote, flexuose, with about half a dozen alternate, greenish branches on each side. *Hermaphrodite and male flowers* in alternate pairs, the latter short-pedicelled. *Male. Calyx* shorter than the corolla, unequally two, or three-toothed, corolla supported on a fleshy green receptacle, border two or three-toothed. *Filaments* four, five, or six. *Anthod. sagittate*. *Hermaphrodite Calyx* and *corolla* equal, gibbous, with a contracted, three-toothed mouth. *Filaments* six, united in a ring round the lower half of the germ; *anther* sagittate, large, and seemingly fertile. *Germ* ovate, one-celled, containing three seeds attached to the bottom of the cell. *Style* scarcely any; *Stigma* three-lobed; *segments* rugose and recurvate.

14. *C. penillatus*, R.

Scandent. *Leaflets* thirty-four pair, regularly alternate except the terminal two, which are united, lanceolate, seven to nine-nerved; margins entire and smooth, a pencil of bristles from the apex of each. *Sheaths* flagelliferous.

Found by Mr. Roxburgh in the forests of Palo Pinang running over trees. It is more slender than the common raton, and less so than the next species, *C. gracilis*.

15. *C. gracilis*, R.

Scandent. *Leaves* with from six to ten pair of linear-lanceolate, three-nerved leaflets in three remote fascicles; *sheaths* flagelliferous.

Mupoori Bet of the *Hindus* of Chittagong.

Tsjerutsjurel. *Rheed. Mal.* xii. t. 64.

A native of the forests of Chittagong, where Mr. W. Roxburgh found it climbing over

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trees and bushes to a great extent, and in flower in the month of May. This species is uncommonly slender when divested of the sheaths of the leaves and dry, scarcely as thick as a common quill, in texture firm and elastic, covered with a smooth, straw-coloured crust as in the common ratan.

Stems simple, perennial, climbing to a great extent; all the tender or younger parts toward their extremities invested, in the armed sheaths of the leaves, including these about as thick as a man's little finger. *Leaves* alternate, recurved interruptedly pinnate, if I may be allowed to call a pinnated leaf so, which is destitute of smaller leaflets between the principal ones, from one to two feet long. *Leaflets* collected in three opposite bundles of from two to four pair each, with much more of the rachis left naked between them than the spaces they occupy, sessile, doubled backwardly at the base, linear-lanceolate, bristly, pointed, both surfaces lucid, three-nerved; nerves on the upper side as well as the margins, bristly, from three to five inches long, and less than one inch broad. *Rib* or *rachis* carinated along the upper side, when young covered with ferruginous dust, rounded underneath, and armed with recurved prickles. *Flagelli* or *tendrils*, issue single as in the other species, from near the mouths of the sheaths of the leaves; they are long, jointed, slender as a pack-thread, drooping, sheathed, armed with numerous, very sharp, recurved prickles. **MALE.** *Spadix* from the mouths of the sheaths or opposite sides of the flagelli, compound, jointed; joints approximate, sheathed; ramifications recurved, bearing two rows of sessile flowers on their convex side. *Calyx* one-leaved, tridentate, sitting on the joints of the rachis in a three-toothed cup, which may be called a lower or exterior calyx. *Corol* three-parted, with the base fleshy, and partly impervious. *Filaments* six, thick at the base, and inserted on the mouth of the fleshy impervious tube of the corol. *Anthers* linear, incumbent. *Pistillum*, a small, three-toothed, abortive, style-like body is all that is to be found.

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16. *C. monoicus*.

Monoicus, scandent. *Leaflets* numerous, alternate, linear-lanceolate, polished, and bristly; *sheaths* flagelliferous; *stamens* monadelphous.

Native place uncertain. It grows in the Botanic garden to be about the size of the common ratan, and differs from it only in being monoicus, the divisions of the corol lanceolate, and in the *filaments* being very completely united. Flowering time the rainy season.

It is needless to give a full description of this plant, which is exactly like *C. Rotang*, except in the above-mentioned circumstances. The *male* flowers are about as numerous as the *female* ones, generally one of each from each of the annular scales of the branches of the spadix. The common ratan (*C. Rotang*) I have always found completely dioecous; this must therefore be considered a distinct species.

PHŒNIX. Schreb. gen. N. 1694.

MALE. *Calyx* three-toothed. *Corol* three-petalled. **FEMALE.** *Calyx* and *corol* as in the male. *Germes* three, one-celled, one-seeded; attachment interior. *Drupe* oblong, pointed, one-seeded. *Embryo* in the back or convex side of the perisperm.

1. *P. acaulis*. Buch.

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Stemless. *Leaves* radical, pinnate; *leaflets* folded, ensiform, in sub-opposite fascicles pointing many ways, the lower spinous.

A native of Behar. Flowering time in the Botanic garden the cold season. The seed ripens in April and May.

Stem none in plants ten years old; at this age when in flower, the whole body of the plant, including the inflorescence, but exclusive of the foliage, is of an ovate form, and not exceeding six or eight inches in height from the surface of the ground. *Leaves* (*fronds*, L.) pinnate; from two to six feet long. *Leaflets* in nearly opposite, rather remote fascicles; the superior ones folded, slender, ensiform, and about eighteen inches long; the lower ones small, straight, rigid, and ending in very sharp, spinous points. *Petioles* (*stipes*) near the base flat, towards the apex triangular, smooth. **MALE.** *Spathes* and *spadix* as in the female, hereafter described. *Flowers* alternate, solitary, sessile, small, pale yellow. *Calyx* one-leaved, triangular; angles or lobes acute and unequal. *Corol* three-petalled; petals obliquely-lanceolate, acute, slightly united at the base. *Filaments* six, very short, inserted into the base of the corol. *Anthers* linear, nearly as long as the petals. *Pistil* none. **FEMALE.** *Spathes* universal, axillary, solitary, one-valved, about six inches long, with their base rather below the surface of the earth, generally splitting into two portions down the middle, on each side. *Spadix* ramous, composed of many, simple, short, erect, flexuose branches; all are smooth, and of a pale yellow. *Flowers* alternate, solitary, sessile, in bractiform notches on the sides of the branches of the spadix. *Calyx* cup-shaped, truncate, with three obscure points at equal distances on the margin. *Petals* three, sub-rotund, thick and fleshy, concave, smooth. *Neclary* a small, six-toothed cup, in which the germes sit. *Germes* three, each one-celled, and containing a single ovulum attached to the middle of the cell on the inside. *Styles* three, recurved, small, and short. *Stigma* small. *Drupe* oval, fleshy, small, smooth, of a bright red, of the size of a very small olive, one-celled. *Seed* solitary, oblong, with a deep longitudinal groove on one side. *Embryo* in the middle of the back, or convex side of the seed.

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2. *P. farinifera*. Willd. iv. 731. R. *Corom. pl.* i. N. 74.

Stem scarcely any. *Leaves* pinnate; *leaflets* opposite, rigid, the lower pair ending in spinous.

Phœnix pusilla. Gært. Sem. i. t. 29. Lourier. *Cochin Ch.* 753.

Teling. Chita-cita.

This dwarf species of the date tree is a native of dry, barren ground, chiefly of the sandy lands at a small distance from the sea near Coringa. It flowers in January and February. The fruit ripens in May.

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Trunk, the little it has is only about one or at most two feet high, and so entirely enveloped in the smoothness of the leaves that it is never seen, the whole appearing like a single round bush. *Leaves* pinnate. *Leaflets* opposite, sword-shaped, slender pointed, smooth, of a deep green. *Spathes* axillary, concave, concave on the inside, fitting the trunk or base of the leaf immediately within it; this concavity is bordered by two sharp edges; convex on the outside, three spotted but usually, leathery, smooth, withering. *Spathes* erect, very numerous, branches simple, spreading in every direction, from eight to twelve inches long. *MALE FLOWERS*. *Calyx* small. *Petal* three, rounded. *Pistil* three, oblong, white, rigid. *Filaments* six, very short, inserted into a fleshy glandular neck; *stamens* oblong, erect. *FEMALE FLOWERS* on a separate plant. *Calyx* as above. *Petal* three, orbicular, concave, equal, rigid, lasting. *Germ* three, though twice more than the other two in size, the other two always wither, and though they contain the rudiment of a seed, very very like the fertile germ; ovules, each resting in a short curved sty. *Stigma* simple. *Recept* when ripe, of a shining black, of the size of a large black bean; the *pericarpium* small and fleshy, but in small quantity, the natives eat them as *garden* from the leaves they are very repulsive. *Seed* cartilaginous, of the shape of the berry, somewhat rounded, very smooth, the colour is a pretty smooth brown on the outside of a light greyish white within, on the middle of the back there is a small elevation, under which is an oblong pit containing the embryo or first principle of the new plant.

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The leaflets are wrought into nets for sleeping upon, &c. The common petioles are split into three or four, and used to make common baskets of various kinds, but they are not so good for this purpose as the *leaves*, which is very elastic, much more durable and splits easily. The small trunk when divided into six, and the strong brown fibrous web that surrounds it at their insertion, is generally about four or eight inches long, and six in diameter at the thickest part; it is either wholly part of a whole, or is fitted together, these enveloping a quantity of fibrous substance, which the natives use for fuel in times of scarcity. To prepare the wood, the small trunk is split into six or eight pieces, dried, and beat in wooden mortars, the fibrous part is detached from the fibres; it is then sifted to separate them, the wood is then fit for use. The only further preparation it undergoes is the boiling it in a water barrel, or as it is called in India, *Kazir*; it seems to possess a nourishment more than the common sugar, and is less palatable, being considerably bitter when boiled; previously to the boiling, the preparation, and varying the mode, might improve it, but as it certainly decays in nature, for during the end of the last, and beginning of the year, and even within the present year, May 1792, it has saved many lives. Rice was too dear, and at times not to be had, which forced many of the poor to have recourse to this sort of food. I think only it is one of the most common plants on this part of the coast, particularly near the sea.

3. *P. dentifera* Benth. ix. 730

Leaves pinnate, more or less; *leaflets* folded together, linear, lanceolate, strait.

Numerous attempts have been made to introduce this useful tree to the soil and climate of India, but I have not been able to learn that any one has been successful. I have raised thousands from seed in the Botanic garden, many of which I have tried to bring to perfection there, and have distributed them over many parts of the country. The greatest advance that I have yet known, has been that some made trees lived to blossom, soon after which they have uniformly perished.

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Captain Penfryn Blake who was lately at Bassora informs me that he used frequently to walk in these date gardens, and observed their method of improving the female flowers, which was by making a slit in the *spathe* a little lower than it would burst spontaneously, and thrusting into it a branch, or a part, of the *male spathe*, where it was left. This he says, was the whole of the operation, and it appears a much more certain method, than hanging the male branch over the female.

4. *P. sylvestris* R.

Leaflets in sub-opposite fascicles, uniform, spinous-pointed, pointing four ways.

Racemoid. *Rheol. Mal.* iii. l. 22, 23, 24, and 25.

Tring. Pedda cita.

Sect. Klujura.

Beng. Klujoor.

Elate sylvestris Lian.

This tree is very common all over India, all soils and situations seem to suit it equally well. Flowering time the beginning of the hot season.

Its parts of fructification are exactly as in *P. farinifera*, except that here are six small cartilaginous seeds round the base of the germ. But it differs from it most conspicuously in growing to be a tree with a long pretty thick trunk, and having longer yellowish or reddish fruit. This tree yields *Tringa* Palm wine during the cold season. The method of extracting it does not appear to be so different from that of the *Tringa*. The fruit of those that have been cut for draying of the juice is very small.

The mode of extracting the juice is by removing the lower leaves and their smooths, and cutting a notch into the pith of the tree near the top from whence it issues and is conducted by a small channel made of silk of the *Palmyra* tree led into a pot suspended to receive it. On the coast of Ceylon this *Palmyra* juice is either drunk fresh from the tree,

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or boiled down into sugar, or fermented for distillation, when it gives out a large portion of ardent spirit commonly called *Paria aruk* on the coast of Coromandel. Mats and baskets are made of the leaves.

The Bengalees call this tree *Khajjoor*. They also boil the juice into sugar. In the whole Province of Bengal about fifteen thousand mannds, or about a hundred thousand hundred-weight is made annually. At the age of from seven or ten years, when the trunk of the trees will be about four feet high, they begin to yield juice, and continue productive for twenty or twenty-five years. It is extracted during the cold months of November, December, January, and February; during which period, each tree is reckoned to yield from one hundred and twenty to two hundred and forty pints of juice, which averages one hundred and eighty pints, every twelve pints or pounds is boiled down to one of *Goor* or *Jaguri*, and four of *Goor* yield one of good powder sugar, so that the average produce of each tree is about seven or eight pounds of sugar annually.

Another statement presented to me, gives a much larger produce, viz. the average produce of each tree is sixteen pints per day, four of which will yield two pounds of molasses, and forty of molasses will yield twenty-five pounds of brown sugar. The difference is so great, that I cannot well reconcile them, but am inclined to give most credit to the first.

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Date sugar, as it is here called, is not so much esteemed as cane sugar, and sells for about one fourth less.

5. *P. paludosa*. R.

Sub-arboreous. *Leaflets* solitary, ensiform, flaccid, bifarious. *Embryo* in the base of the seed.

Sans. Hintala.

Beng. Hintal.

A native of the lower parts of the Delta of the Ganges called the Sunderbunds, where it forms a considerable portion of those impenetrable woods which completely cover that extensive tract of country.

Trunk straight, as thick as a man's leg, and from six to sixteen feet high. *Leaves* pinnate, oblong, from three to six feet long, with the base extended into a multitude of tough fibres that embrace the stem and interior leaves. *Leaflets* solitary, opposite and alternate, bifarious, the lower few pairs short and spinous, the rest flaccid, sword-shaped, smooth, with acute filiform points, the longest of them from twelve to eighteen inches. *Spathe* simple as in the *P. sylvestris* and *farinifera*. *Spadix* ramous; *branches* numerous, generally undivided, and spreading in every direction. So far the male and female plants agree. **MALE FLOWERS**, *Calyx* cup-shaped, less regularly three-toothed, than in the above-mentioned two species. *Corol*. The three petals unite at the base into a firm receptacle which supports the stamens. *Filaments* six, short. **FEMALE FLOWERS** on a distinct plant. *Calyx* as in the male. *Corol*. The three petals distinct, roundish, concave. *Nectary* six small scales surrounding the base of the germs. *Germ*s three; *styles* recurved, (although as in *P. sylvestris* and *farinifera* there are always three perfect germs, yet never more than one of them comes to maturity.) *Berry* the size of a field bean, oval, smooth, of a deep shining black, when ripe the pulp is a dirty looking, soft, greenish black substance, of an intolerable taste. *Seed* cartilaginous, as in *P. farinifera*, but in this species the *embryo* is lodged near the base of the seed.

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The trunks of the smaller trees serve for walking sticks, and the natives have an idea that snakes get out of the way of any person having such a staff. The longer ones serve for rafters to their houses, and leaves for thatch.

BORASSUS. Schreb. gen. N. 1689.

Male spathe universal, many-leaved. *Perianth* three-leaved. *Corol* three-petalled. *Female spathe* as in the male. *Perianth*, or *corol*, or both, from eight to twelve-leaved. *Germ* superior, three-celled; *cells* one-seeded, *attachment* interior. *Drupe* three-seeded. *Embryo* in the apex of the perisperm.

B. flabelliformis. Willd. iv. 800. *Corom. pl.* i. N. 71. and 72.

Lontarus domestica. Rumph. *Amb.* i. t. 10. *Gart. Fruct.* 21. t. 3.

Cariupana, Rheed. *Mal.* i. t. 9. the female tree; and *Ampara*, t. 10. the male.

Sans. Tala. See *Asiat. Res.* iv. p. 311.

Beng. Tal.

Eng. Palmyra.

Teling. Patoo-Tody, the name of the male tree, and Penty or Nama-Tody, the female. Common all over India. It flowers in the hot season in Bengal, and the seeds ripen in August.

FERRIOLA. R.

MALE. *Calyx* and *corol* three-cleft. **FEMALE**. *Calyx* and *corol* three-cleft. *Germ* superior, three-celled; *cells* two-seeded; *attachment* superior; *style* single. *Berry* from one to three-seeded. *Embryo* inverse, amply furnished with perisperm.

F. burxifolia. Willd. iv. p. 798. R. *Corom. pl.* i. N. 45.

Trumbilli, that is Iron wood, of the Tamuls.

Pishinna of the Telingas.

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Among the Circar mountains this grows to be a small tree, but in the low countries, it is only a shrub. It flowers during the hot season.

Trunk irregular. *Bark* of a dark rust colour. *Branches* very numerous, and very irregularly disposed. *Leaves* alternate, short-petioled, oval, entire, very smooth, shining, about half or three quarters of an inch long, by half an inch broad. **MALE.** *Flowers* from the axills of the lower leaves, three together, smaller than the female ones. *Filaments* six, short, inserted round a semi-globose receptacle. *Anthors* oblong. *Pistil* none. **FEMALE.** *Flowers* axillary, single, sessile, very small, white. *Calyx* three-cleft. *Corol* three-cleft, hairy on the outside. *Stamens* none. *Germ* superior, oval, three-celled, with two ovula in each attached to the top of the axis. *Style* short. *Stigma* three-toothed. *Berry* superior, of the size of a large pea, round, smooth, when ripe yellow, from one to three-celled, partitions thin, tough, membranaceous. *Seed* one; I never found more, in each cell, differing in shape according to the number of fertile cells in the berry. *Integument* single, rather fleshy. *Perisperm* confined to the seed, of a soft, hairy, semi-pulvaceous consistence. *Embryo* inverse, nearly as long as the perisperm, a little curved. *Cotyledons* two, cordate. *Plumula* very minute. *Radicle* superior, clavate, pointing directly to the umbilicus.

The berries of this tree are universally eaten when ripe, and are very well tasted.

The wood is dark coloured, remarkably hard, and durable. It is employed for such uses, when its size will admit, as require the most durable heavy wood.

SMILAX. Schreb. gen. N. 1528.

MALE. *Calyx* six-leaved. *Corol* none. **FEMALE.** *Calyx* six-leaved. *Corol* none. *Germ* superior, three-celled; *cells* one seeded; *attaches* it superior. *Styles* three. *Berry* from two to three-seeded. *Embryo* in the base of the perisperm.

1. *S. glabra*. R.

Scandent. *Stem* and *branches* unarmed, columnar, polished. *Leaves* lanceolate, acuminate, rounded at the base, pinnately-nerved, glaucous underneath. *Umbellules* axillary, simple, sessile. *Calyx* five-toothed. *Corol* five-lobed. *Stamens* none. *Pistil* none.

A native of the Sillat district, and of the adjacent Garrow country, where it is called *Hurin* or *H. maithe* (K. C. C.). Its root is large and tuberos, and not to be distinguished by the eye, from the medicinal drug known from China, under the name of *Cinnamon*. The natives of the Garrow country use a decoction of the fresh root in water, for the cure of scurvy and venereal complaints. It flowers about the end of the rains, and the seed ripens in the hot season. It is remarkable for its linear, cordate, entire leaflets, and large, two-lobed, sessile anthers. The flower-buds are broad and three-lobed.

2. *S. lanceolata*. R.

Scandent. *Stem* and *branches* unarmed, columnar, polished. *Leaves* lanceolate, three-nerved, polished. *Umbellules* simple, axillary, sessile. *Calyx* five-segmented linear-oblong.

Gr. t. l. a. k. C. a. the vernacular name amongst the people of the eastern frontier, where the plant is indigenous, and its large tuberos roots much used in medicine; they are so like those of the *Sauria* (China) as not to be distinguished by the eye. It cannot therefore be Lourier's *S. lanceata*, which he says has a long tuberous root, not tuberos. By the natives where the plants grow, the juice of the fresh root is taken inwardly for the cure of rheumatic pains, and the refuse after extracting the juice, laid over the parts most pained. The whole plant, root included, is very much like my *glabra*, except in the structure of the flowers.

3. *S. Psalo-Chita*. Willd. iv. 785.

Scandent. *Stem* and *branches* unarmed, columnar, smooth. *Leaves* from cordate to cordate-oblong, smooth, acuminate, five-nerved; *petioles* sub-cylindric, without stipuli.

Berry. M. B. S. H.

A native of the Garrow hills.

4. *S. cuneolata*. Willd. iv. 779.

Scandent, somewhat angular, armed. *Leaves* lanceolate and narrow, oblong, smooth, triple-nerved to the acuminate apex. *Umbels* compound. *Berries* from one to three-lobed, from one to three-seeded.

Koomari or *Koomari-sockh* (China) of the Bengalees.

A native of the Garrow hills, where it grows to be a large, rambling, scandent, well armed perennial. Flowering time the hot season; the seed ripens about the end of the rains. On the permanent base of the petioles, just under the tendrils, are two large subcordate stipules. The umbellules are numerous, particularly in the female, forming panicles, with the long peduncled umbels in alternate threes on the angles of the rachis.

5. *S. retusa*. R.

Scandent, columnar, much armed. *Leaves* sub-ovate, cordate, revolute; with a triangular point, triple-nerved, with a fine internervial pair, stipules stem-clasping.

A most extensive climber, a native of Bengal, every part glossy, which is indeed the case with all the East Indian species known to me.

6. *S. macrophylla*. R.

Scandent; *stem* and *branches* cylindric and prickly. *Leaves* sub-rotund, five-nerved, glossy. *Female umbellules* a few on a common axillary peduncle.

A very large and extensive, well armed species, a native of Bengal, where it blossoms about the beginning of the rains in June, and the seed ripens in October and November.

Root permanent, somewhat tuberos. *Stems* sometimes herbaceous, sometimes biennial or even perennial, round, armed with short sharp prickles, but void of every thing like pubes-

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cence, scandent, and ramous toward the root, as thick as a walking cane; the general length several fathoms; some seasons they perish down to the root at the approach of winter, and appear about the beginning of the hot season in February and March, at other times they are biennial or more. *Leaves* alternate, short-petioled, round, entire, five-nerved, glossy, six or eight inches each way. *Petioles* short, keeled, with the margins of the channel winged. *Tendrils* petiolar, undivided. FEMALE. *Peduncles* axillary, solitary, divided into two or three branches, each supporting a single, globular umbellet of large, greenish yellow, pedicelled flowers inserted on a round serobiculate receptacle. *Calyx* six-leaved; the *inner* series narrower. *Filaments* six, slender, and abortive. *Germ* globular, three-celled, with one ovulum in each, attached to the upper end of the axis. *Styles* recurved. *Berries* the size of a pea, red, smooth, generally one, or two-seeded. *Seed*, *perisperm*, and *embryo* as in the genus.

7. *S. ovalifolia*. R.

Stems cylindric, armed. *Leaves* unarmed, oval, smooth, from five to seven-nerved. *Petioles* tendril-bearing. *Umbels* compound.

Beng. Koomarki.

Teling. Kanda gurvavaga.

A native of hedges, forests, and wild places.

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Root tuberos. *Stems* cylindric, climbing, woody; the larger woody parts armed with sharp, strong, incurved prickles. *Tendrils* paired, from the wings of the petioles, one on each side, simple. *Leaves* alternate, short-petioled, unarmed, oval, from five to seven-nerved, smooth on both sides, entire; from five to seven inches long. *Petioles* short, winged, channelled, bearing a simple tendril on each side of their base. Jointed just above the tendrils, and there, though the leaf drops, leaving the base with the tendrils for the support of the plant. *Umbels* axillary, compound; *umbellets* globular. *Peduncles* and *pedicels* columnar, smooth, coloured. *Bractes* two at the base of each peduncle, with smaller, reflexed, partial bracteoli to the umbellets. FEMALE. *Calyx* the three exterior leaflets larger, all revolute; *nectary* three subulate bodies within the calyx. *Germ* oblong. *Styles* short. *Stigmas* truncate. *Berries* above, red, smooth, succulent, two or three-seeded.

8. *S. prolifera*. R.

Stem and *branches* cylindric, prickly. *Leaves* unarmed, oblong, triple-nerved, with a slender marginal pair. *Umbels* proliferous, super-decompound; *umbellets* globular, long-peduncled.

A native of hedges and thickets in the vicinity of Calcutta where it blossoms in February and March.

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Root strong, slender, hard, fibres springing from a small tuberos, hard, ligneous crown or base. *Stems* and *branches* perennial, scandent, of some few fathoms in length, round, armed with numerous, rather recurved, short, thick, sharp prickles. *Leaves* from lanceolar to oblong, triple-nerved, besides a very slender sub-marginal pair, entire, smooth on both sides, from three to four inches long, and from one to two broad. *Petioles* variously bent and ribbed, at the base a permanent, stipulaceous, cirriferous enlargement. MALE. *Umbels* axillary, proliferous, rather shorter than the leaves. *Umbellets* long-pedicelled, globular. *Flowers* numerous, middle-sized, green. *Calyx* six-leaved, all linear and revolute, but the three exterior ones much broader. *Corol* none. *Filaments* six, as long as the calyx. *Anthers* linear-oblong, recurved. FEMALE. *Umbels* axillary, three or four times proliferous; *umbellets* globular, long-peduncled. *Flowers* numerous, small, of a greenish yellow, long-pedicelled. *Calyx* as in the male. *Filaments* or *nectaries* six, filiform, shorter than the petals. *Germ* superior, globular, three-celled, with one ovulum in each, attached to the top of the axis. *Styles* three, recurved. *Stigmas* large and trifid. *Berry* globose, of the size and appearance of a red currant, one or two-seeded.

9. *S. maculata*, Roxb.

Shrubby, scandent, angular, and armed. *Leaves* hastate, cordate, entire, acute, from three to seven-nerved. *Racemes* both male and female, axillary.

A native of Nepal. From thence Dr. Buchanan sent seeds to the Botanic garden in 1802, where the plants blossom during the cold season, and ripen their seed by the month of May.

Stems, or rather *branches* numerous, shrubby, scandent, or resting on the ground, angular, and armed with short, slightly recurvate prickles. *Tendrils* in pairs from the base of the petioles, simple. *Leaves* alternate, petioled, hastate-cordate, margins entire, from three to seven-nerved, smooth, maculated with patches of pale green, with a dark margin, and a few small prickles on the nerves underneath, generally from three to six inches long, and from one to three inches broad. *Petioles* about an inch long, and somewhat angular and prickly. *Racemes* axillary and terminal, solitary, generally shorter than the leaves. *Flowers* numerous, in alternate fascicles of six or eight, pedicelled, white, fragrant. *Bractes* round the base of the pedicels, scarious, and very small. MALE FLOWERS. *Calyx* six-leaved. *Leaflets* oblong, smooth, spreading, the three exterior ones somewhat larger. *Filaments* erect. *Anthers* oblong. FEMALE FLOWERS nearly as in the male. *Stamina*, six small, abortive, round, subulate bodies inserted round the base of the germ. *Germ* oblong, smooth, three-lobed. *Styles* none. *Stigmas* three, oblong, recurved. *Berry* of the size of a pea, smooth, red, three-lobed, three-celled, with a single seed in each attached to the apex of the cells. *Perisperm* cartilaginous, of a pale bluish white colour. *Embryo* simple, small, cylindric, lodged in the base of the perisperm, opposite to the umbilicus.

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DIOSCOREA. Schreb. gen. N. 1530.

MALE. *Calyx* six-leaved, or six-parted. *Corol* none. FEMALE. *Calyx* as in the male,

Germs inferior, three-angled, *ovules* two-seeded; *axis* horizontal; *superior Styles* three. *Capsule* three-celled. *Seeds* one or two, membranaceous. *Embryo* ascending, centripetal, and furnished with a perisperm.

1. *D. glauca*. R.

Tubers reddish-white, *Stems* twining, six-winged. *Leaves* alternate and opposite, sagittate-cordate. *Male spikes* compound, long, pendulous, and verticillate; *female* simple.

Boisj. Ceylonica Walp.

I have only found this species in a cultivated state; it holds the first place amongst the tubers raised for food by the Hindus of these parts, and is also the most esteemed of the yams amongst Europeans in India.

Root tuberos, round, but of a very large; internally very white. *Stems* herbaceous, twining, of great extent, about six-sided, with the angles round and winged, and prickly toward the root. *Leaves* opposite and alternate, long-petioled, broad sagittate-cordate, cuneiform, pointed, waved, smooth, from five to seven-nerved. *Petioles* five-winged, nearly as long as the leaves. *Male Spikes* axillary, simple and compound; the compound ones very long, pendulous, and subverticillate.

Flowers small, very numerous. *FEMALE Spikes* axillary, simple, erect, with a few remote, very fragrant flowers.

2. *D. alata*. Boiss. iv. 792.

Tubers oblong, white, *Stems* annual, twining, four-winged. *Leaves* opposite, deep cordate, from five to seven-nerved. *Viablis* in *Car. & Schumacher's History of Jamaica*, vol. i. p. 139.

*Boiss. Kewensis**Kalijiketan. Rhod. Mal. xii. p. 71. t. 38.*

This species is much cultivated in various parts of India. On the Coromandel coast it is, I believe, the only yam raised for food. In Bengal it holds only the second place, *C. globosa* being more esteemed; but, however, much cultivated. However, time, the close of the rains.

Roots elongated, green on the surface, and only white in a rich soil of great size, which perishes after having produced that of the succeeding year. Besides the tubers, the proper roots of all these plants are fibrous, ascending along, from and along the stem of the stems with the tubers, and growing in a very common. *Stems* herbaceous, twining over trees and bushes to a very great extent, sometimes branched, each angle enlarged with a scapular, membranaceous, cord-like, clavate, and often quickly toward the base. *Leaves* generally opposite, that is, the inferior, that is, on the young shoots, being alternate; long-petioled, deeply cordate, with the lobes pendulous, more or less rounded, and approximated, from five to seven-nerved, smooth, pointed, smooth on both sides, varies in size. *Petioles* nearly as long as the leaves, five-winged, enlarged at the base, coloured, and stem-clipping. *Male Spikes* compound, or panicled. *FEMALE Spikes* axillary, compound, and simple, smooth. *Boisj. thre-celled, one-flowered. Flowers* remote, small, and green.

The description of *Chamaecostis*, *Rhynch. Arab. vol. v. p. 356. t. 125.* agrees pretty well with this part, so far as relates to the stems and leaves, but in the root they disagree; no inference can be drawn from the figure.

3. *D. rotunda*. Boiss.

Tubers oblong, red-skinned; *stems* twining, six-winged. *Leaves* opposite, sagittate-cordate, smooth, five or seven-nerved, with subulate points.

Boisj. Ceylonica Walp.*Ulmus digitatus. Rhynch. Arab. v. t. 121.*

This I have only found in its cultivated state, the natives esteem it next in rank to *D. purpurea*, and particularly in India, the fourth place in their estimation amongst the *Dioscoreas*, and is much cultivated about Calcutta.

Root tuberos, deeply tinged with red immediately under the epidermis, or scarf skin, but this colour does not penetrate deeply into of an oblong shape, and sometimes as much as three feet long in a rich soil. *Stems* herbaceous, twining about trees and shrubs, with rather winged angles, obscurely six-angled, and tinged with red in most parts. *Leaves* opposite, petioled, sagittate-cordate, entire, from three to seven-nerved, smooth, subulate, pointed. *Petioles* as in *D. alata*. *Male Spikes* axillary, simple and compound, when simple crowded, and shorter than the leaves. *Flowers* numerous, minute. *Ovules* in the young. *FEMALE Spikes* axillary, generally simple, longer than the leaves. *Flowers* remote, very fragrant. *Abortive stamens* large, and distinct, almost like those of the male.

4. *D. purpurea*. R.

Tubers oblong, reddish throughout; *stems* twining, six (or more) ribbed or winged. *Leaves* opposite, and alternate, cordate.

Boisj. And. Ceylonica Walp.

This also I have found only in a cultivated state, where it is wild I knew not. The root is esteemed the next best to that of *D. alata*, consequently holds the third place amongst the *Yams*. It is much cultivated.

Root oblong, the outside of a lighter, or darker purple, but always considerably deep in the tinge, and the firmness or enticiness of this species, say this colour is permanent. *Stems* subherbaceous, being sometimes perennial near the base, twining, six or more winged, or smooth; when the roots are more than one year old, the lower permanent parts of the stems are generally armed with prickles. *Leaves* opposite and alternate, long-petioled, cordate, with a subulate point, five to seven-nerved, smooth, glossy green above, paler underneath. *Petioles* stem-clipping, winged, as in the other species. *Male and female spikes*, as in the last described.

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5. *D. atropurpurea*. R.

Tubers sub-rotund, purple throughout. *Stems* annual, twining four-winged, wings coloured and curled. *Leaves* profoundly cordate, from five to seven-nerved.

This is the species so extensively cultivated at Malacca, Pegu, and the eastern islands. The *tubers* are very large, of an irregular, smooth, roundish shape, and growing so near the surface of the earth, as to appear in dry weather through the cracks that they make by raising the soil over them. This, and the very deep colour of the yarn, renders it readily distinguished; the *stems* and *branches* are sometimes as far as six or seven-winged, but four is general. The *petioles* are also winged, much enlarged at the base, and stem-clasping.

6. *D. aculeata*. Roeb.

Tubers oblong, pendulous, the fibres of the proper roots become spinous. *Leaves* reniform-cordate, acute, from five to seven-nerved.

Umbilium. *Rumph. Aurb.* v. p. 357. t. 126. one of his varieties thereof is no doubt this very plant; but Katta Kelangu, *Rheed. Mal.* vii. t. 37. is too imperfect a figure to be quoted.

A native of Bengal. The roots which are of an oval form, and generally about two pounds, or more in weight, are delicately white, and during the cool season, dug up in the woods, for it is not cultivated, and carried for sale to the market at Calcutta, where they are known to the natives by the name *Mou-aloo*. In habit it resembles much the species I have called *D. fasciculata*, *Soosni-aloo* of the Hindoos.

7. *D. fasciculata*. R.

Tubers pendulous. *Stems* annual, twining, round; prickles stipulary. *Leaves* alternate, round, cordate, five-nerved.

Beng. Soosni-aloo.

This species is cultivated to a considerable extent, in the vicinity of Calcutta, not only for food, but to make starch of the roots.

Root consists of many tubers, about the size and shape of a pullet's egg, connected by slender filaments to the base of the stems, covered with a pretty smooth, light coloured, thin integument; internally they are white. *Stems* several, about as thick as a pack-thread, twining round, smooth, except here and there a small prickle, and always two at the insertion of each leaf; these I call the stipules. *Leaves* alternate, long-petioled, round-cordate, entire, pointed, from three seven-nerved, venose, slightly villous.

I have not met with the flowers of either sex, the culture and use of the roots of the various species before and hereafter mentioned, are subjects too well known, to require any thing further from me in this place; my aim is to assist in clearing up the obscurity, in which the valuable plants of this genus have hitherto been enveloped, not only with a view to gratify the Botanist, but to point out marks by which the species may be distinguished by those who are not Botanists. And the best will generally be found in the shape and colour of the root. These are permanent, and by them the Hindoo cultivator is guided; but, I fear, the criticising Botanist may find fault with me for having disregarded the Linnæan rule, which forbids placing confidence in colour. In that case he must consider *D. globosa*, *rubella* and *purpurea*, as varieties of the same species to which he has my hearty consent, if he finds it a more convenient mode, than that which I have followed.

8. *D. pulchella*. R.

Tubers roundish, and rather small. *Stems* herbaceous, twining, columnar, smooth. *Leaves* profoundly broad-cordate, subulate, pointed, from nine to eleven-nerved, smooth. *Female spikes* axillary, crowded, pendulous.

A native of Chittagong, and so exactly like the following, *crispata*, as to be distinguished from it only by its perfectly smooth, polished, columnar stem and branches, which are perfectly free from every appearance of even an angle or rib. Flowering time in the Botanic garden, the close of the rainy season.

9. *D. crispata*. R.

Tubers roundish. *Stems* annual, twining, round, from ten to fifteen-winged; wings curled. *Leaves* alternate, broad-cordate. *Female spikes* pendulous; male panicle.

A large, elegant species, a native of the interior of Bengal, and introduced by Dr. Carey into the Botanic garden in 1798, where it blossoms during the rainy season.

Root tuberous, and small for the great size of the plant, with numerous, ramous, slender fibres issuing from every part thereof. Like potatoes the old roots perish when the new ones are produced, and may be called biennial. *Axillary tubers*, bulbs they are often called, are in this species, both numerous and large, and are proper sets to rear plants from. *Stems* annual, twining, unarmed, round, thick, many fathoms in length, beautifully ornamented with from ten to fifteen parallel, curled wings, otherwise the whole is perfectly smooth. *Leaves* alternate, petioled, broad-cordate, subulate, pointed, from seven to eleven-nerved, with numerous, parallel, anastomosing veins on both sides, from three to nine inches each way. *Petioles* shorter than the leaves, ornamented with parallel, curled wings, like the stems. *FEMALE*. *Spikes* axillary, crowded, perfectly pendulous. *Bractes* in pairs, unequal, one-flowered. *Flowers* alternate, rather remote, small. *Petals* or *leaflets* of the calyx six, linear, smooth, white. *Stamina*, six erect, short, emarginate, abortive glands. The *capsule* has never come to maturity in this garden.

10. *D. anguina*. R.

Tubers cylindric. *Stems* twining, round, villous. *Leaves* opposite and alternate, cordate, five-nerved. *Male spikes* crowded, pendulous.

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Beng. Kookoor aloo.

This species I have found in its wild state in woods about Calcutta. Flowering time the close of the rains.

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Tubers columnar, in a looser soil perpendicular, in a hard one variously bent. *Stems* and *branches* twining up and over trees and bushes, perfectly round, and covered with short soft down. *Leaves* opposite and alternate, petioled, exactly cordate, entire, five-nerved, with many transverse veins between them, from four to six inches long, and from three to five broad. *Female spikes* axillary, erect, long, simple or compound, villous, with remote, small, green, villous flowers. *Calyx* as in the genus.

The root is not much esteemed, though eaten by the poor when hard pressed for food. In shape it agrees with that of *Rumphius's Ubiun anguinum*, vol. v. t. 122. but the leaves differ much.

11. *D. nummularia*. Willd. iv. 792.

Tubers ligneous, irregular. *Stems* twining, perennial, prickly towards the base. *Leaves* opposite, cordate, five-nerved, very smooth on both sides.

Hind. and Beng. Shora-aloo.

This species I took for *D. oppositifolia* for some time, but on finding some old plants with the stems ligneous, and armed with numerous, sharp prickles, I was convinced it must be a very different species. It is a native of the forests about Calcutta. Flowering time the close of the rains.

Root tuberos, but small, and hidden by numerous strong fibres. *Stem* many fathoms long, twining, with the lower part ligneous and prickly, the rest round, and very smooth. *Leaves* toward the base of the stem alternate, all the rest opposite, petioled, cordate, five-nerved, very smooth on both sides, glossy on the upper surface. *Male*. *Spikes*, or rather *panicles* axillary, very ramous, smooth. *Flowers* numerous, minute. *FEMALE*. *Spikes* less ramous than in the male, and often simple. *Flowers* few, large remote.

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The root appears to be unfit for food.

12. *D. glabra*. R.

Tubers small, sub-fusiform. *Stems* herbaceous, twining, polished and flattened. *Leaves* opposite and alternate, oblong, cordate, acuminate, polished, and somewhat glaucous.

A native of Sikkim.

13. *D. heterophylla*. R.

Herbaceous, twining. *Leaves* alternate, the inferior ones sagittate, the superior ones cordate, three or seven nerved, mucronate. *Male spikes* simple.

A native of Palo Pinaso, and the Moluccas. One male plant flowered in this garden for the first time in October and November 1809, after it had been in it ten years.

14. *D. oppositifolia*. Willd. iv. 797.

Herbaceous, smooth. *Leaves* opposite, from cordate to ovate-lanceolate, acute, from three to seven nerved. *Male flowers* panicled, the *female* ones spiked.

Teling. Ava-teng-tign.

A native of dry soil, amongst bushes, on the Coromandel coast. Flowering time the rainy season.

Root tuberos, perennial. *Stems* twining, slender, round, smooth, annual. *Leaves* opposite, petioled, oval, acute, waved, smooth, from three to seven-nerved. *Male flowers* very numerous on axillary panicles. *Female flowers* few, on axillary spikes.

The roots are eaten by the natives.

15. *D. tomentosa*. Kun. Mss.

Herbaceous. *Tubers* irregularly oblong, twining, downy, slightly armed. *Leaves* alternate, ternate, downy; *male racemes* axillary, compound.

A native of the valleys amongst the mountains of the Circars. It appears during the rains, with the other species of this genus.

Root tuberos, perennial, in shape like the common yam. *Stems* twining, armed with a few irritable prickles, downy. *Leaves* alternate, ternate, downy, entire. *Petioles* downy, with an irritable prickly bar at the base. *Racemes* axillary, compound, several times longer than the leaves, downy; *spikelets* fascicled, short, closely surrounded with minute, downy flowers. *Bracts* minute, three to each flower. *Calyx* or corol six-leaved, expanding. *Stamens* six, shorter than the calyx.

I have not seen the female plant; the above description and the drawing, are from male plants reared in my own garden, at Samulkota. *Roots* succulent, and requiring less care in dressing than those of *Dioscorea triphylla*.

16. *D. damosa*. Roxb.

Root tuberos, annual. *Stems* annual, twining, armed. *Leaves* ternate; leaflets obovate-cuneate, three to five nerved.

Ubiun silv. tre. Rumph. Amb. v. t. 127, is certainly this plant, while I refer *D. triphylla*. Willd. iv. 790, to *Tsjageri nuren*. Rheed. Mal. vii. t. 33, a plant well known to me, though I have not yet described nor figured it.

This very distinct species is a native of the Gornuckpore forests, as well as of the Moluccas. Plants from both countries are now before me in the Botanic garden at Calcutta, where they thrive well, and blossom about the close of the rains. The root is dreadfully nauseous, even after it has been boiled.

Root fibrous, tuberos, roundish, variously lobate, with numerous, small, firm fibres, issuing from every part. One of two years' growth, which grew in this garden, was rather more than a foot in diameter. *Stem* annual, twining to a very great extent, round, and arm-

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ed with numerous acute pricklets, otherwise smooth. *Leaves* long-petioled, ternate. *Leaflets*, the middle one cuneate, obovate, the lateral sub-semicordate, all are acute, entire, both sides villous while young, from three to five-nerved, various in size, the largest often a foot long, and six inches broad. *Petioles* slightly armed with small prickles, and like the leaves, villous while young. **MALE.** *Inflorescence*; *spikes* axillary, compound, drooping, sometimes leaf-bearing; the general length from six to eighteen inches. *Calyx*. The exterior three leaflets round and smaller than the inner three, which are ovate. **FEMALE FLOWERS** on a different plant. *Spikes* axillary, solitary, pendulous. *Flowers* remote. *Calyx* as in the male. *Germ* beneath, very large, three-sided, villous. *Styles* scarcely any. *Stigmas* three.

17. *D. pentaphylla*. Willd. iv. 789.

Tubers oblong. *Stems* herbaceous, twining, prickly. *Leaves* digitate, downy. *Male flowers* panicle, the *female* ones spiked.

Beng. Kanta-aloo.

Nuren-keleng. Rheed. Mal. vii. t. 34. and 35.

This species I have only found in its wild state; though the root is large, white, and reckoned very wholesome and palatable, and eaten by the natives. Flowering time the rainy season.

MENISPERMUM. Schreb. gen. N. 1544.

MALE. *Calyx* six-leaved. *Corol* six-petalled. **FEMALE.** *Calyx* and *corol* as in the male. *Germ*s three, or six, singly one-celled, one-seeded; *attachment* interior. *Berries* three, or six, one-seeded. *Embryo* inverse and furnished with a perisperm.

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1. *M. Columba*. R.

Herbaceous, twining, hairy. *Leaves* sub-rotund, five-lobed; *lobes* acuminate. *Male panicles* axillary, drooping. *Authors* four-celled.

Columbo, &c. *Asiat. Res.* x. p. 385.

Radix Colomba. *M. M. Murray*, iii. 333.

A native of the east coast of Africa in the vicinity of Oiba and Mozambique. One male plant blossomed during the hot season of 1807 in the garden of the late Dr. James Anderson at Madras, and from it Dr. A. Berry took the description which is published in the tenth volume of the *Asiatic Researches*. A fresh offset from the root of that plant was obtained for the Botanic garden at Calcutta, where it was planted in August 1807, and now, August 1812, it remains perfectly fresh, but has never thrown out even a single bud, or shown any tendency to vegetate. However, in April of the same year 1812 Dr. Berry brought with him from the late Dr. Anderson's garden at Madras, the original root, and several of its offsets, which he presented to the Botanic garden. They were immediately put into the ground, and in the course of a couple of months they threw out their hairy, herbaceous shoots to an extent of several fathoms, and blossomed most abundantly during the rainy season. The whole, as they now appear, agree well with Dr. Berry's original description; only I should rather be inclined to call the inflorescence a drooping *panicle*, than a compound *raceme*. In the months of November and December the whole perished down to the root; which on examination, had not only gained considerably in size but each had thrown out, during the season, several pretty large, fusiform tubers, not unlike yellow carrots, the largest of them was eleven inches in circumference, and twenty inches long.

2. *M. Cocculus*. Willd. iv. 825. *Gart. Sem.* i. 219. t. 70.

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Perennial, twining, scandent. *Leaves* cordate, base truncate, firm and lucid.

There is no figure in *Rumphius*, or in the *Hortus Malabaricus* that I can quote for this famous plant, nor indeed in any work known to me, except *Gartner*, above quoted, and that extends only to the fruit. It is a native of Malabar, from thence seeds were sent to the Botanic Garden in 1807; at the close of 1812 the plants were sufficiently large to extend over a large mango tree, with a stout ligneous stem, as thick as a man's wrist, covered with deeply cracked, spongy, ash-coloured bark, that of the young shoots smooth and green. *Leaves* alternate very exactly cordate, entire apex obtuse, or emarginate, of a hard texture, lucid above, paler but no ways tomentose, or villous underneath, from four to twelve inches long, by from three to eight broad, I cannot say any thing of the natural character, as our plants have not yet blossomed.

3. *M. verrucosum*. R. *Fleming in Asiat. Res.* xi. 171.

Perennial, scandent, bark verrucose; *young shoots* polished. *Leaves* cordate, acuminate, entire, smooth. *Male racemes* from the naked branches, simple. *Nectarial* scales inserted on the filaments.

Funis felleus. *Rumph. Amb.* v. p. 82. t. 44. f. 1.

Mal. Patra-wali.

A native of Sumatra, as well as of the Moluccas. From the first mentioned place, Captain Wright brought some plants to Bengal, which he presented to this garden, where they thrive well, and blossom in February and March; but the whole have turned out to be male ones; the female has not yet been seen.

Stems and *branches* scandent, and twining, round, much warted. *Young shoots* round and smooth. The plants in two years spread themselves entirely over pretty large trees. When by accident, or otherwise, any of the stems or larger branches, are cut in two, long filiform roots spring from the upper portion, let the distance be ever so great, which quickly descend to and enter the earth; by this wonderful economy the perfectibility of the plant is soon restored. It is the same with *Menispermum cordifolium* and *tomentosum*. Such uncommon care has Na-

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ture taken for the preservation of these plants, which must, no doubt, be intended for some purpose, of which we are probably still ignorant.

Leaves remote, petioled, cordate, acuminate, entire, smooth on both sides; *lobes* large, and rounded; from four to six inches long, and from three to five broad. *Petioles* columnar, smooth, two thirds the length of the leaves. *Male racemes* one, two, three, or four from the joints of the fallen leaves, over the larger naked branches, simple, round, smooth. *Flowers* generally in pairs on their proper, slender, diverging pedicels; with a small, oval, fleshy bracte at their insertion. *Calyx* six-leaved; *leaflets* ovate, small. *Petals* six, ciliate, inserted on the outside of the filaments, a little above their base. *Filaments* six, expanding. *Anthers* four-sided.

The leaves, indeed the whole plant, is exceedingly bitter, and is employed by the Malays for the cure of intermittent fevers. Captain Wright who first brought it from Sumatra, said it was as powerful a febrifuge, as the Peruvian bark.

4. *M. fenestratum*. Gert. *Son.* i. p. 219. t. 16. f. 5.

Shrubby, scandent. *Leaves* cordate, in young plants peltate, entire, from five to seven-nerved, downy underneath. *Inflorescence* in globular umbellets, from the larger woody branches. *Berries* covered with downy bark.

Cingalese synonyms. *Wanwel, venie-l, or Bangwel-getta*.

A native of Ceylon, where it blossoms during the cool months of November and December; and the seeds ripen in May and June.

Trunk and large branches scandent, stout, thick, and ligneous. The wood of a deep, lively yellow colour, and of a pleasant bitter taste. *Leaves* alternate, petioled, cordate, entire, five or seven-nerved, smooth and shining above, very hoary underneath, sometimes acuminate, sometimes obtuse; generally from three to nine inches long, and from two to six broad. In young plants frequently peltate. *Petioles* shorter than the leaves, round, downy. *Female umbellets*, or heads, from the stout, naked, ligneous branches, several from the same bud, on thick, round, downy peduncles, of about an inch in length. *Flowers* numerous, sub-sessile, villous, of an obscure green. *Bractes* of the umbellets obscure; those of the flowers three or four, reniform, villous, pressing close on the calyx. *Calyx* six-leaved; the three exterior ones oval, small, very downy on the outside, permanent; the three interior ones considerably longer. *Petals*, six small, short, sterile filaments, three embracing the base of the germs, very downy. *Styles* slender, recurved. *Berries*, from one to three come to maturity, nearly round, villous, of the size of a large filbert, each with a single seed, as represented by that excellent and accurate Botanist Gærtner. *Receptacle* of the fruit; while in blossom the flowers are nearly sessile, on a globular receptacle, of the flowers I will call it, but like the germs in *Uvaria*, as the fruit advances in size, the very short pedicel of the original flower lengthens into a pretty long, stout, cylindric, villous pedicel, ending in a round, knotted receptacle, on which sit from one to three berries surrounded with the small permanent calyx and corol.

The above description was taken from specimens sent to me from Ceylon by General Macdowall, who at the same time gave me the following account of the plant.

"I have lately been at some trouble to discover whether, or not the true *Colombo root* is a native of our soil, and shall probably remain in doubt, until I am furnished with your opinion. I now forward a specimen of the root, and some of the leaves, and flowers, which grow from the stem of the branch. It is a very strong creper, and the natives make use of it to tie their cattle, and for other purposes of husbandry, where ropes are necessary.

"Should this prove the celebrated *Colombo root*, I believe a great quantity of it might be collected, and sent to Europe where it is in great request, but I can scarcely presume to think after all the labour of the learned Thunberg in particular, who denies its existence here, that I shall be so fortunate to discover it. Your opinion shall be decisive with me, and although it may not be taken into medical use, I suppose it yet may possess many excellent qualities. It is called by the Cingalese *Venivel-getta*, or *Bangwel-getta*. English, the knotted plant. It is in repute amongst the inhabitants, who slice it into pieces, and after having steeped it in water several hours swallow it with the liquid. They recommend it as an excellent stomachic.

"When the seed ripens, I shall have the pleasure of sending you some of it at all events.

"I have sent you a pretty large bit of the root, sawed from the centre of a knot, that you may make an experiment upon it."

Note. This is certainly not the *Colombo root* of our *Materia Medica*. R.

5. *M. cordifolium*. Willd. iv. p. 826.

Twining with corky, scabrous bark. *Leaves* round, cordate, smooth.

Citamerdu. *Rheed. Mal.* vii. t. 21.

Beng. and Hind. *Goluncha-luta*.

Teling. *Tippa tign*.

Is one of the most common wild plants in India, every hedge producing it in abundance, and every soil seeming to suit it perfectly well. It flowers most part of the year.

Root large, soft and spongy like the China root of the *Materia Medica*.

Stem twining, perennial, very succulent, running over the highest trees. *Bark* thick, corky, with many elevated scabrous specks, from the branches there frequently drop filiform fibres, which continue lengthening till they enter the ground, and form additional stems and roots. I have measured them thirty feet long, and in no part thicker than a pack-thread.

Leaves alternate, petioled, broad-cordate, five-nerved, entire, curved, smooth, about four inches each way. *Petioles* round, smooth, swelled at the base. *Racemes* axillary, or terminal, or from the tuberosities of former leaves, with frequently a few flowers in separate axilla,

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Flowers numerous, small, yellow. MALE. *Calyx* six leaved; *leaflets* oval. *Petals* six, wedge-formed, half the length of the calyx; *margins* inflexed and embracing the filaments. *Filaments* six, clubbed, spreading, rather longer than the petals. *Anthers* twin, immersed in the fleshy extremities of the filaments. FEMALE. *Calyx* and *corol* as in the male. *Filaments* six, fleshy, sterile. *Germ*s three, superior, resting on a tumid receptacle. *Style* single, very short. *Stigmas* torn. *Berries* one, two, or three, generally one or two, rarely all the three come to maturity, of the size of a small cherry, smooth, red, succulent, with very glutinous pulp, each resting on a tumid receptacle. *Seed* single, kidney-formed, on the inside there is a deep pit, which receives its receptacle.

The fresh root is employed by the natives, in substance, mixed up with some rice-gruel, and sweetened with sugar, for the cure of heat of urine in gonorrhoea. Birds eat the ripe berries. The seeds are not used in these parts for any purpose that I can discover. To intoxicate fish, and render them easily caught, the natives employ the fruit of *Gardenia dumetorum*, the bark of *Walsura*, and *Phyllanthus virosus*.

6. *M. villosum*. R.

Twining, every part soft with down. *Leaves* broad-cordate, five-nerved, entire. *Panicles* axillary, sub-globular.

A large twining perennial; a native of Chittagong, in flower and fruit at different times of the year. The six nutlets are of two large round lobes each, with round pores at the top. *Nectarial scales* or rather *petals* sub-emboform, fleshy, and emarginate.

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7. *M. tomentosum*. Roxb.

Perennial, twining. *Leaves* three-lobed, tomentose. *Racemes* axillary; *petals* entire. *Beng.* Padma-golancha.

A native of hedges, and thickets, all over Bengal, but by no means common. Flowering time the months of February and March; the seed ripens in May and June.

Stems twining up and over trees to a great extent. *Bark* of the older parts ash-coloured, with small, scabrous specks, that of the young shoots downy. Like some other species of this genus, viz. *M. cordifolium*, Willd. and *verrucosum*, Fumis fellens, Rump. Amb. v. l. 14. f. 1. tender filaments issue from various parts, which quickly descend into the ground, often from the height of some fathoms. This happens particularly, when the lower part of the original plant has been destroyed, the succulent fragments remaining amongst the branches of the trees they run on, send out those fibres abundantly, some one, or more of which soon replaces the former stem and root. A most wonderful economy for the preservation of these plants. *Leaves* alternate, petioled, of a roundish cordate shape, having the anterior margin generally three-lobed, soft and tomentose on both sides, particularly underneath, from three to five or six inches long, and nearly as broad. *Petioles* round, tomentose, nearly as long as the leaves. *Style* scarcely any. *Stigmas* with enlarged, ragged surfaces and margins. *Berries*, or *drupes*, nearly round, smooth, of the size of a marrowfat pea, from one to three together, when ripe of a deep orange colour. *Seed* solitary, rough, reniform, with a pit on the inside, and a furrowed belt round the exterior or convex side. MALE. *Racemes* generally simple, one, two, or more together from the buds at the axills of the fallen leaves. *Bractes* minute, caducous, many-flowered. *Calyx*, the exterior three leaflets lanceolate, very small; the interior three nearly round, first expanding, then recurved. *Petals* oval, entire, with the posterior margins incurved over the base of the filaments. *Filaments* clavate. *Anthers* two-lobed. *Pistil* none. FEMALE FLOWERS on a different plant. *Calyx*, the three exterior leaflets minute; and the three interior ones roundish, many times larger than the former. *Petals* six, ovate-oblong, entire. *Stamens* none, but six, short, fleshy filaments, scarcely half so long as the petals. *Germ*s three, elevated on a hemispheric receptacle. *Berries* as in the former species.

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It differs from Thunberg's *Menispermum trilobum*, in having the petals or scales of the nectary entire, and the interior three calycine leaflets spreading; whereas in *M. trilobum*, the former are said to be split at the apex, and the corol campanulate.

8. *M. hirsutum*. Willd. iv. p. 829.

Shrubby, twining, from broad-cordate, to linear-cordate, downy. *Male flowers* racemed; *female* axillary, solitary.

Hind. Hier or Dier.

Wal-tiedde. *Gart. Sem.* ii. t. 180.

This is the only species I have yet met with, that I can compare with *M. myosoloides*. Can they be the same?

Cocculus indicus foliis aristolochiae subtus lanuginosis, fructu minore. Pluk. Alma. 61. t. 38. f. 5. agrees better with my plant than either fig. 7 or 3. of the same table.

Teling. Doosra tiga.

A common twining species, found in most hedges. It flowers during the wet season.

Stem woolly, but slender, and twining. *Leaves* alternate, short-petioled, narrow-cordate, or ovate, three-nerved, covered with much soft down, about one or two inches long, and broad in proportion. MALE. *Racemes* terminal, filiform, interrupted, leafy. *Calyx* six-leaved. *Petals* six, linear, emarginate. *Stamens* as in *M. cordifolium*, only shorter. FEMALE. *Peduncles* solitary, one-flowered. *Calyx* and *corol* as in the male. *Germ*s three, each semi-ovate, one-celled, containing one ovulum attached to the middle of the inside of the cell. *Berries* from one to three, one most common, nearly round, of the size of a small pea, marked on the inside near the base with the remaining stigma, smooth, when ripe of a black purple, and full of deep purple juice. *Seed* solitary, reniform, forming nearly a complete ring with the joining on the inner and under side, between the stigma, and insertion of the peduncle. *Integuments* three; the exterior one rugose, and consisting of four valves, which fall off spontaneously in as

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many portions, if the pulp has previously been removed, if not, they adhere to it, and are separated with it in the dry state, exposing the middle, white, rugose, two-valved, nuciform tunic, which has a large perforation in the middle; the *inner* one very thin, and adhering to the perisperm. *Perisperm* conform to the seed, and of a light brown colour. *Embryo* inverse, annular. *Cotyledons* two, lanceolate. *Radiicle* curved, with its apex opposite to the stigma.

The juice of the ripe berries makes a good, durable, bluish purple ink. A decoction of the fresh roots, with a few heads of long pepper, in goats' milk, is administered for rheumatic and old venereal pains; half a pint every morning is the dose. It is reckoned heating, laxative, and sudorific.

The fresh leaves taste simply herbaceous. Rubbed in water they thicken it into a green jelly, which is sweetened with sugar, and drunk when fresh made, to the quantity of half a pint, twice a day for the cure of heat of urine in gonorrhœas. It sufficed to stand a few minutes, the gelatinous or mucilaginous parts separate, contract and float in the centre, leaving the water clear like Madeira wine, and almost tasteless. Curry is made of the leaves, for people under a course of the roots, or jelly of the leaves. Goats, cows, and buffaloes eat it.

9. *M. laurifolium*. R.

Arboreous. *Leaves* lanceolar, lucid, entire, three-nerved. *Male* and *female* flowers on compound, axillary racemes.

B. & L. Pudina celandina.

Found by Captain Hardwicke, in the vicinity of Dosa, in his journey to Shreenagur, in flower in April.

10. *M. hexagynum*. R.

Twining, villous. *Leaves* parabolic. *Female* panicles axillary, and terminal; flowers with six germs, six blind petals, and abortive stamens.

A native of China. In flower the whole year in the Botanic garden. Except *laurifolium*, which is umbelliferous, the whole of the foregoing species are permanent, scandent or twining plants, of very considerable extent.

11. *M. leandrum*. R.

Shrubby, twining. *Leaves* ovate, oblong, pointed, smooth. *Male* flowers triandrous, with an unequal, three-stalled corol.

A native of Pala Pinang; one sent from thence, produced one *male* plant in this garden, which is now ten years old, and blossoms during the rains. The *female* plant has not yet been seen.

Stems none, but many twining, or spreading branches, with smaller flower-bearing ones from their base near the ground, smooth, of a deep green in every part. *Leaves* alternate, short-petioled, ovate-oblong, pointed, entire, smooth on both sides; from two to three inches long. *MALE*. *Racemes* axillary, one or more together, rather longer than the petioles. *Flowers* numerous, very minute, yellow. *Calyx* six-leaved, the exterior one minute, the interior three pitcher-shaped. *Filaments* three, wedge-shaped, thick and fleshy, erect, converging. *Antthers*, two per anther in the apex of each filament.

12. *M. polygamum*. R.

Shrubby, twining to a great extent. *Leaves* cordate, ovate, smooth. *Berries* as many as twelve, short-petioled.

H. & L. Baga-mushada.

Beng. Tinkora.

Teling. Tiga-mushadee.

A large, twining, woody shrub, found in most parts of the coast of Coromandel, and in Bengal, though not abundantly. It grows chiefly in hedges, and in places overrun with bushes. It flowers most part of the year.

Stem woody, twining to a great extent. *Bark* ash-coloured. *Leaves* alternate, petioled, cordate, pointed, smooth, shining, and frequently scolloped, about five inches long, and three broad. *Racemes* axillary, erect, in the male frequently compound, in the female simple, erect, bearing but few flowers. *Bractes* minute, caducous. *Flowers* small, yellow. *MALE*. *Calyx* nine-leaved; the three exterior ones small. *Petals* six, obcordate, clawed, about the size of the calyx. *Filaments* six, subulate, erect, alternately shorter, of the length of the corol. *Antthers* oval. *FEMALE*. *Calyx* and corol as in the male. *Germs* superior, about twelve in a circle, each ending in a short, subulate style. *Stigmas* simple. *Drupe* or *berries* many, short-petioled, ovate, smooth, red, about the size of a French bean. *Nut* one, or two celled.

Birds eat the berries. Cattle eat no part of it.

This is the third sort of *Mushadee* of the Telingas.

The first is *Mushadee*, *Ner coria* tree. The second is *Naga Mushadee*, or snake wood tree, both already described; the root of this sort is also used for the cure of the bites of venomous snakes. It is rubbed between two stones, and given as a drink, mixed with water. However, the natives themselves confess they have very little opinion of its virtues.

13. *M. heteroclitum*. R.

Shrubby, twining. *Leaves* cordate. *Male* flowers paniced, monadelphous. *Calyx* two-leaved, corol six-petalled.

A native of the Circars.

Stem thick, woody, twining or climbing. *Bark* cracked, ash-coloured. *Leaves* alternate, petioled, cordate, entire, above smooth, of a deep shining green, whitish below, three or five-nerved, from four to six inches each way, with many small distinct tufts of hair upon the nerve on the under side. *Petioles* round, smooth, as long as the leaves. *Panicles* from the naked woody parts of the stem, and large branches, drooping beautifully. *Bractes* three-

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fold, one-flowered, small, caducous. MALE. *Calyx* two-leaved; *leaflets* opposite, oval. *Petals* six; the three interior ones equal, oval. *Stamens*, in the centre is a short thick column, supporting a great number of anthers, in the form of a globe. FEMALE. *Calyx* and *corol* as in the male. The rest as in *M. cordifolium*. The female flowers have not been found. *Berries* as in the genus, about the size and colour of a ripe black cherry, and as they are collected in very large, pendulous bunches, their appearance is inviting, but their taste is most abominable.

DIOECIA ENNEANDRIA.

TETRANTHERA. (Tomex. Thunb.)

Nat. ord. Lauri. Juss.

Involucere four or five-leaved, few-flowered. MALE. *Calyx* one-leaved, entire, or from three to six parted. *Corol* none. *Nectarial glands* various. *Anthers* four-celled. FEMALE. *Germ* superior, one-celled, one-seeded, superior. *Berries* one-seeded. *Embryo* inverse, without perisperm.

1. *T. nitida*. R.

Leaves short-petioled, sub-cuneiform, obtuse, shining. *Racemes* axillary, short. *Involucere* four-leaved, five-flowered. *Calyx* from three to six-cleft. *Nectary*, in the female corollets, alternately sagittate-cordate, and subulate. *Male* enneandrous. *Berries* oblong.

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Kantou-jam is the vernacular name in the neighbourhood of Silhet, where it is indigenous, and grows to be a useful timber tree, of very great size, and in the more remote forests which cover the Garrow hills, so large as to admit of being made into canoes of full fifty feet in length, for which purpose this tree is preferred. Flowering time July and August; the seed ripens in April.

Young shoots smooth and glossy. *Leaves* alternate, short-petioled, of a lanceolar, cuneiform shape, obtuse, entire, firm and glossy, from five to eight inches long, and two broad. *Racemes* axillary, and from the leafless branchlets of the former year, short, few-flowered. *Pedicels* alternate, each ending in a minute umbellet of five corollets, embraced by an involucre of four, or rarely five, round, concave, smooth leaflets. *Calyx* with a hairy campanulate base, and six-parted border. *Corol* none. MALE. *Filaments* generally longer than the calyx, woolly, and disposed as in the *Lauri*. *Nectarial glands* alternate with the stamina, pedicelled, headed, and woolly. *Germ* none. FEMALE. *Nectarial bodies* alternately broad-cordate-sagittate, and subulate, but very irregular in shape and number. *Stamina* none. *Germ* superior, embraced by the bell of the calyx, one-celled; ovulum single, attached to the top of the cell. *Style* the length of the calyx. *Stigma* simple. *Berries* oblong, smooth, succulent, of the size and appearance of those of *Laurus Cinnamomum*, one-celled. *Seed* simple, long-ovate. *Integuments* two; the exterior one light brown, and of the texture of parchment; the inner one membranaceous. *Perisperm* none. *Embryo* inverse, as in the *Lauri*.

2. *T. apetala*. Corom. pl. ii. N. 117.

Leaves from oval to lanceolate. *Involucres* four-leaved, from eight to twelve-flowered. *Calyx* scarcely any. *Stamens* about fourteen.

Tomex schifera. Willd. ii. p. 840.

Gaja-pippali. Asiat. Res. iv. p. 303.

Laurus involucrata. König's Mss. and Retz. Obs. vi. p. 27.

Sebifera glutinosa. Lourier. Cochín Ch. 783.

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Teling. Narra-alagi.

Beng. Kookoor chita.

This grows to be a middle sized tree, is a native of the mountainous parts of the Circars. *Flowers* in June, when the rains begin.

Leaves scattered near the extremities of the branchlets, petioled, oval, obtuse, smooth, above shining, from three to five inches long, and from two to three broad. *Petioles* about an inch long, round, smooth. *Stipules* none. *Peduncles* solitary, axillary, as long as the petioles, three or four-cleft.* *Pedicels* rather shorter than the peduncles, clubbed, each supporting a small head or umbellet of minute flowers. *Bractes*, a small one at the insertion of each pedicel. MALE. *Involucere* four-leaved, containing from eight to twelve pedicelled corollets. *Leaflets* orbicular, concave, caducous. *Perianth* none. *Calyx* campanulate; border an exterior rim into which the stamina and nectarial glands which surround the germ are inserted. *Anthers* four-toothed, four-celled, with an oval lid to each cell. *Nectarial glands* from six to sixteen, short-pedicelled, oval, peltate, alternate with the filaments, but three times shorter. *Germ* none, or small, and abortive. FEMALE FLOWERS on a separate tree. *Umbellets*, *involucere* and *calyx* as in the male. *Stamens*, the hairy filaments, but instead of anthers there are oblong white glands. *Nectarial glands* as in the male. *Germ* superior, globular, one-celled, containing one ovulum attached to the top of the cell, as in the *Lauri*, to which order it belongs. *Style* twice the length of the filaments. *Stigma* torn. *Berry* globular, smooth, black when ripe, and almost dry, one-celled, of the size of a pea, resting on the clubbed pedicel, as on a cup like the acorn. *Seed* one, globular. *Embryo* inverse, and without perisperm, as in the *Lauri*.

* In Bengal, where the tree is common, and its growth luxuriant, the peduncles in the male tree, are numerous about the ends of the branchlets, and frequently racemed, bearing from ten to fifteen flowers.

Note. Dr. Berry of Madras informs me that this is the tree which Dr. Klein of Tranquebar named after him, (*Berrya Chinnensis*, Willd. ed. sp. pl. ii. 840.)

3. *T. Mosopetala*, R. *Coron. pl. ii. N. 148.*

Leaves oblong, downy underneath. *Involucres* five-leaved, five to six-flowered. *Calyx* five-cleft.

Beng. Bura Kookoor chita.

Teling. Nara mamoollee.

Tomex japonica, Thunb. *Jap. 190. Willd. ii. 839.*

Katmoreea, and *Puprea*, *Asiat. Res. vi. p. 377-8.*

Apetala and *monopetala* are both small, handsome, evergreen trees; common on the coast of Oromandel, and Bengal, flowering in May and June.

4. *T. quadriflora*, R.

Leaves lanceolar, smooth. *Petioles* axillary, few, long and distinct; *involucere* four-leaved, four-flowered; *corollae* emeandrous; *calyx* six-parted. *Berries* ovate-oblong.

Swarce, the vernacular name in the Silhet district, where it is indigenous in the extensive forests which skirt the Garrow hills, and there grows to be a small, ramous tree; blossoming about the end of the cool season in February, and the seed ripening during the rains. It differs from *lanceifolia* in the *umbellets* being fewer, and long-peduncled; in that they are sessile and crowded. *Branches* and *branchlets* smooth, straight, and spreading but little. *Leaves* alternate, petioled, linear, entire, smooth on both sides, glaucous underneath; from four to six inches long, by one or two broad. *Petioles* about an inch long, smooth, slightly channelled. **MALE.** *Umbellets* axillary, generally from six to eight in the same axills, long-peduncled. *Petioles* villous. *Involucere* four-leaved, four-flowered; *leaflets* oval, concave, five-nerved, villous. *Calyx* from five to six-parted, six is the most frequent; *segments* oblong, alternate, rather larger, villous. *Corolla* none, except the *calyx* being called. *Filaments* generally nine, longer than the petals, villous, arranged exactly as in the *Lauri*, viz. a vertical pair under the three larger exterior segments of the calyx, with two long sub-petioelled glands on the base of the lower three, and a single unappendaged one between the three hairs, on the base of the three smaller and inner segments of the calyx. *Anthers* four-lobed. *Germ* an abortive column, with a larger than usual apex. **FEMALE.** *Umbellets*, *involucere*, and *calyx* as in the male. *Berries* of the size and shape of a very small olive, and much like those of the cinnamon, resting on the perianth base of the calyx, one-celled. *Seed* solitary, of the shape of the berry. *Perisperm* none. *Embryo* inverse, as in the other *Lauri*.

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5. *T. macrophylla*, R.

Arboreous. *Leaves* oval, villous and smooth. *Umbellets* in lateral and axillary fascicles; *involuceres* from four to six-flowered; *corollae* decaandrous; *calyx* six-parted. *Berries* oblong.

Sooria, the vernacular name in the Silhet district, where it grows to be a middling sized, very ramous, ever-green tree; on its leaves the *Mugdoollee* silk-worm feeds. Flowering time, the hot season, chiefly April; the seed ripens in August.

6. *T. lanceifolia*, R. *arb.*

Shrubby. *Leaves* lanceolar, entire, glossy, glaucous underneath. *Umbellets* axillary, and lateral, crowded, sessile. *Involucere* four-leaved, from four to five-flowered. *Corollae* emeandrous. *Calyx* six-parted. *Berries* oblong.

Bumool, the vernacular name in Silhet, where the shrub is indigenous in the forests. Flowering time March and April; and the seed ripens in June.

Young shoots smooth. *Leaves* alternate, short petioled, lanceolar, entire, one-nerved, glossy above, glaucous underneath; from three to four inches long, by one broad. *Stipules* none. **MALE.** *Umbellets* axillary, but chiefly under the leaves from the old axils, crowded, short-peduncled, but appearing in sessile heads, many being crowded together, small, of a dull yellow. *Involucere* four-leaved, from four to five-flowered; *leaflets* round, concave. *Calyx* or *perianth proper* one-leaved, six-parted, exactly as in *Laurus*. *Filaments* nine exterior, and simple, from the base of the segments of the calyx, and three interior, or rather inferior, from its tube; these have the glands of the *Lauri*, all are hairy. *Anthers* four-lobed. *Germ* none. **FEMALE.** *Umbellets* as in the male. *Berries* oblong, of the size of a field bean, black, smooth, succulent, one-celled, seed solitary, conform to the berry. *Perisperm* none. *Embryo* inverse. *Cotyledons* conform to the seed. *Radicle* superior, and considerably within the apex of the cotyledons.

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7. *T. laurifolia*, Jacq. *Hort. Schoenb. i. p. 59. t. 113.*

Leaves emicute, obovate, obtuse, smooth.

Tomex Tetranthera, Willd. iv. 839.

A small tree, a native of Bengal. It blossoms in May and June, and the seed ripens about the close of the rains.

8. *T. fruticosa*, R.

Shrubby. *Leaves* lanceolar, glossy, and glaucous underneath. *Racemes* axillary, and lateral. *Involucere* four-leaved, five-flowered; *corollae* emeandrous, with a six-cleft calyx. *Berries* oblate.

Oaia, the vernacular name in Silhet, where it is found. It is an upright ramous shrub, of about six feet in height, growing in the forests, where it flowers in June and July, and the berries ripen the ensuing cool season.

Leaves alternate, short-petioled, lanceolar, firm, and glossy, glaucous underneath; from six to twelve inches long, by from two to three broad. **MALE.** *Racemes* axillary, and solitary, or more numerous from the former year's branchlets below the leaves; a little umbellet of five minute florets in a four-leaved involucre. *Bractes* lanceolate, downy, caducous, one under each

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pedicel. *Calyx* proper, six-cleft, exactly as in the *Lauri*. *Corol* none. *Stamina* also as in that order, only there are no glands alternate with the lower and inner three. *Germ*, a slender, abortive column. FEMALE. *Racemes*, *umbellules*, and *involucres* as in the male, but shorter. *Calyx* as in the male, but the segments are deciduous, and the base, or undivided part, permanent. *Germ*, as in the other species already described. *Berries* of the size of a pea, rather oblate, smooth, shining, of a dark purple when ripe, one-celled. *Seed* solitary, conform to the berry. *Integument* single. *Embryo* inverse, no perisperm.

O. T. pentandra. R.

Leaves lanceolar, triple-nerved, smooth; *umbellules* axillary; *involucres* four-leaved, five-flowered; *corollets* pentandrous.

Teling. Nara.

Lamrus involucreta. Corom. pl. ii. N. 187.

A middling sized tree, a native of the Circar mountains; where it blossoms in the cold season, and the seed ripens in April. Every part smells strongly of camphor.

DIOECIA DECANDRIA.

CARICA. Schreb. gen. N. 1536.

MALE. *Calyx* scarcely any. *Corol* five-cleft, funnel-shaped. *Filaments* on the tube of the corol, alternately shorter. FEMALE. *Calyx* five-toothed. *Corol* five-petalled. *Stigmas* five. *Berry* one-celled, many-seeded.

C. papaya. Willd. iv. 814.

Lobes of the leaves sinuous.

Papaja. Rumph. Amb. i. t. 50.

Beng. Papeya.

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Papaw tree of the English.

The description of this plant in the *Genera Plantarum* is perfectly exact. It is cultivated in gardens all over India, for the sake of its fruit, which is used both green and ripe. When green they are used in curries by the natives, also pickled and made into a preserve. When ripe the interior, soft, yellow pulpy part is generally eaten without the addition of pepper and sugar, as in the West Indies; many like them much, and they are esteemed innocent and wholesome. It is likely that in this country they may be of a superior quality to those of the West Indies.

I made some experiments in the years 1790 and 1791, to determine whether the female would bear, and ripen its fruit without the male, for which I reared a number of young trees in a garden situate at least a mile and a half from any other Papaw tree; as soon as they showed their flower buds, I could easily distinguish the male, and destroyed them all; nine females were left. They grew most luxuriantly, being in a good soil and well watered, blossomed as usual, and the fruit grew till it was about half the usual size; then or before they uniformly fell off without appearing to have more than the rudiments of seeds. In this manner they continued to blossom and produce half-grown fruit for fully one year, without producing one that came to maturity. I was then perfectly satisfied with the success of my experiment, and caused some male plants to be planted among them; as soon as they had flowered, my female plants began to produce large ripe fruit, their seeds came to the usual maturity, and grew readily.

The Linnæan sexual system did not want additional proofs of its being established on the most solid foundation, otherwise the above related experiment is a very strong one. I know of no tree, or plant, so well adapted, to ascertain the necessity of the male being so situate, as to insure the influence of its flowers on those of the female, to render them fertile. Since writing the above Major Wynch informed me that when he commanded at Chicacole there were in his garden two female trees that bore abundantly; there was one male tree standing between them; he had often heard that the female tree would not bear without the male, but did not entirely credit the report. To satisfy himself he cut down the male tree and there was no other near, he thinks not within a mile or two; the consequence was, that from that time neither of the female trees produced ripe fruit, except the few that he thinks might have been formed before he cut down the male tree. December 1793, some specimens of a male tree with fruit on them, were shown me by Sir William Jones, I have not seen the tree, and it is the only instance that has come to my knowledge, where female or hermaphrodite flowers were found on the male Papaya tree, 1609. Since writing the last paragraph another instance of the male tree producing fruit occurred in the Botanic garden. I am informed that the same is common at Malacca.

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DIOECIA ICOSANDRIA.

ROTTLEA. R.

MALE. *Calyx* from two to five-parted. *Corol* none. FEMALE. *Calyx* from four to five-cleft. *Corol* none. *Germ* superior, from two to four-celled; *cells* one-seeded; *attachment* interior. *Capsules* from two to four-coecous. *Embryo* inverse and furnished with a perisperm.

1. *R. tetracocca* R.

Young shoots ferruginous. Leaves long-petioled, cordate, rarely lobate, acuminate, hoary underneath. Panicles terminal. Capsules hoary, papillous, tetragynous.

Marleya is the vernacular name in the Sikkim district, where it grows to be a useful timber tree, of considerable size. It flowers in April and May; and the seeds ripen in August.

Young shoots densely clothed with st. late pubescence, which is at first ferruginous, but by age gets hoary. Leaves alternate, long-petioled, cordate, tending to be peltate in young plants, rarely lobate, generally a little repand, acuminate, when young somewhat ferruginous, when full grown smooth of a deep green above, and hoary underneath, with two flat oil-glands at the base, from six to twelve inches long, and from four to eight broad. Stipules minute. Panicles terminal, male and female ones on distinct trees, composed of several simple branches, which in the male are much longer. MALE FLOWERS numerous, small, collected in small axillary heads over the branches of the panicle. FEMALE FLOWERS larger, and distinct. Ovary in both four or five-parted. Corolla tube. Filaments in the male very numerous. Anthers twice, in the female none. Germ roundish, generally four-celled, each cell containing a single ovulum, attached to the top of the axis. Styles, or stigmas four, or one for each cell of the ovum, spreading, brown and shaggy. Pericarp of the size of a small gooseberry, a little flattened, hoary, and papillous, generally four-celled, four-valved. Seed solitary; the exterior intermids smooth, of a shining black, thick and hard. Perisperm and endosperm in the order *Lophanthus*.

2. *R. tiliaria* Willd. iv. 823. *R. Crenata* pl. exl. ii. No. 168

Arboreous. Leaves alternate, ovate-lanceolate, three-nerved, with two glands at the base. Panicles axillary and terminal. Capsules trilocular, covered with coloured farina.

Sciss. and Deff. Boissier.

Tiliq. W. in *Journal de l'herminette*, p. 12.

Poitevin. *Revue Méd.* v. t. 21.

A native of Ceylon. Flowers in the cool season.

The red resinous pulp, which covers the capsules is used by the natives to dye scarlet, and in Brazil the red is said to dye red.

Compare with *Croton coccineus* L. Willd. iv. 544.

3. *R. petala* R.

Arboreous. Leaves long-petioled, ovate, pointed, acuminate, downy. Racemes terminal, and lateral, solitary. Capsules covered with villous filaments.

Sciss. and Deff. Boissier. It grows to be a sapling sized tree. It flowers in April and May, and the seed ripens in August.

Young shoots clothed with weak, pretty long, soft, light grey, diverging pubescence. Leaves alternate, long-petioled, subcordate, petiole long, concave-pointed, three-nerved, downy on both sides; from base to apex the leaf long by three to six broad. Stipules subulate, villous. Racemes terminal, and lateral, solitary, simple, longer than the leaves, male and female alike, terminal, the female alternate trees. Corolla with four or five cleft; a small lanceolate, downy, Corolla tube. Styles in the male numerous; in the female none. Germ roundish, flattened, three-celled, each cell ovary, attached to the middle of the axis. Styles three, each three-celled, three-nerved. Stipules minute. Capsules depressed, four-celled, of the size of a small gooseberry, covered with pretty long, hoary filaments, four-celled, four-valved, pulled from the axis. Seed solitary, globose, of the size of a grain of black pepper. Perisperm single, hard, pretty thick, but brittle, of a chestnut-brown colour, and shining. Perisperm contains the seed, which is hard and waxy. Embryo tiny. Corolla tube, oval, three-nerved. Pericarp on the capsule, opposite to the middle of the attachment of the seed to the upper end of the axis. This position differs from every other of this order (*Lophanthus*) of Jussieu, which I have yet examined.

4. *R. javanica* R.

Arboreous. Leaves alternate, from cordate to deeply three-lobed, clothed with ferruginous, scarce pubescence when adult. Panicles terminal. Capsules trilocular, villous.

Turpin. *Revue Méd.* ii. p. 110.

Croton javanicum, *Var. Sciss.* ii. 49, is much like the male, and the female is labelled a *Raceme* in the Bankian Herbarium.

A native of the Malay Islands. The male plant flowers during the hot season in the Botanic garden at Calcutta.

5. *R. alba* R.

Arboreous. Leaves alternate, long-petioled, cordate, somewhat peltate, and slightly scalloped-dentate, hoary underneath. Panicles terminal. Capsules villous, armed with villous filaments.

A native of Prince of Wales' Island. It flowers in the Botanic garden during the rains and the beginning of the cool season.

6. *R. draca* R.

Scandent. Leaves round-cordate, alternate, three-nerved. Racemes terminal, and axillary. Capsules the same.

Alamitis *Unifera*. Willd. iv. 590.

Tiliq. Kanda velto.

Hort. Aze.

A native of various parts of India. It is a weak, though large, sub-scandent shrub. Flowering time the hot season; the seed ripens in the rainy season.

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7. *R. hexandria*. R.

Leaves alternate, long-petioled, rhomb-cordate, cuspidate. *Stipules* ensiform. *Male panicles* axillary, bearing heads of hexandrous flowers.

A native of the Malay Archipelago, and has a great deal of the habit of *Rottlera alba*.

GELONIUM. Gert.

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MALE. *Calyx* five-leaved. *Corol* none. FEMALE. *Calyx* five or six-leaved. *Corol* none. *Germ* superior, two or three-celled; *cells* one-seeded; *attachment* superior. *Capsule* two or three-celled. *Seeds* solitary, arilled. *Embryo* inverse, and furnished with a perisperm.

1. *G. bifarium*. Willd. iv. 831.

Leaves entire. *Capsule* two-celled. *Stamina* about fifteen.

(1) this elegant small tree, I have only met with two in the Company's Botanic garden, one of them bears male, and the other female flowers, during the months of February and March. The buds are incrimated with yellow resin.

Trunk straight, as yet small. *Branches* numerous, spreading; *branchlets* bifarious, the whole forming a very regular, oval head. *Bark* of a very light ash-colour, and smooth; the height of the trees about thirty feet. *Leaves* alternate, short-petioled, bifarious, oblong, perfectly entire and very smooth on both sides, permanent. *Stipules* small, obtuse. *Flowers* small, yellow, several on a very short common peduncle opposite to the leaves, each supported by its own proper pedicel, in the male most numerous. *Bractes* some very small ones at the base of the pedicels, these as well as the stipules, flower-bud, and germs, have frequently small bits of a yellow resin adhering to them. MALE. *Calyx* five-leaved; *leaflets* unequal, orbicular, concave, permanent. *Corol* none. *Filaments* about five, as long as the calyx, inserted into a glandular, convex receptacle. *Anthers* oval, two-lobed. FEMALE FLOWERS on a different plant. *Calyx* as in the male, permanent. *Corol* none. *Nectary* a large, crenulated, yellow ring surrounding the base of the germ. *Germ* superior, two-lobed, two-celled, with one ovulum in each cell attached to the top of the axis. *Styles* scarcely any. *Stigma* four-lobed. *Capsule* dicocious, fleshy, smooth, yellow, two-celled, two-valved. *Seeds* solitary, round, enveloped in an entire, juicy, white aril. *Integuments* besides the aril two; the exterior one brown, smooth, and brittle; the inner one membranaceous. *Perisperm* conform to the seed, pure white, amygdaline. *Embryo* inverse. *Cotyledons* often as large as the perisperm, round.

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Note. This is nearly allied to Gaertner's *Gelonium eupanoides*, and I conjecture they must belong to one family. My *Saragada glabra*, now *Gelonium fasciculatum*, must, no doubt, be referred to the same genus.

2. *G. lanceolatum*. Willd. iv. 832.

Lanceolar, entire. *Flowers* crowded, but distinct. *Stamina* numerous. *Capsules* tricoecous.

A native of Bengal, where it grows to the size of a small, very ramous tree. It flowers during the hot season, in April and May chiefly. The seed ripens in the cool season.

Trunk straight to the top of the tree. *Branches* numerous down to the ground, diverging. *Branchlets* alternate, bifarious. *Bark* of the old, woody parts, ash-coloured, of the young shoots smooth, and green. *Leaves* alternate, bifarious, very short-petioled, lanceolar, obtuse, entire, though in young luxuriant plants they are sometimes serrate near the apex, of a firm texture, and polished on both sides; from one to six inches long, and about one-third as much in breadth. *Stipules* very short, reniform, resinous; when they fall a strong mark like an articulation is left. MALE FLOWERS pedicelled, many together, but distinct, leaf-opposed, small, yellow, delightfully fragrant. *Calyx* of five, unequal, oval, concave, sub-ciliate leaflets. *Corol* none. *Filaments* numerous, longer than the calyx, inserted on a hemispheric receptacle, their insertions intermixed with numerous yellow glands, with ragged apices. *Anthers* ovate, *pistillum* none. FEMALE FLOWERS short-pedicelled, crowded, opposite to the insertion of the leaves, small, of a greenish yellow. *Calyx* five-leaved. *Corol* none. *Nectary*, a yellow, five-lobed, membranous ring round the base of the germ. *Germ* round, three-celled, with one ovulum in each cell, attached to the top of the axis. *Style* none. *Stigmas* three, recurvate, bifid, and ragged. *Capsule* the size of a small cherry, rather fleshy, when ripe yellow, tricoecous. *Seeds* solitary, enveloped in a white, fetid aril. The other parts almost exactly as in the *Euphorbia*, viz. a fleshy perisperm and inverted embryo.

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3. *G. fasciculatum*. R.

Leaves oblong, near the apex serrate. *Flowers* fascicled. *Capsules* tricoecous. *Stamina* numerous.

Hind. Ban naringa.

Teling. Sooru gada.

This is rather a small tree, a native of the Circar mountains and Bengal. It flowers in March and April. The buds are covered with a transparent, soft, resinous exudation.

Leaves alternate, very short-petioled, oblong, entire, or serrate toward the apex, smooth, shining, firm, from four to six inches long, and about two broad. *Stipules* within the leaves, spatuliform, as in the *Gardenia*. When they drop they leave a permanent circular mark. *Umbellets* leaf-opposed, few-flowered. *Flowers* yellow, very fragrant. *Bractes* small, caducous. MALE. *Calyx* five-leaved; *leaflets* spreading, orbicular, concave. *Corol* none. *Filaments* numerous, as long as the calyx, inserted into a yellow, glandular receptacle. FEMALE. *Calyx* six-leaved; *leaflets* obovate. *Corol* none. *Nectary*, a yellow, glandular, angular ring, surrounding the base of the germ. *Germ* superior, ovate, three-celled, with one ovulum in each attached to the top of the axis. *Capsule* nearly round, fleshy, yellow, smooth, three-celled

three-valved. *Seeds* solitary, attached by the inside of the apex of their soft fleshy aril, to the top of the axis, or receptacle. *Perisperm* white, and fleshy. *Embryo* inverse. *Cotyledons* round-cordate. *Rhizicle* superior.

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DIOECIA POLYANDRIA.

FLACOURTIA. Schreb. gen. N. 1546.

MALE. *Calyx* five per d. FEMALE. *Calyx* as in the male. *Corol* none. *Germ* superior, five-cc. d. *Calyx* two-lobed; *stamens* at insertion. *Berry* few-seeded. *Embryo* furnished with a perisperm, and central radicle.

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Arboreal, upright l. *l.* rev. oblong, crenate-serrate, polish d. *Racemes* axillary, short. *Flowers* herm. and lit. *Style* 4-lobed.

Mat. II, 10, 11, 12.

A native of the Malacca, where the tree is cultivated for its edible fruit. It has lately been introduced into the Florida garden, where the tree thrives well, and blooms during the dry season. The fruit does not wither even in the rains.

Trunk short, spreading into many branches, which form a large, very dense head of great beauty. The *trunk* smooth, brownish, and peculiarly destitute of every thing like thorns or prickles. *Leaves* alternate, elliptical, entire, coriaceous, pale or a shining green on both sides; when they first expand, rounded, and then the ends become gradually, from three to six in a wing. *Petioles* short, cylindrical. *Stems* of young ones *Ribs* of axillary, longer than the petioles, free below. *Petioles* of older, jointed near the summit. *Buds* ovate, emarginate. *Calyx* deep blue or five-lobed; *lobes* of uniform, shorter than the stamens and pistil. *Corolla* of *P. coccinea* five-lobed, inserted on a slightly necked ring, which surrounds the base of the germ. *Filaments* five-lobed. *Germ* ovate, five-lobed, with two ovula in each, attached to the middle of the axis. *Style* five-lobed, spreading. *Bracts* of the size and appearance of a leaf only, rather thick, but very smooth. *Seeds* as far as seen, in five vertical pairs, much enlarged, covered with a rough uniform granulation. *Perisperm* uniform to the seed. *Embryo* straight. *Cotyledons* ovate. *Root* of *P. coccinea*, pointing to the umbilicus, or pointed end of the seed, which is next to the middle of the axis of the fruit.

The fruit is too sour to be eaten raw, but makes very good tarts. The tree is of a middling size, very ornamental, and a perfect evergreen in Bangla.

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2. $P(R) = 1/2$, $P(L) = 1/4$, $P(H) = 1/4$, $P(S) = 1/4$.

Shrubby, small *L. arborescens*, erect. R. ... terminal

A native of Malabar, it is the only one it was brought to the Botanic garden, where it grows but very slowly, and has not yet flowered. Compared on the other species, natives of India, they take readily but very slowly.

3. *F. elliptica* Lr. *Wood*, iv. 80.

Ashy brown, tomentum terribly deepened on the trunk; *brachlets* unarmed. *Leaves* ovate, cordate, serrulate. *Racemes* axillary, few-flowered.

B / 1^a 1 v.

This post is 10' and in the Company's Blondo garden, where it grow to be a pretty large tree; it was introduced from the West Indies about 1750 in the eastern part.

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1. I am a *Black* (w. Sol. R. Corp., L. 1. N. 68).

Peduncles axillary, subterminal. *Leaves* oblong, obtuse, serrate, smooth.

Stacy, Wm. H. d. i 1091.

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Correspondence *Phloe. Mal.* v. 1. 39.

Amount of land in acres of unutilized land, in various parts of India.

5. *T. striata*, H. U. 18. *R. c.* 1. *N.* 60.

few-leaved. *Berris* from eight to ten s. l. d.

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Ed.*Sans.* Swndoo-Kantuka.*Beng.* Bincha.*Teling.* Pedda-Kauroo.A native of Coromandel and Bengal, though by no means so common as *sepiaria*.6. *P. obo cordata*, *R.*Shrubby, armed. *Leaves* obo cordate, crenate. *Flowers* terminal. *Berries* ten-seeded.

A native of Chittagong.

CHAULMOOGRA. *R.*

MALE. *Calyx* from four to five-lobed. *Corol* five-petalled, with a nectarial scale under the base of each. FEMALE. *Calyx* and *corol* as in the male. *Germ* superior, one-celled; *ovæ* numerous on five parietal receptacles. *Styles* five. *Berry* dry, one-celled, many-seeded. *Embryo* furnished with a perisperm; direction of the radicle various.

III.
836*C. odorata*, *R.*

Chaulmoogra and *Petarkura*, are the names of this tree, and the drug, herenther mentioned, which it furnishes. It is indigenous in the Silhet district, and grows to a large size, equalling the largest Mango trees, and when full grown may be compared to the great Maple, or Sycamore, *Acer Pseudo-platanus*. It blossoms in April and May, and the seed ripens about the close of the year; when the fruit is gathered, the seed is carefully taken out, dried, and sold to the native dealers in drugs at about five Rupees the munda of eighty-four pounds.

Trunk and *large branches* covered with tolerably smooth, ash-coloured bark; the young shoots more or less declinate, round, smooth and green. Wood of a light brown colour, close-grained, and seemingly fit for a variety of purposes. *Leaves* short-petioled, alternate, bifarious drooping, lanceolate, entire, acuminate, smooth, from six to ten inches long, and from one and a half to two and a half broad. *Stipules* none. *Peduncles* from the sides of the ligneous branchlets of from one to several years' growth, generally several together, from one to two inches long, one-flowered. *Bractes* minute round the base of the peduncles. MALE FLOWERS an inch and a half in diameter, when expanded of a pale yellow, and powerfully fragrant. *Calyx* one-leaved, bowl-shaped; *border* from four to five-lobed. *Petals* five, sessile, oblong, inserted into the receptacle, round the filaments. *Nectary*, five ciliate, oblong scales, or smaller petals of a deeper yellow colour over the lower half of the proper petal, and attached to them. *Filaments* about a hundred, woody, inserted into the disk of the receptacle. *Authors* linear, erect, about the length of the filaments, two together, rather shorter than the petals. *Germ* none. FEMALE on a distinct tree. *Peduncles* in bundles from tuberosities over the trunk, and larger branches, one-flowered as in the male. *Flowers* larger than the male ones, and fragrant. *Stamina* none, but round the base of the germ are inserted about ten pinnatifid, villous bodies. *Germ* superior, round, slightly five-lobed, one-celled, containing numerous ovula attached to five parietal receptacles, as in Jussieu's *Capparides*, to which this will no doubt belong. *Styles* five, shorter; *stigmas* large, sagittate-cordate. *Berry* globular, of the size of a shaddock, one-celled. *Cortex* thick, rough, ash-coloured on the surface, internally brown, and composed of rays pointing to the centre of the berry. *Receptacle* in the ripe state uncertain. *Seeds* numerous, of the size of large filberts, immersed in pulp, various in shape, but in general nearly oval, smooth, light gray. *Integuments* two; the *interior* one membranaceous. *Perisperm* conform to the seed, fleshy, of a whitish gray. *Embryo* white. *Cotyledons* sub-reniform. *Radicle* oval, direction various.

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The seeds of this tree, called *Chaulmoogree*, or *Petarkura* by the natives, are employed by them in the cure of cutaneous disorders. When freed from the integuments, they are beat up with clarified butter, into a soft mass, and in this state applied thrice a day to the parts affected.

TREWIA. *Linn.*

MALE. *Calyx* from three to four-leaved. *Corol* none. *Stamina* numerous. FEMALE. *Calyx* beneath, from three to four-toothed. *Corol* none. *Style* four-cleft. *Drupe* four-celled, with a single, one-seeded nut in each. *Embryo* inverse, and amply furnished with a perisperm.

T. nudiflora, *Willd.* iv. 831.

Leaves opposite, cordate. *Flowers* axillary; the male ones on a pendulous raceme, the female ones solitary.

Tetragastris ossea, *Gært. Fruct.* ii. 130. t. 109. f. 5.*Canschi. Rheed. Mal. i. t. 42.**Rottlera indica*, *Willd. Gætt. Diar. Hist. Nat. i. p. 8. t. 3.**Beng. Pituli.*III.
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A native of various parts of India; in Bengal it is common on the banks of the Ganges, where it grows to be a large tree; but the wood is soft, and of little or no value. Flowering time the hot season.

DIOECIA MONADELPHIA.

JUNIPERUS, *Schreb. gen. N. 1552.*

MALE. *Calyx* of the anther, a scale. *Stamens* three. FEMALE. *Calyx* three-parted. *Petals* three. *Styles* three. *Berry* three-seeded, irregular, with the three tubercles of the calyx. *Endrigo* inverse, and furnished with a perisperm. Page
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1. *J. elata*. R.

Arborescent. *Leaves* crowded, with an order, erecto-patent, sub-cylindric, mucronate.

A large timber tree, a native of the Island of Pulo Pinang, and of a very slow growth; at least in the Botanic garden, where the oldest plants are not less than fifteen years old, and not more than seven feet high.

2. *J. aquatica*. R.

Shrubby. *Leaves* single, distichous, linear, not mucronate.

(*Chin.* *Tien-tung*.)

Common on the little uncultivated slips of land which separate rice lands in the vicinity of Canton and China; and from thence introduced into the Botanic garden by Mr. W. Kerr.

3. *J. chinensis*. Willd. iv. 851.

Shrubby, very ramous and spreading much. *Leaves* tern, crowded, sub-imbricated, mucronate.

From China this elegant, low, spreading, glaucous shrub, has been introduced into the Botanic garden at Calcutta.

4. *J. communis*. Willd. iv. 853.

Shrubby. *Leaves* tern, patent, very sharp pointed.

(*Chin.* *Tien-tung*.)

A very beautiful, densely ramous shrub, with a short distinct trunk, covered with dark brown bark, which now and then peels off in little flakes; some few of the little twigs bear opposite, imbricated, small, obtuse leaves as in *barbadensis*, but I have not yet observed any tendency to the complanate form, in this pretty glaucous species.

5. *J. mucronata*. R.

Shrubby, branches rather thin, with their extremities drooping elegantly. *Leaves* tern, spreading, mucronate.

(*Chin.* *Ying-loo*.)

A most elegant, thinly branched, small shrub, with a very distinct trunk, covered with smooth, dark brown bark; the exterior of which peels off from time to time; branchlets decussate like the Weeping Willow; these leaves are rather larger, more remote and of a purer green than in the other species from China.

6. *J. decurva*. R.

Shrubby. *Leaves* tern, spreading imbricated, some few are also opposite and imbricated in rows, they are minute and obtuse.

(*Chin.* *Kong-nam-tung*.)

A beautiful, very ramous shrub, with a distinct, short trunk, covered with dark brown bark; some few of the little branchlets having a tendency to the flat, or complanate form, and these have short, oval, obtuse, opposite, appressed leaves, as in *J. barbadensis*. MALE. *Calyx* none. *Corol* none. *Stamens* many. *Anther* peltate, eight cleft, in our China species two-lobed. FEMALE. *Corol* none. *Style* none. Sealed in a berried calyx which is quite entire.

7. *J. Chucisina*. R.

Leaves scattered, approximate, linear lanceolar, rather obtuse. *Male aments* cylindric. *Anther* two-lobed.

A native of China, in the Botanic garden the male plant flowers in February.

CISSAMPELOS. Schreb. gen. N. 1555.

MALE. *Calyx* from four to six-leaved. *Corol* none, or three-petalled. *Anther* on the margin of the peltate apex of single filaments. FEMALE. *Calyx* and *corol* various. *Germ* superior, one-celled, one-seeded; attachment lateral. *Berries* oblique, containing one rugose, doubled seed. *Endrigo* inverse, uncinat, and furnished with a perisperm.

1. *C. glabra*. R.

Perennial, twining, every part smooth. *Leaves* round cordate, peltate, scarcely repand; *umbels* axillary, compound; *anths umbellules* cymose.

Peer-gruj is the vernacular name in Silhet, where it is indigenous, and the root, which is very acrid, is used in medicine by the natives. Flowering time the month of May, and the seed ripens in November.

Root tuberos, perennial, of various shapes like other irregular tubers, but tending most to the roundish form, and often as large as a man's head, smooth and whitish. *Stems* and *branches* twining to an extent of some fathoms, while young smooth, of a glossy green; when old the bark is ash-coloured. *Leaves* long petioled, profoundly peltate, roundish or reniform-cordate, smooth, with the margins often slightly repand, and the length and breadth nearly equal, viz. from two to six inches. *Petioles* longer than the leaves, round and smooth. MALE. *Umbels* axillary, solitary, or in pairs, compound, their peduncles rather shorter than the petioles. *Umbellules* single, long-pedicelled, cymose, and in this it differs widely from those of *C. hexandra*, where they are globular heads. *involucres* subulate. *Calyx* six-leaved; *lobes* obovate. *Petals* three, obovate. *Filaments* single, columnar, with a peltate apex, round the margin of which is the polleniferous groove. FEMALE FLOWERS on a different plant. *Umbels*

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axillary, solitary, much smaller and shorter-peduncled than in the male, compound; *umbellets* from six to ten, minute, six or twelve-flowered. *Involucres* and *involucrets* small, subulate, one to each division. *Calyx* of one small, oval leaflet, pale yellow. *Corol* two-petalled; *petals* opposite, roundish, concave, longer than the calyx, of a deep orange yellow. *Germ* superior, long-ovate, one-celled, containing a single ovulum, attached to the gibbous side of the cell. *Style* short. *Stigma* from four to five-cleft. *Berry* obovate, of the size of a pea, having the remains of the style remaining near the base, succulent, smooth, red, one-celled. *Seed* solitary, doubled like a horse shoe, with the convexity up, and so exactly like *Gartner's* Wal-tiedde. *vol.* ii. p. 488. *t.* 180. *f.* 12. that it may well be referred to this. *Integuments* two, the exterior one subnuciform, two-valved. *Perisperm* conform to the seed. *Embryo* nearly the length of the perisperm, inverse, linear, uncinate. *Radicle* with the apex under the stigma.

2. *C. hexandra*, R.

Shrubby, twining. *Leaves* peltate, cordate, entire, nine-nerved. *Umbels* compound. *Male umbellets* globular heads of flowers, with a six-leaved calyx, and three-petalled corol; in the female the calyx is three-leaved, and the corol three-petalled.

Beng. Neemooka.

Pada-valli, or *Pada kelangu*, *Rheed. Mal.* vii. *t.* 49. is like the female plant.

Stephania rotunda, *Lourier. Cochin Ch.* 747.

Menispermum peltatum, *Willd.* iv. 827.

III. A native of Bengal. Flowering time the beginning of the rains.

842 3. *C. convolvulacea*, *Willd.* iv. 863.

Perennial, twining. *Leaves* sub-peltate, from ovate-cordate to reniform. *Male flowers* panicled; *female* racemed, with reniform, many-flowered bractes. *Calyx* and *corol* of one obovate, ciliate scale each.

Teling. Pata.

Menispermum orbiculatum, *Willd.* iv. p. 828.

Cattu-valli, or *Battu-valli*, *Rheed. Mal.* xi. p. 127. *t.* 62.

A native of Coromandel, Malabar, &c.

4. *C. Caapeba*, *Willd.* iv. 863.

Perennial, twining, tender shoots very woolly. *Leaves* broad-cordate, scarcely peltate, woolly. *Female flowers* racemed, with sessile, cordate acuminate, many-flowered bractes; a one-leaved, oblong, acute calyx, and obovate corol.

A native of the Moluccas. It flowers during the hot season in the Botanic garden.

5. *C. bernandifolia*, *Willd.* iv. 861.

Perennial, twining, villous. *Leaves* profoundly peltate, cordate, apex mucronate, base truncate, hairy underneath.

An extensively twining perennial, a native of Chittagong, from thence it has been about two years introduced into the Botanic garden but has not yet blossomed, which must account for the imperfection of the definition.

6. *C. tetrandra*, R.

Shrubby, twining. *Leaves* peltate, reniform-cordate, entire. *Male inflorescence* axillary, compound. *Flowers* tetrandrous. *Calyx* four-leaved. *Neclary* cup-shaped, filled with stamina.

A native of Amboyna.

MYRISTICA. Schreb. gen. N. 1562.

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MALE. *Calyx* trifid. *Corol* none. *Filament* single, columnar; *anthers* several pairs round the enlarged apex of the filaments. FEMALE. *Calyx* as in the male. *Corol* none. *Germ* superior, one-celled, one-seeded; *attachment* inferior. *Drupe* superior, fleshy, two-valved, nut one-seeded, covered with a multifid aril, commonly called mace. *Embryo* inferior, and furnished with an ample ruminated perisperm.

M. moschata, *Willd.* iv. 859.

Leaves oblong. *Male flowers* several on simple and compound axillary racemes. *Female flowers* solitary. *Calyx* pitcher-shaped.

M. officinalis, *Linn. Syst.* 493. *Suppl.* 265. *Gert.* i. *t.* 41.

M. Moschata, *Woodville's Medical Botany*, 363. *t.* 134.

Nux myristica, *Rumph. Amb.* ii. 14. *t.* 4.

Jay-phalu, the Sanscrit name of the nutmeg, and Jati the mace.

Jaga-phul, the Bengalee name of the nutmeg, and Jatri the mace.

Jouz-bewa of the Persians.

A native of the Moluccas and other Islands in their vicinity, bearing male and female on different trees; and there blossoming and bearing fruit the whole year. In some instances I have observed them to be monoicous.

Trunk straight up to the top of the tree, as in the pines. *Bark* smooth, and of a greenish ash, or dirty olive colour. *Branches* in regular equi-distant verticels, nearly horizontal, with their extremities often drooping. *Leaves* alternate, sub-bifarious, short-petioled, oblong, entire, smooth on both sides, but paler underneath, when bruised faintly aromatic; from three to six inches long, and from one to two and a half broad. MALE. *Racemes* axillary, often two-cleft near the apex, with the divisions spreading. *Flowers* numerous on ascending, clavate pedicels, nearly as long as the peduncles, small, inodorous, and yellow. *Bractes* of the pedicels solitary, minute, one-flowered, caducous, those of the four lower ones also solitary,

but larger, fleshy, more persistent, and embracing two thirds of the base of the calyx. *Calyx* pitcher-shaped, much like the *Corolla*. *Corolla* minute. *Lobes* single, broader in the centre of the calyx and nearly of the same length, thick, linear-lanceolate, and obtuse. *Petals* in general about nine pairs, linear, adjacent long, hairy to the upper end of the filament; but their chief bond of connection appears to be at their lower extremities. *FRUIT*. *Fructices* axillary, sessile, rather longer than the pedicels, which in the fruit are ending in a flower. *Bractes*, that of the flowers as in the male. *Fruit* small, yellow, lustrous. *Calyx* as in the male. *Corolla* minute. *Germ* ovary, one-celled, containing a single seed, attached to the bottom of the cell. *Style* scarcely any. *Stigma* two-lobed. *Leaves* ovate, somewhat cartilaginous, smooth, of the size of a small pitcher's leaf; with upper yellow, and lower dividing into two equal portions, beginning at the apex, and ending in a small, oval, or nearly round, marked with broad superficial furrows, corresponding with the divisions of the deep green coloured mid-rib, or more, either red or blue, or green, and beneath black very hard and as the shell is of equal thickness everywhere, being impervious to the wind, so the seeds, and are communicated to the seed, or seeds, by a single stalk, which is united to the bottom of the cell. *Seed* coniform to the point, and rounded rather like a bean, thin, and very fragrant. *Perigynia* conical to the base, which is much recessed, hairy, and somewhat cartilaginous, variously variegated, *involucrum* (fruit) with most of the outer very white, the inner more fragrant than the rest of the fruit. *Endosperm*, cartilaginous, covered in the base of the pericarpium, white, and of a fleshy consistency. *Carpel* two, thick, lanceolate, and expanding from the middle towards the margins irregularly cut, or crenulate. *Placenta* of two unequal lobes. *Radi-cis* inferior, and is pericarpium.

It is well known that the description of this plant in the *Synonyma Plantarum* of the younger Planchon, taken from Simon, is that of another species.

Planchon's description, so far as regards the structure and style, appears to me to have been taken from the flowers of some other species of *Myristica* which he received from the Isle of France, for the true and real *Conspicua* var. *serotina* have been long cultivating those with so much care is not the real *Banda* native, which the Dutch so long and so carefully cultivated. But I can scarcely think it possible that any Botanist could consider the thick, fleshy, crenulate fruit of the male flower, to be composed of from six to twelve smaller, pointed, flattened, parallel, and united, for there is not the smallest hollow of any smaller flattened, covering the linear surface to the column, or filament, in the centre; moreover the lobes themselves united, scarcely even the two lobes which compose the point, and I have noted them.

The foregoing description, and some accompanying drawings, are taken from many, healthy growing trees in the Hortus Botanicus, Carey's Botanic garden, as well as from numerous specimens, preserved in alcohol, and recently collected at Banda, from Great Banda, Neira, Pulau, and the M. de la P. (M. de la P.), with the tree in the possession of the English from 1776 to 1822. At Banda, where this tree was introduced in 1708, they have grown with the greatest luxuriance; for in the youth they had increased from ten to fourteen feet in height. In October and November 1802, two hundred and forty-seven trees out of about six hundred, bore fruit. About half of these were full, the rest half full, and ripened their fruit in February and March 1803. In the Banda garden at Banda, where the younger trees are about the same age, the most luxuriant ones are from six to ten feet high, and in April 1803 they had the only blossoms of the year. At Prince of Wales Island, where by far the most extensive plantation of this tree is in the world, some between Banda and Banda, but do not so far as I can observe so well as in Banda, where they are perfectly at home, in every respect, and earlier than in the Molucca Islands.

NOTE. The plantations of the Molucca Islands, of Banda, have continued to thrive and multiply so abundantly that the present time, 1803. The trees now amount to about six thousand six hundred, and are most productive, and both male and female are abundantly fine.

2. *M. myristica*, R.

Leaves short, pointed, cuneate-oblong, clothed with fine down underneath, with veins parallel and simple. *Female flowers* in lateral and axillary fascicles in very short diverging peduncles. *Germ* hairy.

Nux myristica, Mac. Rumph. Amb. ii. t. 5.

The female specimens in flower have only been seen; and they are easily distinguished from the other species, by the greater size of the calyx, and the fascicles of sessile female flowers, with hairy germs. This cannot well be referred to Willdenow's *M. tomentosa*, on account of the shape of the leaves.

3. *M. myristica*, R.

Leaves ovate-lanceolate, smooth. *Flowers* axillary; *males* many, on a common, short peduncle; *females* one to three, on very short, proper peduncles only. Both *calyces* pitcher-shaped, and tridentate.

A native of the mountains of the Molucca Islands, where it grows to be a tree of considerable size, but the fruit made no use of.

4. *M. myristica*, R.

Leaves lanceolate, smooth, above shining. *Male flowers* axillary, fascicled, rotate, staminate, column purple with about twelve anthers and the under side of the margin.

A native of the Moluccas. The male flowers during the hot season in the Botanic garden at Calcutta.

5. *M. myristica*, Willd. iv. 871.

Leaves lanceolate, villous underneath. *Peduncles* axillary, from two to three-flowered.

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Aril, or mace, fleshy, and undivided; *nut* oblong.

Pakala secunda. *Rumph. Amb.* ii. p. 26. t. 6.

A native of the Malay Islands.

6. *M. spicata*. *R.*

Leaves short-petioled, broad-lanceolate, smooth and firm. *Female flowers* numerous, on short, solitary, axillary spikes. *Calycers* pitcher-shaped.

A native of the Moluccas. Introduced into the Botanic garden in 1798, and in 1804 one female tree blossomed during the rains, when it was about twelve feet high. All the flowers proved abortive; no part of the tree possesses any fragrance.

7. *M. angustifolia*. *R.*

Leaves narrow-lanceolate, acute, smooth, entire, glaucous underneath. *Male umbellets* axillary, sub-sessile.

A very large tree, a native of the mountainous countries immediately east of Bengal, where it blossoms about the beginning of the rains in June.

8. *M. parriplora*. *R.*

Leaves short-petioled, ovate-oblong, smooth. *Female racemes* axillary, of the length of the petioles.

A native of the Molucca Islands. One female tree in the Botanic garden, in twelve years attained the height of about fifteen feet, with a straight trunk of proportional thickness. It blossoms regularly during the rains, but the flowers have hitherto proved abortive.

9. *M. linifolia*. *R.*

Leaves linear, smooth, and hard; *petioles* and other tender parts densely clothed with brown ramentaceous scales. *Male flowers* in axillary fascicles; *anthers* from fifteen to twenty on the margin of a triangularly peltate dish.

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A pretty large, tall, straight tree, a native of Chittagong, where it blossoms in January. The female tree not seen.

ADELIA. Schreb. gen. N. 1558.

MALE. *Calyx* from three to four-parted, or from three to four-leaved. *Corol* none. *Filament* ramons, branching out into many simple, or compound ramifications. FEMALE. *Calyx* five-parted. *Corol* none. *Germ* superior, three-celled; *cells* one-seeded; *attachment* superior. *Styles* three. *Capsule* trilocular. *Embryo* inverse, with a scanty perisperm.

1. *A. castanicearpa*. *R.*

Arboreous. *Leaves* oblong, entire. *Stipules* falcate. *Flowers* axillary, crowded. *Calyx* four-leaved.

Beng. Boolkokra.

A large timber tree, a native of Silhet and Chittagong. The wood is said to be very hard. Flowering time November and December, and again in May and June. The seed ripens in May, and second crop in the cool season.

Young shoots a little hairy, but the hairs soon disappear, leaving them smooth. *Leaves* alternate, bifarious, approximate, short-petioled, from ovate-oblong to broad-lanceolate, rather acuminate, entire, of a firm and smooth texture, from four to five inches long, by from one to three broad. *Stipules* falcate, pretty large. MALE FLOWERS axillary, crowded, sessile. *Calyx* four-leaved; *leaflets* in two opposite pairs, ovate, ciliate. *Corol* none. *Nectary*, a crenulate cup, round the base of the column from the middle downwards; all are smooth. *Anthers* oblong, incumbent. FEMALE FLOWERS axillary, several together, some sub-sessile, some short-peduncled, small, of a dull grayish yellow colour. *Bractes*, some roundish, hairy scales round the base of the peduncles. *Calyx* of two opposite pairs of oval leaflets. *Corol* none. *Nectary* saucer-shaped, embracing the base of the germ with its very finely dentate margin. *Germ* bristly, three, rarely four-celled, with one ovulum in each, attached to the top of the axis. *Styles* three, recurved and bifid with the segments, also recurved and shaggy. *Capsule* round, size of a nutmeg, completely armed with innumerable, hispid, acute, rather inoffensive light brown bristles, three-celled, six-valved; *valves* hard like the shell of most mts. *Seed* solitary, attached to the top of the axis, and the attachment embraced by a crimson, fleshy gland, or aril; size of a grain of black pepper, but compressed. *Integuments* two; exterior thin, brittle, highly polished, black, inner a brown, thin membrane. *Perisperm* none, or most trifling. *Embryo* inverse. *Cotyledons* conform to the seed, oily. *Radiels* oval, superior.

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2. *A. nereifolia*. *R.*

Shrubby. *Leaves* alternate, linear-lanceolate. *Spikes* axillary, solitary.

Teling. Taniki.

Mal. Katt-alluree.

A native of Coromandel, where it flowers during the hot season.

3. *A. cordifolia*. *R.*

Leaves alternate, long-petioled, round, cordate, entire. *Male spikes* axillary. *Anthers* four-valved.

A native of the Moluccas.

CRYPTOGAMIA MISCELLANEA.

[From the "Cal. Journal of Nat. Hist." Vol. IV., No. XVI., Jan. 1844.]

1. EQUISETUM.

Fructification terminal, peltate, of many valves, bursting on the inside, verticillate on ovate-oblong spikes. (Stem and branches composed of tubes inserted into each other at the joints.)

E. debile. R. Icon. Roxb. Suppl. 5, t. 3. Wall. Cat. 13, No. 397.

Stems strongly erect, weak. Branches opposite, simple. Spikes terminal; of the stems often tern; of the branches single.

Nat. of various thickness in *Bengal*. Flowers during the rains.

Root perennial, creeping under the surface of the ground.

Stems numerous, about as thick as a stout grass-stalk, length from 3 to 4, or even more feet, and then so weak as to require support, slightly marked with from ten to fifteen smooth grooves and elevations. *Joints*, from 2 to three inches long, their margins ending in as many uniform serrate teeth as there are flutings on the outside. *Branches* simple, generally two at each joint, though sometimes one or three, slender: from 6 to 18 inches long, and with about half the number of flutings there are in the stems.

Spikes terminal, subcylindric, the largest which terminate the stems, about an inch long; from its base two smaller diverge in opposite directions. Those of the branches smaller, and always single.

Fructifications peltate, 5-6 celled, from 6 to 10 in a verticil; and about as many verticils compose the spike. *Peltæ* or *areolæ* pale blue, composed of spiral threads, which are in constant motion when observed at a proper age; when examined earlier, they appear to be simple, minute, round, green-greenish, without motion.

2. MARSILEA. *Laurea*, *Jussieu*.

Leaves, or *receptacle* ped. stem (transversely) many-celled; cells with anthers and pistils, which ripen into singular seeds.

1. *M. quadrifida*. Linn. Syst. 1563. Icon. Roxb. 14, t. 80.

Creeping. Leaves quaternary, base of the barren shoots very long, 3-4, broad-obovate, large and entire, of the fertile small, and truncate-lobate. Capsules short-pedicelled subglobular, one or two celled at the base.

Thelyg. Chik-lintakura.

Beng. Shashmieshuk, who eat the leaves in their curries, &c.

Common on the borders of fresh water lakes, &c. near *India*, where it fructifies during the cold season. The long-pedicelled, oval capsules of Barmah's *M. coronatella*, *Flor. Ind.* t. 62, f. 3, indicate a different plant, yet I never could find any other, though long and diligently looked for.

3. SALVINIA.

MALE.

FEMALE. — *Capsules* among the roots, 1-celled, many-seeded.

1. *S. verticillata*. R.

Floating. Leaves opposite at the joints, petioled, oval, flat, verrucose. *Capsule* from the under-side between the insertion of the leaves, pedicelled, surrounded with a verticil of long, hairy roots. Seeds numerous on a free central receptacle.

Beng. Ulki-puna.

2. *S. cucullata*. R. Wall. Cat. 13, No. 399.

Ramous. Floating. Leaves opposite, subsessile, cowl-shaped, erect with an opening on the inside.

Beng. Indurni-puna.

3. *S. imbricata*. R.

Floating, ramous, winding. Leaves sessile, alternate, bifarious, imbricated, trapeziform, fleshy. Capsules covered by imbricated scales, between the roots, on the underside of the plant.

All three are found floating on lakes, or pools of sweet water, throughout *Bengal*, during the rainy season.

4. ISOETES.

Anthers of the male flower within the base of the inner leaves. *Capsules* of the female flower 1 or 2-celled, within the base of the exterior leaves.

1. *I. macrospora*. R. Icon. Roxb. 14, t. 81.

Capsules peduncled, 1-celled. Leaves linear, flat.

This plant grows in deep standing sweet water, with *Valisneria spiralis*, &c.

Stoles creeping, jointed, tufts of filiform roots descend from each joint, and from 4 to 12 leaves ascend; they are like those of *Valisneria spiralis*, very delicate, 2-3 fœ long, a quarter of an inch broad, and slightly serrated near the apex. From the apex of the leaves

arise several diaphanous, cordate capsules standing on short peduncles; they consist of 1-cell, formed of two valves, opening from the apex, the seeds are numerous connected to a conical receptaculum in the centre.

I have not seen the male flowers.

2. *L. coromandeliana*. Linn. *Suppl.* 447. Icon. Roxb. 14, t. 82.

Capsules sessile within the enlarged base of the leaves, 1-celled. Leaves filiform, erect, semi-columnar.

A native of wet marshy places up amongst the Circar mountains, where it appears during the rainy season.

Root consists of a numerous tuft of small capillary filaments issuing from the base of the head, which is composed of the enlarged bases of the leaves forming an imbricated bulb. *Leaves* radical, erect, filiform, half columnar, about 6-8 inches long, smooth, inwardly interrupted every $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch, yet the leaf is not visibly contracted, nor does it appear jointed.

Capsules oval, concave on the inner side and convex on the outer, conforming to the enlarged base of the leaves which cover them, 1-celled.

Seeds numerous, like very fine sand.

I have not seen the male flowers.

5. LYCOPODIUM.

Capsules in the axils of the scales, digested into oblong imbricate spikes, or of the leaves themselves; kidney-shaped, 2-valved, many-seeded.

1. *L. Phlegmaria*. Dill. *musc.* t. 5. f. 5. Icon. Roxb. 14, t. 84.

Perennial, parasitic, pendulous. Leaves numerous, ovate-lanceolate. Spikes terminal, dichotomous, or simple.

Beng. Shitahar.

Tama ponel patsia maravara. *Rheed. Mal.* 12, t. 14.

Equisetum amboinicum. *Rumph. Amb.* 6, t. 41, f. 1.

Found in the *Sunderbunds*, on old trunks of trees, in flower during the rains.

Root perennial, fibrous.

Stems numerous, succulent, pendulous, 2-3-forked, round, from 6 to 10 furrowed, the leaves being inserted on their corresponding ridges; about 18 inches long, and towards the base as thick as a common rattan.

Leaves very numerous, horizontal, subsessile, not verticilled but in from 6 to 10 rows; their short petioles have a half twist, which brings their edges in the situation of the upper and under surface of the leaves of most plants, so that in looking down from the top, they resemble so many radii; their shape is ovate-lanceolate, very acute, smooth, entire, veinless, of a firm rigid texture.

Spikes terminal, numerous, about 2 inches long, cylindric, simple, or 2-forked, imbricated with numerous, oval, sessile, appressed bracts, or floral leaves.

Fruetification, a reniform, apparently sessile, (I say apparently, because there is a pedicel corresponding in length to the depth of the concavity of the capsule,) 2-valved, capsule in the axil of each bract, they open spontaneously round the convex margins, and discharge much very fine cream-coloured dust, like seed or pollen. I could see no other kind of flowers.

Rheede's figure Tama-ponel-patsia Maravara, vol. 12, p. 27, t. 14, differs from my plant, in the number of the rows of leaves, and in the spikes being much longer, yet I have no doubt of their being the same.

2. *L. ceratium*. Dill. *musc.* t. 63, f. 10.

Shrubby, very ramous. Leaves numerous, subulate, incurved. Spikes short, cylindric.

Bellau-patsja. *Rheed. Mal.* 12, t. 39.

Cingulum-terre. *Rumph. Amb.* 6, t. 40, f. 1.

Nat. of various parts of India. Is terrestrial.

3. *L. pendulum*. R.

Parasitic, shrubby (1-2 feet long.) pendulous, dichotomous. Leaves generally tern, imbricated, appressed, channelled, lanceolate, rigid, entire, smooth. Spikes terminal, very long, and scarce distinguishable from the barren parts.

Nat. of Amboyna.

4. *L. filiforme*. R. L. *Phlegmaria* Linn. Wall. Cat. p. 62, No. 133.

Parasitic, drooping, (1-2 feet long.) Leaves tending to be tern, triangulari-cordate, acute, smooth, and entire. Spikes filiform, numerous, dichotomous, and often as long as the rest of the plant, scales thereof opposite, ovate, scarcely longer than the capsules.

Nat. of Sumatra.

Dillenius has no figure any thing like it.

5. *L. rotundifolium*. R. Wall. Cat. 65, No. 2183.

Parasitic, drooping, (2-3 feet long.) Leaves approximate, opposite, sessile, round-oval, entire, smooth. Spikes filiform, dichotomous, scales thereof approximate, opposite, ovate, length of the capsules.

Nat. of Sumatra, and a most beautiful species it is.

6. *Lycopodium aristatum*. R.

Patent, (1-3 inches long.) dichotomous. Leaves as well as the superficial scales alternate, bifarious, ovate-falcate; membrane margined, apex ending in a bristle or arista.

From China this pretty little species was brought to the Botanic Garden at Calcutta in

1812, where it grows freely in a rich, shallow, moist soil. It resembles most *Dillenia's figure*, t. 66, f. 7.

7. *L. nola* L. R. L. cl. sp. Wall. Cat. No. 62, 128. (nomen delendum.)

Stipules: e. oblique; branches alternate, bifurcous with alternate bifurcous branchlets, (ex)stending the plane of a single level (a. p. e.). Leaves alternate, bifurcous, sessile, expanding, flat, somewhat concave, smooth, entire, apical glands (stipules), semiovate mucronate. Spikes short, imperfect 4-ways; scales long, cordate, acute.

Nat. of the M. lucens.

8. *L. longitarsis*, *Lanark. Enycl.* p. 3, 652. Wall. Cat. 65. No. 2185.

Stems with effrutescent, hairy, and whitish (8-12 inches high) branches and branchlets; alternate, linear-lanceolate, sessile, linear-lanceolate, smooth, superficial scales (squamulae) obliquely-oblong, entire, coriaceous. Stakes short, imbricated, airways: scales coriaceous, cup-like, 1-2 times the length of the round-reniform capsules.

¹ Mus. n. fr. sic. s. s. $k = k = 1$, 6, $t = 34$, $f = 2$.

N. of the M. & I. R. R.

9. *L. p. hians* n. La. Ark. *Encyclo.* 3, 651. *L. semi cordatum*, Wall. *Cat.* 62, No. 126.

By far the greater part of the plant creeds. Branches bifurcous, alternate, dichotomous. Leaves alternate, linear, crowded, faintly obtuse, smooth, posterior lobes protruded; superficially subsulcate, mucronate. Stems terete, imbricated four ways; scales thereof reniform-cordate, acute, and larger than the imbrication capsules.

 Δv of the M and I axes.

10. *L. nhl.* *Proc. D. D. Soc. t. 65, f. 10* *L. nhl.* *Wall. Cat. 62, No. 120?*

Crepines, head oblique, distals as long as lateral fins; eye expanded, oblong, orbits $\frac{1}{2}$ as long as head; snout and opercle small; scales cyclope, denticle, and awn-like. Scales on head four ways, very irregular, elliptic, acute scales, twice longer than the broadest diameter.

2. No. of various parts of *I. heli*. In *B. pall* it is found on rotten wood.

11. *L. fuscus* *L.*, *L. fuscus* (Waldschn., 62, No. 12), (prod. non determinatum.)

Pinnae, including the basal part, are long, inequilateral, the *h* keel is bifurcated, posterior, rounded; valves are large, and almost square, apical side oval, and anterior. Spines solitary, white, inserted with four rows of ciliate scales, which are greatly larger than the rounded ciliate capsules.

Not a Poor Fellow

12 L. 1. 1. 1. R.

(Cephalon, 2-3 inches long) dorsally is, very rare. Leaves alternate, imbricated, bifarious, ovate-oval, smooth; superficial scales of the same shape, but small and cuspidate.

that is, if the limit $M = M$.

Found by H. C. Clarke Esq. among stones, in moist, cool shaded place, over *Behar*.

CRYPTOGAMIA FILICES.

6. OPHIOGLOSSUM

Spikes—distichous. *Cypellae* (or cells) opening transversely, without an elastic ring. *Seeds* numerous.

1. O. *ridgwayi*, R. Im. R. cl. 14, t. 85

Fro 1.5 is . . . , acute, and oval or flat, veinless, bearing the spike, surmounted on a scape nearly longer than the leaf.

Berg. Dn. r. gl. chn. or Ekt. ra.

O. Nicolussi, unpubl. *Rend. Istit. Lomb.* 6, t. 68, f. 2

N. l. of *B. d. Mole* (see in cool shaded places, where it appears, and fruiting during the rainy season).

Reformation.

Stems or rather tips few, compressed, erect, smooth, 2 or 3 inches long.

Procris plate, entire, wavy, a little rugose, nerves 5, but with many small, not very conspicuous, articulated veins; smooth on both sides; about two inches long, and one and a half broad.

Stylus erect, arising from the upper part of the stipe, (pinnule) on the fore side; simple, a little enoplate, slender, from 3 to 6 in. long.

St. *ke* = joint, distinct, not joint, except the openings of the cells can be so called; taper = a little, the point.

Cels numerous, arranged along the margin of the spikes, opening transversely near the base.

Scales numerous, globular, white.

I have, in luxuriant plants, found the stem divided into two towards the top, with a leaf and spike to each division.

Ophioglossum simplex. Rumph. Herb. Amb. tab. 68, f. 2, appears more like *O. vulgatum*, than the above described plant.

2. *O. filiforme*. R. Icon. Roxb. 14, t. 86. *Lygodium microphyllum*, Br.

Perennial, scandent, filiform, smooth. Fronds conjugate-pinnate: leaflets subcordate, with the spikelets of the fructifications on their anterior margins.

Tsjera valli-panna. *Rheed. Mal.* 12, t. 34.

Adiantum volubile minus. *Rumph. Amb.* 6, t. 32, f. 3. *Hydroglossum scandens*, Willd 5, 77.

Nat. of various parts of India, time of fructifying the rainy season.

Root running under the surface of the ground, towards the apex olive, while the older parts are of dark rust colour, and villous, about as thick as a goose-quill, from these descend many ramous, dark coloured fibres.

Stems issue from the large creeping roots, alternate, scandent, filiform, flexuous, smooth; their general length from 2 to 3 feet, and very slender.

Fronds alternate, conjugate on a very short common petiole.

Pinnæ 2-3 inches long, composed of about four pair of alternate, petiolated, sub-cordate, smooth leaflets. The fertile ones are deeply cut into linear segments or spikelets: on the under side of which the fructifications are lodged, in the same manner as in *O. scandens*.

3. *O. scandens*. Linn. spec. pl. 1518. *Lygodium semibipinnatum*, Br. Wall. Cat. 63, No. 175.

Perennial, scandent. Fronds conjugate-pinnate: leaflets linear, bearing the spikelets on the whole of the margin.

Tsjera valli-panna. *Rheed. Mal.* 12, t. 33. *Hydroglossum pinnatifidum*, Willd. 5. 80.

Nat. of the Malay Islands, Chittagong, Malabar, &c. Is common in most parts of India. Flowering time the rainy and cold season.

Root perennial.

Stipes scandent, or twining, and of considerable extent, several yards often; about as thick as a pack thread, and smooth.

Fronds paired on common, alternate petioles; compound and decomposed; leaflets or lobes thereof tapering from the base.

Spikelets on the margins of the leaflets, resembling deep serratures; they are imbricated with two rows of scales, each enclosing a single, ovate, sessile, 1-celled capsule, containing innumerable, minute, yellow seeds.

4. *O. flexuosum*. Linn. spec. pl. 1519.

Perennial, scandent. Fronds conjugate-pinnate, rarely bi-pinnate, the barren generally palmate; leaflets subensiform, (long and narrow,) bearing spikes on both sides.

Beng. Bhootraj.

Valli-panna. *Rheed. Mal.* 12, t. 32. bad.

5. *O. furcatum*. R.

Scandent. Fronds dichotomous, ultimate divisions linear, very long, finely pinnatifid, with numerous minute spikelets.

Nat. of Pullo Pinang.

7. OSMUNDA.

Capsules subglobose, disposed on a spike, or back of the fronds, 2-valved, 1-celled, opening transversely, without an elastic ring.

1. *O. zeylanica*, Linn. sp. pl. 1519. Icon. Roxb. 14, t. 88.

Fructifications disposed on a single, subcylindric, cauline spike, composed of several spherical, 2-valved follicles, lodged under the lacerated segments of peltate receptacles; opening on the outside, near the base, and emitting numerous minute grains. Fronds pinnate-pedate; divisions lanceolate, wavy.

Beng. Ekbeera.

Ophioglossum laciniatum. *Rumph. Amb.* 6, t. 68, f. 3.

Root, a creeping larger shoot, with thick nodes, which every year pushes forth one new frond from the apex, while a portion decays at the other end.

Stipe 6-8 inches long, erect, nearly round, and smooth.

Frond solitary, pedate. Leaflets thereof lanceolate, with their margins much wavy, and irregularly scalloped; smooth on both sides; veins numerous, very fine, expanding; length from 4 to 6 inches.

Spike from the apex of the stipe where the three first divisions of the frond are inserted. Scape rather shorter than the stipe, (spike) subcylindric, about one-third the length of the scape, closely covered with the fructifications.

Fructifications generally from 4 to 6; minute, spherical bodies, closely surround a small, short, sessile raggedly peltate receptacle, which unites them to the common axis, or rachis.

Nat. of Amboyna and Bengal. Fructifies during the rains in the Botanic Garden at Calcutta.

2. *O. lanceolata*. R. Icon. Roxb. 14, t. 89.

Scapes radical, naked, cylindric. Fronds simple, lanceolate, wavy, and scalloped.

8. ACROSTICHUM.

Fructifications occupying almost the whole of the under surface of the fronds, without any other involucre than little scales, or hairs interspersed amongst the capsules, which are girt with an elastic ring.

1. *Acrostichum rufum* (Lacev.) R.

Petioles of the barren leaves short, (2-3 inches,) and shaggy; of the fertile long, (10-15 inches,) and smooth; barren leaves linear-cordate; fertile cordate-sagittate; all have entire margins.

Nat. of *Chittagong*, and grows in the earth. Intermixed amongst the numerous crowded capsules, are many pretty long brown filaments.

2. *A. heterophyllum* L'v. spec. 1523.

Parasitic, creeping. Fronds entire, both sides clothed with minute stellate pubescence; the barren oblong, the fertile cylindrical. Fructifications of single, pedicelled capsules, mixed amongst much soft, short, downy pubescence.

Marettamala-maravara. *Rhed. Mal.* 12, t. 39.

Nat. of the *Malay Islands*, *Sunderbunds*, &c.

3. *A. radiatum* Koen. MSS. Roxb. Icon. 14, t. 90. *Asplenium radiatum* Sw. Wall. Cat. p. 63, No. 197.

Fronds long-stiped, pinnatifid in a semicircle, (fan-shaped,) rays more or less divided, with truncate, ragged extremities. Petioles 3-sided and grooved.

A. australe Vahl. *symbolæ* 1, t. 25.

Nat. of the mountains of *Coromandel*, growing in clefts of rocks. The whole height rarely exceeds 6 inches.

4. *A. semipinnatum* R.

Fronds (2 feet high,) with about two distinct, subopposite pairs of pinnae, and a deeply, 2 or 3-lobed terminal one; they are broad linear-lance, with uneven margins, and smooth on the upper surface.

Nat. of the *Malay Islands*.

5. *A. semipinnatum* Bl. Roxb. Icon. 14, t. 91.

Stipes smooth, green, with a few remote, short, sharp points. Fronds pinnate; leaflets alternate, linear, entire, smooth, and very firm.

Nat. of the *Islands of the Group*. Fronds in the rainy season.

Roots firm, running from a root, subround head, even with the earth, round which the stipes are attached.

Stipes in Linn's, straight, smooth, polished, green, with remote sharp points on the margins of the furrow, which runs up the first part; length about one, or one and a half foot.

Fronds pinnate, from 2 to 4 feet long, leaflets generally alternate, about 12 or 14 on each side, short petioled, linear, entire, smooth, elongate, fertile leaflets like the abortive, and are the most exterior; several length about 6 inches, and about 1 broad.

6. *A. alatum* R.

Fronds pinnate, (12 inches high,) the barren pinnae alternate, linear, entire, smooth, truncate at the base, and three enlarged at the upper angle; fertile pinnae very minute, linear-oblong, on filicoid stipes which are rather longer than those of the barren frond.

Nat. of the *Malay Islands*.

7. *A. attenuatum* R.

Fronds (18 inches high,) suboppositely pinnate; barren leaflets linear-oblong, base truncate, margins crenate-serrate, smooth; fertile alternate, slender, cylindric. Spikes on longer and more delicate stipes.

Nat. of *Chittagong*, near the burning wells at *Sectan*.

9. POLYPODIUM.

Fructifications in roundish, scattered, not marginal spots, (generally) with a peltate involucre, separating round the edges. (Commonly) girt with an elastic ring.

SECTION I.—With simple fronds.

1. *P. coriaceum* R. Icon. Roxb. 14, t. 92. *P. sphaerophyllum* Wall. Cat. p. 64, No. 272, (quod nomen delendum.)

Parasitic, creeping to a great extent. Fronds unilivid, linear-lanceolate, thick and very firm; above polished, underneath hoary, with stellate down. Fructifications solitary, (that is in one longitudinal row of large, rather remote, naked spots, on each side, equally distant from the nerve and margin.)

Nat. of the *Malay Islands* and *Pallo Pinang*, whence introduced into this Garden by Mr W. Roxburgh, Jun.

Parasitic, stems creeping amongst moss on trees, and putrid wood; round, winding, as thick as a erow-quill, imbricated with numerous, oblong, brownish black, smooth scales; while young and tender, these end in long, slender, tapering, soft, membranous tails.

Stipes triangular, channelled on the upper side, polished; from three to six inches long.

Fronds linear-lanceolate, most entire, from six to eight inches long, of a remarkable firm thick texture, polished on the upper surface; underneath hoary with soft stellate down.

Fructifications in a single row of large, rather remote spots on each side, and about equally distant from the nerve and margin; though when the fronds grow old their margins become revolute, and appear almost to touch the spots.

Involucres none. While the fronds are young, the spots are clothed with the same stellate down which clothes the frond underneath.

2. *P. attenuatum* R.

Parasitic, creeping, stipes alternate, smooth. Fronds linear lanceolate, rather obtuse, much attenuated at the base, both sides smooth. Fructifications solitary, very large.

Nat. of Pullo Pisang.

3. *P. glabrum*, R. Icon. Roxb. 14, t. 93. Wall. Cat. p. 10, No. 281.

Parasitical, rooting. Fronds subsessile, linear-lanceolar, from premorse to acute, smooth, and fleshy. Fructifications scattered in numerous dots, below the apex of the frond. Involucres obscure.

Beng. Chitteen-borah.

Nat. of Bengal. Found near *Calcutta* on the trunks of large old trees, &c. where there is much shade and humidity.

Root perennial, creeping, with many ramous dark coloured fibres, generally covered with moss, bending in various directions, rough with umbilicated tuberosities, (the remaining sites of the fallen leaves,) otherwise the surface, when cleaned of earth, &c. is smooth, and of an olive colour.

Fronds numerous, erect, sub-sessile, simple, lanceolate, entire, veinless, fleshy, very smooth on both sides; from 12 to 24 inches long, and from 2 to 3 broad, fertile and barren fronds alike.

Fructifications in minute dots, irregularly scattered over the upper third or half of the frond.

Capsules numerous, kidney-shaped, with an elevated, crenulated, brown band round the convex side of the transparent integument; each contains some minute grains, of a most beautiful bright shining gold colour.

4. *P. phyllitidis*, Aspidium Singaporianum, Wall. Cat. P. 64, No. 374?

Stipes scaly near the base. Fronds (6-12 inches,) lanceolate; entire, smooth. Fructifications in numerous scattered spots. Involucres obscure.

Nat. of Chittagong.

5. *P. pertusum*, R. Icon. Roxb. 14, t. 94. Wall. Cat. p. 10, No. 267.

Parasitic, creeping. Fronds lanceolar, fleshy, entire, acuminate; above smooth; underneath covered with minute scales. Fructifications lodged in deep pits, and so numerous over the upper half of the fronds, as often to render that part subcylindric. Involucres none.

A native of the *Delta of the Ganges*, where it surrounds the trunks of trees with its brown woolly roots, interwoven with various kinds of moss, &c.

Stems about as thick as a pack-thread, covered with dark, rust coloured scales.

Stipes round, channelled, covered with minute stellate scales.

Fronds lanceolate, fleshy, veinless; above smooth; underneath covered with minute stellate scales like the stipes. The fertile are in general narrower towards the point, with their margins involute, so as to appear like subcylindric spikes.

Fructifications in deep pits over the exterior portions of the fronds.

6. *P. tomentosum*, R. Icon. Roxb. 14, t. 95. *P. mysoreuse* Heyne? Wall. Cat. p. 64, No. 269.

Parasitic. Fronds lanceolate, entire, acuminate; downy underneath. Fructifications over the centre, and nearly hid by the thick, soft, stellate down.

Nat. of Hindoostan, on trunks of trees.

Root ramous, ereeping amongst moss, &c.

Stipes from 2 to 3 inches long, clothed with soft, stellate, white down.

Fronds all lanceolate, entire, long fine-pointed, upper surface pretty smooth, but like the stipe the underside is clothed with soft, stellate down; length about six inches.

Fructification in numerous, large dots, over the centre of the back of the fronds and nearly hid by the thick, soft, stellate down, already mentioned.

7. *P. phymatodes*, Linn. Mant. 306.

Stipes smooth; fronds from simple to being divided into as far as five, or more, linear-lanceolate lobes. Fructifications scattered, large, and very conspicuous on the upper surface. Involucres none found.

P. scolopendria, Burm. Flor. Ind. 232.

Polypodium, &c. Burm. Zeyl. 196, t. 86.

Nat. of various parts of India.

8. *P. quercifolium*, Icon. Roxb. 14, t. 96.

Parasitic; barren fronds sessile, ovate-cordate, slightly pinnatifid; fertile ones long-stiped, and deeply divided into long sublinear segments. Fructifications scattered in numerous minute spots over the whole of the back of the leaves.

Pannæ-kelengo-maravara, Rheed. Mal. 12, t. 11.

Polypodium Indicum majus, Rumph. Amb. 6, t. 36.

Beng. Goroor.

Nat. of various parts of India. Is a large species, grows on trees, with slowly creeping, broad, thick, fleshy, scaly-tomentose shoots.

Root ereeping, short, fleshy, covered with a thick coat of long, filiform, downy, scales.

Fronds of two sorts; viz. barren and fertile. *Barren* sessile, cordate sinuate, smooth, except for numerous beautifully reticulated veins. *Fertile* stand upon pretty long, half-round, smooth somewhat winged petioles, they are deeply pinnatifid; *pinnae* alternate, tapering, smooth, entire.

Fructification in numerous dots over the back of the pinnae.

Capsules most numerous, each supported on a long slender pedicel, subglobular, 4-5th girt with a necklace-like elastic ring, 1-celled, 1-valved.

Seeds most numerous, of a bright shining gold colour.

9. *P. excavatum*. R. Lee. Roxb. 14, t. 97.

Fronde all but stipled, from a simple to deeply pinnatifid; laciniae lanceolate, acute. Fructifications solitary, in two rows of very large, imbricated spots, lodged in deep concavities.

Polypodium Indicum glaberrimum. *P. Indicum*. A. B. C. t. 35, f. 2.

Nat. of the *Moluccas*. Introduced into the Botanic Garden in 1798, where it fructifies during the rains.

Root creeping horizontally under the surface of the earth, about as thick as a stout rat-tan, with numerous filiform, ramous, head fibres issuing from them, and penetrating deep into the ground.

Stipes upright, dry the stem, from 6 to 12 inches long.

Fronde barren and fertile alike, oblong, linear-lanceolate; very smooth on both sides; from 12 to 18 inches long. *Leaves* ensiform or lanceolate, from 1 to 2 inches long, sometimes obtuse, sometimes pointed; sinuses rounded, margins most entire.

Fructifications in only two rows of naked, equally distant, between the nerve and margin, distinct, rather minute, very large, round spots, lodged in deep hollows; which are equally conspicuous on the upper surface of the frond as on the under.

Involucrum.

Capsule sessile, 1, 2-valved, firm, with a jointed elastic ring.

It has much the appearance of *Polypodium quercifolium*, but differs from it in many respects. The root oblique.

1st. Here the root runs under ground, whereas *P. quercifolium* is parasitical, thick, fleshy, densely clothed with brown tomentum.

2d. Here the fronds are stipled, and deeply pinnatifid, with only two rows of large naked fructifications on each pinna. In the former, the barren frond is an entire, and the fructifications consist of many rows of small dots scattered over the segments of the fertile fronds.

10. *P. Indicum*. R. Lee.

Stipes smooth; fronds with a cup and of one or two distinct, renate pair of broad, variably lobed segments below; and a large terminal, 3 lobed one. Fructifications in numerous, distinct, rows, over the whole disk. Involucrum obscure.

Nat. of the *Malay Islands*. Very like my *Acrostichum semipinnatum*.

SECTION II.—With compound leaves.

Polypodium lucidum. R. Lee. Roxb. Suppl. 5, t. 2.

Fronde pinnate; stip smooth, leaflets sub-linear, sessile, linear-lanceolate, entire, smooth. Fructifications in a single line, of large, round spots, on each side, half-way between the margin and nerve.

A native of *Nepal*, from whence introduced into the Botanic Garden at *Celebes*, by Dr. Burdett in 1802; general height of the whole plant from 18 inches to 2 feet. Fructifies during the rains.

Stipes creeping, thick, and fleshy, pretty smooth, colour a deep green.

Fronde pinnate, mostly erect, oval from 1 to 2 feet long, stip included; pinnate. *Leaves* compound, all alternate, sessile, narrow-lanceolate, with oblique tapering base, entire, smooth, and shining; of a thin but firm texture; the terminal one often bi- or tri-lobed, and these not to it more or less numerous; general length from 4 to 6 inches.

Stipes from 6 to 12 inches long, round, and smooth.

Fructifications in a single line, of round, large, round spots, half-way between the margin and rib.

Involucrum not discovered.

11. *P. flagelliferum*. R. Lee. Roxb. 14, t. 99. *Aspidium flagelliferum*. R. Wall. Cat. p. 67, No. 223.

Shoots creeping under ground, stipes hairy; fronds sub-alternately pinnate, profliferous at top; leaflets broad, ovate, crenate, and crenulate, smooth. Fructifications in one row, on each side, half-way between the nerve and margin. Involucrum reniform.

Nat. of *Bengal*. Fructifying time the rainy season.

Root filiform, and from the base of the stipes, where they unite, spring many, very long, slender runners.

Stipes a little woolly, particularly while young, and near the base, dark chestnut colour, furrowed on the anterior side; whole length, from 2 to 3 feet.

Fronde pinnate, terminating in an incurved, somewhat gemma-like knob, which strikes a root, and produces other plants where it rises on the ground.

Pinnæ alternate, sessile, uniform, with enlarged bases, the lower pairs (and they extend down to near the base of the stipes) broader, shorter, and sterile, with their margins slightly serrate. The superior pairs fertile, longer, narrower, and crenulate; all are smooth on both sides.

Fructifications in a single row of distinct dots on each side of the nerve.

Involucrum reniform.

12. *P. ferrugineum*. R.

Stipes and nerves clothed with much brown, sticky pubescence; fronds (3-5 feet high.) alternately pinnate, leaflets on 1 cm. base truncate, with the upper angle thereof rather enlarged, the fertile crenulate. Fructifications large, in a line near the margin. Involucrum round.

Nat. of *Amboyna*.

13. *P. rupestre*, R.

Petioles smooth; fronds pinnate, (3-4 feet high,) smooth; leaflets subalternate, narrow-lanceolar, scarcely crenate. Fructifications solitary, (forming a line on each side the nerve, of rather remote dots.) Involucre obscure.

Nat. of *Pinang*, on mossy shaded rocks of granite.

14. *P. radicans*, Burm. *Aspidium auriculatum* Sw. Wall. Cat. p. 67, No. 2233.

Scandent, and supported by tendrils or roots, from short, remote, scaly, frond-bearing shoots. Fronds pinnate; sterile leaflets oblong; fertile ensiform, with base truncate, and there enlarged on the upper angle; all are obtuse. Fructifications in a line near the margin. Involucre round-reniform.

P. radicans, Burm. *Fl. Ind.* 233. t. 66. f. 3. is not unlike the sterile frond, and was most likely intended for the same plant.

Nat. of the *Malay Islands*, &c.

15. *P. unitum*, Burm. Icon. Roxb. 14. t. 100.

Stipes smooth; fronds (2-3 feet high.) pinnate; leaflets barren and fertile alike, ensiform, serrate, villous underneath. Fructifications generally scattered, and nearer the margin than the nerve. Involucre ciliate.

Filix Zeylanica, Burm. *Zeyl.* 1. 44. f. 1.

I doubt if this is Desfontaine's *Barbary* plant. His description does not well accord with our *East Indian* species. Here our leaflets are not pinnatifid, but serrate, with a single line of distinct spots, a little removed from the margin. It is probably a *D. vallia* or *Dicksonia*. Unfortunately I neglected examining the involucre when I had it in my power.

16. *P. sophoroides*, Thunb. in Linn. *Trans.* 2. 341.

Fronds pinnate, a little hairy; leaflets ensiform, gashed-serrate, the lower pair of serratures longer; terminal one tapering to a fine serrated point. Fructification sometimes in a single line of spots on each side of the nerve; sometimes they form a nearly continued line near the margins of the incisures.

Nat. of the *Moluccas*, &c. Fructifies during the rainy season.

17. *P. proliferum*, R. Icon. Roxb. 14. t. 101.

Fronds pinnate, drooping, and often ending in long creeping flagelli; leaflets opposite, and alternate, tapering from a truncated base, obtusely crenulate, smooth. Fructifications in lines parallel with the veins.

Beng. Depu.

Hind. Kull-ke-janp.

Nat. of *Bengal*, and the more interior parts of *India*. Grows among brushwood, long grass, &c. in moist shady places about *Calcutta*; fructifies during the latter part of the rainy season.

Root creeping, flexuose, dark blackish rust colour, with many fibres of the same hue.

Stipe smooth, channelled, as thick as a quill; of various lengths according to soil, &c. the whole length of it and the fronds, including the tail, is often as much as 10-12 feet.

Fronds drooping, pinnate. Leaflets sessile, opposite, and alternate, sword-shaped, with an oblique cordate base; margins notched; notches lanceolate; both sides smooth, with numerous, beautiful, parallel, diverging veins, each ending in the apex of a notch; the largest are from 4 to 6 inches long, those of the tail small, often hastate or 3-lobed.

Tail, long, sarmentous.

Note.—In luxuriant plants the fronds are frequently ramous, that is here and there a similar frond growing from the axils of the leaflets.

Fructifications numerous, minute, approximate in parallel lines, one on each side of the diverging veins; each dot composed of a number of minute, pedicelled globules, girt with their brown crenulated, elastic rings; there is a constant succession of them for a length of time.

Note.—It may be *P. unitum*, as it agrees better with the Linnæan definition of that plant, and with the figures in *Burman's Thesaurus Zeylanicus*, and *Sloane's History of Jamaica*, than with the definition of *P. parasiticum*, though the figure of that species in *Rhede's Hortus Malabaricus* agrees with this plant tolerably well, the tail of the fronds excepted.

18. *P. acuminatum*, R.

Fronds alternately pinnate, smooth, (3-6 feet high;) leaflets ensiform, cuspidate, with base truncate, serrate, serratures very small, but distinct towards the top. Fructifications in lines parallel with the veins. Involucre minute, and soon disappears.

19. *P. mucronatum*, R.

Fronds alternately pinnate; stipes somewhat hairy; pinnae ensiform, acutely serrate, finely acuminate. Fructifications in numerous minute spots, arranged in lines between the veins; no involucre.

A native of *Silhet*. In the Botanic Garden, at *Calcutta*, it grows obliquely to the height of about 2 feet, and fructifies during the cold season. The texture of the leaves is hard, and glossy: the apex quite ensiform, the serratures of a middling size, and very acute.

20. *P. tenerum*, R.

Fronds alternately-pinnate; pinnae linear-lanceolate, gash-serrate, acuminate. Fructification in a few spots on each side of the veins: involucre reniform.

A native of *Silhet*. In the Botanic Garden at *Calcutta*, it grows to the height of from 12 to 18 inches, is of a delicate soft texture, and somewhat villous.

21. *P. cuspidatum* R. *P. nephellum*. Wall. Cat. 64, No. 299, (quod nomen delendum.)

Fronds alternately pinnate, (3-6 feet high;) leaflets alternate (6-12 inches long,) linear-lanceolate, cuspidate, faintly serrate, smooth; the whole nearly equal in size. Fructifications in lines parallel with the veins, and running their whole length. Involucres none visible.

Nat. of *Pinang* under the shade of lofty trees.

22. *P. sinuopinnatum* R.

Base of the stipes hairy; fronds (6-18 inches high,) sub-oppositely-pinnate; leaflets serrate, smooth, the superior cuspidate; the lower small, and triangular. Fructifications in numerous dots, parallel with the nerve of the segments. Involucres round, with a fissure on one side.

Nat. of the *Delta of the Ganges, Chittagong, &c.*

23. *P. involucratum* R.

Stipes smooth; fronds alternately pinnate; leaflets remote, petiolate, lanceolar, cuspidate, margins waved. Fructifications in numerous spots, over the whole disk. Involucres very large, round, entire, permanent.

Nat. of *Amboua*.

24. *P. nudatum* R.

Fronds alternately pinnate; leaflets rather remote, sessile, smooth, incurve-ensiform, fine taper-pointed, rounded at the base, margins very equally serrate, the terminal one larger, but not more deeply serrate than the rest. Fructifications in numerous minute dots, in lines parallel with the veins. Involucres none.

Nat. of *Amboua*.

25. *P. scabrum* R. Wall. Cat. 65, No. 2225.

Stipes scabrous, and hirsute; fronds (4-12 feet high,) alternately pinnate; leaflets linear, most long, smooth on both sides, rather serrate, fine-entire-pointed. Fructifications in 2 lines, of numerous round spots, close to the nerves of the serrature of the pinnae. Involucres uncertain.

Nat. of the tops of the highest mountains of *Amboua*.

It differs from all I have yet found, in having the fructifications close to the veins, (nerves of the serratures or segments.)

26. *P. pinnatifidum* A. P. *P. pinnatifidum*, Hb. Malras, Wall. Cat. 67, No. 2239?

Stipes sometimes pubescent; fronds lanceolate, (3-4 feet high,) pinnate; leaflets sub-alternate, ensiform, pinnatifid (to the middle,) apices fine, and entire; barren segments obtuse, entire, the lower pair large. Fructifications in two rows, parallel with the nerves of the segments. Involucres round, permanent.

Nat. of various parts of *India*. The above definition is taken from *Molucca* plants.

27. *P. longifolium* R.

Fronds linear, (3-4 feet high,) pinnate leaflets, alternate, and opposite, ensiform pinnatifid, apices rather obtuse; entire, and rather thickened; segments entire, incurved, obtuse. Fructifications in two lines, of numerous spots, parallel with the nerves of the segments. Involucres round-reniform, unequally permanent.

Nat. of *Amboua*.

28. *P. acutum* R.

Stipes smooth, channelled; fronds (3-4 feet high,) lanceolate, a little hairy, sub-bipinnate; leaflets subalternate, linear-lanceolate, and ensiform, pinnatifid to near the base; most acute, segments linear, incurved, entire, rather obtuse. Fructifications in two lines, parallel with the nerve of the segments. Involucres round, 2-lobed.

Nat. of *Amboua*.

Differs from *P. longifolium*, in the leaflets having exceeding acute, sterile apices; and in being more deeply pinnatifid.

29. *P. pinnatifidum* R.

Fronds (12-15 inches high,) hairy bipinnate at the base, middle pinnate, top pinnatifid, leaflets acute, their lobes entire, and from entire to serrate, or even gashed. Fructifications scattered, or in two lines, parallel with the nerves of the segment. Involucres round.

Nat. of *Chittagong*, near the *London* Hills.

30. *P. dichotomum* Thunb. *Fl. Jap.* 335, t. 37, good.

Fronds dichotomous, about half the divisions of the rachis naked, smooth; leaflets pectinato-pinnatifid; segments separated to very near the base, linear, diverging, obtuse. Fructifications in two lines, of minute spots, on the segments of the pinnae.

Acrostichum furcatum, Linn. sp. 1529.

Nat. of the *Molucca* Islands.

31. *P. furcatum* R.

Sarment. Fronds dichotomous, all the divisions (if the rachis) furnished with diverging, linear, pectinato-pinnatifid segments.

Found in the forests of *Pallo Pinang*, running over fallen trees, &c. &c. to a great extent.

32. *P. multifidum* R.

Stipes smooth. Fronds (6-8 feet high,) suboppositely, and alternately bipinnate below, and bipinnatifid, and finally pinnatifid towards the top; leaflets remote, fertile fine pointed; segments thereof subensiform; the larger gashed, the smaller crenate. Fructifications numerous, scattered, (almost confluent.) Involucres uncertain.

Nat. of *Amboua*.

33. *P. confertum*. R.

Stipes smooth, erect, (3-4 feet high,) fronds from bipinnate below, to bipinnatifid, and finally pinnatifid towards the top; leaflets rather remote, sublinear, fine-fertile-pointed; segments broad-ensiform, somewhat incurved, from gashed to obscurely crenate. Fructifications in numerous, large, crowded spots, covering the whole of the back of the frond.

Found by Mr. Roxburgh in *Chittagong*, under the shade of trees.

34. *P. confluens*. R.

Stipes scaly: fronds (1-2 feet high,) smooth, bipinnate at the base, becoming less compound to the obtuse pinnatifid apex; pinnae tapering; segments thereof obtuse, linear, confluent, from entire to serrate, or even pinnatifid. Fructifications in two lines parallel with the nerves of the segments.

Nat. of Chittagong.

35. *P. squarrosus*. R.

Stipes to the top of the frond clothed with long, brown, ragged scales and hairs; fronds linear, alternately-bipinnate, (2-3 feet high;) pinnae linear; leaflets subtriangular, mucronate, and acutely jagged, particularly on the anterior margin. Fructifications few, and large, in two rows. Involucre peltate.

Found by Captain Hardwicke on the tops of the mountains between *Hardwar* and *Sirinagar*.

36. *P. scariosus*. R.

Stipes clothed with scariose, scaly hairs to the top of the fronds (which are 3-5 feet high,) subalternately bipinnate; pinnae sublanceolate; leaflets trapeziform, crenate-serrate, smooth. Fructifications scattered, numerous, large. Involucre obscure.

Nat. of Amboyna.

37. *P. imuber*. R.

Stipes smooth; fronds (5-6 feet high,) alternately bipinnate; pinnae linear, ending in fine, serrated, barren points; leaflets oblong, obtuse, entire, smooth; on the lower half of the pinnae distinct; on the exterior confluent. Fructifications in two lines, parallel with the nerve of the leaflets. Involucre obscure.

Nat. of Amboyna; an elegant, firm, polished species.

38. *P. affine*. Forst. *Flor. Austr.* p. 83.

Stipes with large scariose scales at the base; fronds (3-4 feet high,) alternately bipinnate; pinnae tapering; leaflets linear-oblong, obtuse, smooth, to the middle pinnatifid. Fructifications somewhat scattered, inserted amongst hairs, on elevated receptacles. Involucre obscure.

Nat. of Amboyna.

39. *P. elatum*. R.

Stipes smooth; fronds (many feet high,) alternately tripinnatifid; pinnae linear, fine serrate; barren pointed, leaflets ensiform; fertile pointed pinnatifid; segments thereof incurved, scarce serrulate, obtuse. Fructifications large, in a crowded line, near the margin of the segments. Involucre obscure.

Nat. of Amboyna.

40. *P. tridentatum*. R.

Stipes smooth. Fronds (of a delicate texture, 2-4 feet high,) alternately tri-pinnatifid; pinnae linear, tapering to most fine, long, serrate points; leaflets of nearly the same form, and deeply pinnatifid; segments thereof linear, serrate, with dentate apices. Fructifications remote and small, in two rows of solitary spots near the base of each of the segments of the leaflets. Involucre obscure.

Nat. of the Island of Banda; an elegant, finely-divided plant, of a soft, delicate texture.

41. *P. arborescens*. R. *P. arboreum*. Hb. Roxb. Wall. Cat. 66. No. 2226?

Arborescent. Stipes smooth; fronds alternately tri-pinnatifid; pinnae linear, ending in long, fine, crenate, fertile points; leaflets ensiform, fertile-pointed, to the base pinnatifid, segments thereof linear-oblong, incurved. Fructifications in a line of dots, on each side of the nerve of the segments of the leaflets. Involucre obscure.

Nat. of the Island of Honimou, one of the *Moluccas*; yet I cannot think *Rumphius's Palmifilix*, Hb. Amb. vol. 6, t. 27, is the same.

42. *P. felinum*. R.

Scandent. Stipes rough with minute prickles, (like the tongue of a cat;) fronds alternately tri-pinnatifid; pinnae linear, (2-3 feet long;) leaflets broad ensiform, with serrate, barren points; near the base often pinnate, the rest deeply pinnatifid; segments thereof linear, crenulate, obtuse, incurved. Fructifications in two crowded lines, parallel with and close to the nerve of the segments. Involucre obscure.

Nat. of Amboyna and Pullo Pinang, climbing, in open situations, over fallen trees, &c.

43. *P. dubium* R. *Davallia Roxburghii*. Wall. Cat. 66. No. 2218.

Fronds alternately quadri-pinnatifid, smooth, (several feet high;) its ultimate divisions obtuse, tending to be trapeziform, and more or less deeply gashed. Fructifications in solitary spots at the bottom of the fissures of the leaflets. Involucre opens on the anterior margin, forming a pouch.

Nat. of the Moluccas. Is probably a *Davallia*.

44. *P. æmulum*. Ait. *Kew*. 3. 466.

Fronds quadri-pinnatifid, smooth, and delicate; ultimate divisions narrow-trapeziform oblong, sides pinnatifid, or gashed and denticulate at tip. Fructifications solitary on the segments. Involucre reniform, peltate and ciliate.

Nat. of the mountains north of Rohilkund.

10. ASPLENIUM.

Fructifications disposed in straight, subparallel lines. *Involucere* originating laterally from a vein, and separating inwards.

1. *A. Niles. Linn.* Wall. Cat. 63, No. 198.

Fonds simple (1-3 feet), subsessile, linear-lanceolate, entire, glossy; veins numerous and parallel. Fructifications in approximated lines, with a very conspicuous involucere, separating upwards and inwards (that is, towards the apex of the leaf.)

Nat. of *Chittagong, Malay Islands*, &c. It grows in large compact bowl-shaped tufts, not unlike a bird's nest, the sessile root is therefore particularly appropriate.

2. *A. petiolatum. L.* *Greenlandia nemophylla.* Wall. Cat. 61, No. 10.

Fonds simple (1-2 feet), subsessile, lanceolate, entire, smooth, with reticulated veins. Fructifications in rather remote parallel lines. Involucere not visible.

Nat. of the *Malay Islands*.

3. *A. longicaule. R.*

Stipes smooth, and pinnatifid; fronds narrow-shaped, entire, smooth. Fructifications in numerous, approximated lines, over the whole disk, and extending almost to the margin. (Involucere not visible in the large specimens.)

Nat. of the *Malay Islands*.

4. *A. longicaule. R.*

Stipes polished, round, with a groove; fronds (6-12 inches high,) alternately-pinnate; leaflets deltoid, smooth, trigoniform, very obtuse, anterior and posterior margins dentate-serrate; pinnules entire. Fructifications in short lines, on both sides of the nerve; when the involucres are fully developed, as in *Polypodium*.

Nat. of the *Malay Islands*.

5. *A. longicaule. R.* Wall. Cat. 63, No. 2213.

Stipes pinnatifid; fronds (10-12 inches high,) alternately-pinnate; leaflets trapetiform, very obtuse, or even ovate, entire, anterior margin of the lower margin near the base, smooth. Fructifications in many lines, on both sides of the nerve. Involucere separating inwards.

Nat. of the *Malay Islands*.

6. *A. carolinense. R.* *Asplenium Polypodioides.* Wall. 63, No. 191. (quod nomen de London.)

Stipes smooth; fronds (1-2 feet high,) alternately-pinnate; leaflets obliquely-ovate ensiform, entire, rounded, smooth, or serrate. Fructifications in numerous parallel lines, over the whole of the disk. Involucere very conspicuous.

Nat. of the *Malay Islands*.

7. *A. carolinense. R.*

Stipes smooth; fronds (2-3 feet high,) alternately-pinnate; leaflets (about 15) smooth; broad ensiform, linearly-ovate, rounded; lower lobes much enlarged; terminal lobe larger, and pinnatifid. Fructifications in lines, on the secondary veins, of which the lower are often double. Involucere single or double, according with the lines.

Nat. of *Andamans* and other *Malay Islands*.

8. *A. carolinense. R.*

Stipes smooth; fronds (1-2 feet high,) alternately-pinnate; leaflets linear-ensiform, elongately-ovate, (6-9 inches long,) linear-lanceolate. Fructifications in numerous double and single lines, on the secondary veins. Involucere double or single.

Nat. of the *Malay Islands*.

9. *A. carolinense. R.*

Stipes smooth, grooved; fronds (2-4 feet high,) suboppositely-pinnate; leaflets lanceolate-falcate, tapering, serrate, firm and smooth. Fructifications in rather remote, longish, parallel lines. Involucere separating inwards.

Nat. of *Andamans*.

10. *A. carolinense. R.*

Fonds alternately-pinnate; leaflets from ensiform to linear, and obtuse, smooth, largely-crenate, inner crenature on the upper side very large. Fructifications in various sized single and double lines. Involucere single and double, each separating outwards.

Nat. of *Andamans*.

11. *A. carolinense. R.*

Stipes pretty smooth; fronds lanceolate, alternately-pinnate; leaflets falcate, obtuse, the lower pinnatifid; the upper more or less crenate-serrate, inner crenature on the upper side larger. Fructifications generally in double lines, with a vein between them. Involuceres double.

Nat. of the *Malay Islands*.

In the double lines and involucres, it approaches to Smith's character of *Hemionitis*.

12. *A. carolinense. R.*

Stipes smooth, fronds lanceolate, alternately-pinnate; leaflets ensiform, with tapering, serrate, fertile points, the rest more or less pinnatifid, with the segments thereof rounded. Fructifications in short lines, on the veins of the segments; the lower one, at least, always double. Involucere in the single lines, separating inwards; in the double, both ways.

Nat. of *Andamans*.

13. *A. multiflorum. R.*

Fronds pinnate, (3-6 feet high,) with angular, hairy petiole; leaflets numerous, alternate, ensiform, pinnatifid. Fructifications in two rows, of short, parallel, single lines on the veins of the segments of the pinnae. Involucre separating on the side next the nerve of the segment.

Nat. of the *Mata Islands*, under the shade of trees.

14. *A. bipinnatum*. R. Icon. Roxb. Suppl. 5, t. 1.

Fronds alternately-bipinnate. (3-4 feet high;) pinnae remote, recurved; leaflets broad-ensiform, smooth, remotely crenate, truncate at the base. Fructifications in minute, single, parallel lines, on the veins of the segments of the leaflets. Involucre separating inwards.

Nat. of *Ambayna*, but introduced into the Botanic Garden at *Calcutta*, where it *fructifies* during the rains.

Root, the united bases of the stipes form something like a very short, oblique, ragged, blackish one, or a *trunk*, which sends forth numerous radical fibres into the ground.

Stipes 18 inches long, nearly 4-sided; upper side grooved, toward the base somewhat scaly, otherwise they are smooth.

Fronds alternately bipinnate, ovate-oblong, 2-3 feet long. *Pinnae* alternate, 8-12 inches long. *Pinnules* sub-opposite and alternate, sessile, ensiform, crenate, base truncate, smooth, 2-3 inches long.

Fructifications in parallel lines.

Involucre originating from a vein, separating inwards or both ways.

15. *A. cicutarium*. Linn.

Shoots creeping, scaly. *Stipes* alternate, polished; fronds alternately subtripinnate, as broad as long, (6-8 inches high;) ultimate divisions subovate, with the anterior margins crenate-dentate, firm, and smooth on both sides.

Nat. of the mountains north of *Rohilcund*.

16. *A. tripinnatum*. R.

Stipes polished, grooved; fronds (2 feet high,) alternately tripinnate; ultimate divisions thereof wedge-shaped with their apices premorse, deeply notched, and generally two or three-flowered.

Nat. of the *Molucca Islands*.

17. *A. woodwardioides*. R.

Stipes smooth; fronds (2 feet high,) subovate, smooth, alternately-bipinnate; leaflets broad-ensiform; those of the inferior pinnae pinnatifid; of the upper more or less serrate. Fructifications in oblong spots along the nerve, but forming a sharp angle with it. Involucre separating towards the nerve.

Found at *Chittagong* by Dr. Buchanan.

11. HEMIONITIS.

Fructifications digested in scattered or branched lines, each of them double, with a vein running between. *Involucre* originating from a vein, and each separating outwards.

1. *H. cordifolia*. R. Icon. Roxb. 14, t. 103.

Fronds cordate, obtuse, entire. Lines of the fructifications decussate, forming rhomboidal interstices.

Beng. Chaeooly.

Nat. of *Bengal*. Grows in a rich wet soil about *Calcutta*.

Root fibrous, perennial.

Fronds oblong-cordate, obtuse, entire; smooth on the upper surface, a little hairy underneath; from 3 to 6 inches long; the fructiferous fronds smallest, and on much longer stipes.

Stipes slender, channelled, woolly, dark purple; from 2 to 12 inches long.

Lines of the fructification decussating, numerous over the whole underside of the fronds, leaving but small oblong interstices.

Capsules most numerous, short pedicelled, girt with an elastic ring.

Seeds very numerous.

2. *H. reticulata*. R. *Antrophyum reticulatum*. Kaulf. Wall. Cat. 61, No. 40.

Fronds in tufts, sessile, cuneate-lanceolate, entire. Nerve vanishing towards the middle of the frond; veins and lines of the fructification reticulated, forming sublanceolate interstices.

Nat. of the *Moluccas*.

12. SCOLOPENDRIUM.

Fructifications in scattered double lines, placed between two veins. *Involucre* originating from the surface, (or rather from the veins,) lying over one another longitudinally, and separating by a longitudinal suture. *Smith*.

S. lanceolatum. R.

Parasitical, creeping. *Stipes* polished. Fronds lanceolate, entire, acute, the barren greatly larger, and with shorter stipes.

Nat. of *Chittagong*.

13. BLECHNUM.

Fructifications disposed in two-parallel lines, approaching the nerve. *Involucre* originating from the surface, continued; separating towards the nerve.

1. *B. angustifolia*. R.

Stipes polished, as long as the simple, linear-lanceolate, entire, smooth fronds. Fructifications in an uninterrupted line, half-way between the nerve and margin. Involucre obscure.

Nat. of the *Moluccas*, grows about 12 or 18 inches high.

2. *B. glabra*. R. *Pteritis* Decn. fil. Sw. Wall. Cat. 62, N. 141.

Stipes smooth. Fronds (3-4 feet high) suboppositely pinnate; leaflets short-petioled, linear-lanceolate, entire, rather obtuse, firm and smooth. Fructifications in an uninterrupted line, half-way between the nerve and margin. Involucre obscure.

Nat. of *Prince of Wales' Island*, where it is found growing under the shade of lofty trees.

3. *B. decurrens*. R.

Stipes smooth; fronds alternately pinnate; leaflets (above a foot long) linear, sessile, attenuated at the base, and decurrent. Lines of the fructification close to the nerve.

Found by Dr. Hunter, on *Prince of Wales' Island*.

4. *B. moluccana*. R. *Blechnum orientale*, Linn. Wall. Cat. 61, No. 57.

Stipes smooth. Fronds (6-9 feet high) alternately pinnate; leaflets ensiform, firm, smooth, and entire. Fructifications close to the nerve of the leaflets. Involucre of a very firm texture, and separating from the nerve.

Nat. of *Prince of Wales' Island*, *Moluccas*, &c.

14. PTERIS

Fructifications in an uninterrupted marginal line. *Involucre* from the margin of the frond, turned in uninterrupted, separating on the inner side.

P. granatensis. R. Linn. Roxb. 14, t. 104, f. 3.

Parasitic. Fronds linear, very long (2-3 feet) entire, pendulous.

Nat. of the close dark forests of *Siam*, where it is found suspended on trees, resembling long tufts of moss, narrow-lanceolate.

P. acrostichoides. Swartz. Linn. Roxb. 14, t. 104, f. 2.

Parasitic, creeping. Fronds (1-3 feet) subsessile, simple, linear-lanceolate, acute, smooth. Fructification occupying the whole margin.

Nat. of the *Delta of the Ganges*, where it is found growing on the trunks of trees, intermixed with moss, &c. parasitic plant, of various kinds.

Stems creeping, but short, and covered with much dark brown long hair.

Stipes short, terminal.

Fronds linear-lanceolate, smooth on both sides; from 4 to 12 inches long.

Fructifications in a continued marginal line.

Involucre, a continuation of the margins of the upper surface of the frond, reflected over the capsules, and in which they are ripening to the under surface.

2. *P. javanica*. Linn. Sp. Pl. Linn. t. 31. Linn. Roxb. 14, t. 104, f. 1.

Parasitic, creeping, filiform. Fronds bipinnate, decurrent, venous, obtuse, entire; barren from oval to oblong; fertile linear.

Nat. of *Chittagong*, creeping upon the trunks of trees.

Stems and *barren* filiform, equally thick throughout, climbing on trees, and rooting like *Ivy*, rarely feet in length.

Leaves subsessile, succulent, veinless, obtuse; the barren from round to oblong, and perfectly entire; length about an inch, *fertile* linear, and linear-lanceolate; length from 2 to 4 inches.

Fructification in an entire marginal line, even round the obtuse apices, and down to near the base. Involucre fleshy.

3. *P. lobata*. R.

Petioles smooth, nearly as long as the thin, polished, 2 or 3-leaved fronds.

Nat. of the *Moluccas*.

4. *P. rotata*. Oxf. It. t. 4. Linn. Roxb. 14, t. 105. *Pteris longifolia*. Linn. Wall. Cat. 62, No. 141.

Stipes alternate, from a creeping root, polished. Fronds alternately pinnate, (2-5 feet high); leaflets sessile, ensiform, all the sterile parts have their margins waved and spinulose. Fructifications occupy the lower two-thirds, or more.

Nat. of the *Delta of the Ganges*, &c. Fructifies in the Botanic Garden most part of the year.

Root (or rather *stem*) creeping under ground.

Stipes springing alternately from the creeping root or stem, polished, channelled, dark brown; whole length, from included, from 2 to 4 feet.

Fronds pinnate with an odd one, 2-3 feet long, smooth. *Pinnæ* sub-opposite, sessile, ensiform, tapering to a very long fine point; margins of the fertile (pinnæ as far as they are so) straight and entire, of the sterile waved and serrulate, the serratures often end in sharp cartilaginous points; all are smooth, and shining on both sides.

Fructification in an uninterrupted marginal line, extending from the base for about two-thirds or more of the (fertile) pinnæ.

Involucre from the margin of the pinnæ turned in, uninterrupted, separating on the inner side.

To *Pteris amplexicaulis* (now before me): this comes the nearest of any other I have

hitherto met with, yet differs essentially.

1st. Here (in *P. vittata*) the stipes rise single from the creeping stem, and are long and polished. There (in *P. amplexicaulis*) they grow in tufts and are short, and when old, scabrous; when young, woolly.

2nd. Here the pinnae are not enlarged into a stipe-clasping base; taper to a very long fine point, and are (in general) fertile for only about two-thirds their length. There they have enlarged stipe-clasping bases, are rather obtuse pointed, and are fertile almost to the very points.

5. *P. amplexicaulis*. R. Icon. Roxb. 14, t. 106. *P. amplexetens*. Wall. Cat. 62, No. 112, (quod nomen delendum.)

Stipes in tuft, short, somewhat rough. Fronds oblong, (about 2 feet high,) alternately pinnate, smooth; leaflets sessile, ensiform, rather obtuse, with two enlarged, stipe-clasping, rounded lobes at the base; the barren most finely serrulate; the terminal one greatly longer than the rest. Fructifications occupy the whole margin, except the very apices.

Nat. of Bengal, in shady, moist places. Also among ruins of brick buildings. Is sometimes parasitical.

Stipes short, on the forepart channelled, woolly, from 1 to 2 feet long.

Frond linear-oblong, pinnate with an odd one, leaflets below opposite; above frequently alternate; all are sessile, linear, entire, smooth; at the base broadest, and there obliquely cordate, from 2 to 3 inches long, and from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch broad; in small plants the terminal one is often as long, or even longer, than the rest of the frond.

Note. In a good soil, amongst brushwood, or long grass I have found them 3-4 feet high, the terminal leaflet is then as short, or shorter than the rest.

6. *P. linearis*. R.

Stipes rough. Fronds alternately-pinnate, (1-5 feet high;) leaflets linear, entire, very long, smooth, both sides rounded, and greatly protruded at the base. Fructifications occupy the whole margins, and when most expanded, leave very little of the naked pinnae to be seen.

Nat. of Ambacca.

7. *P. scandens*. R. Icon. Roxb. 14, t. 107. *Lomaria scandens*. Willd. Wall. Cat. 6, No. 36.

Stem creeping up, and over large trees. Stipes somewhat armed. Fronds alternately-pinnate; sterile leaflets linear-lanceolate, acutely serrate, cuspidate; fertile filiform.

Filix non ramosa, &c. *Burm. Zeylan.* p. 100, t. 16, good for part of a barren leaf only. *Panna valli*. *Rheed. Mal.* 12, t. 35, the barren leaves.

Nat. of various parts of India; very old plants only fructify during the rains; and when the involucre is fairly open, it may be taken for an *Acrostichum*.

Stems about as thick as a reed, creeping up, and over trees of the first magnitude, flexuose, angular, tolerably smooth, except for little, rather sharp, warty prickles scattered over every part.

Stipes alternate, grooved on the upper sides, smooth, except for a few very minute prickles; length to the pinnae from 6 to 12 inches.

Fronds pinnate, about 3 feet long, drooping a little.

Leaflets (pinnae) from ten to twenty pair, alternate, sub-sessile. The barren lanceolate, long, taper, acute pointed, and most acutely serrate, smooth on both sides, veins numerous, very fine, and nearly diverging; general length from 6 to 9 inches, and about 1 inch broad.

Fertile leaflets before the involucre opens filiform, after the capsules begin to burst, they become considerably broader; if found in this state only, it may be taken for an *Acrostichum*, and when still more advanced, the edges of the leaflets and involucre become involute, exposing the numerous minute capsules as if it were in a spike.

Involucre uncertain.

8. *P. lunulata*. Retz. Obs. 2, No. 99, t. 4. *Adiantum lunulatum*. Burm. Wall. Cat. 61, No. 77.

Stipes in tufts, polished, black. Fronds (6-18 inches,) longer than the petioles, recurved, alternately pinnate; leaflets petioled, somewhat crescent-shaped, smooth.

Avenka. *Rheed. Mal.* 12, t. 40.

Hind. Kull-k'la.

Common in most parts of India, sometimes the margin is broken, when it resembles an *Adiantum*, and is very like *A. lunulatum*, but at all times sufficiently distinct.

9. *P. multifida*. R.

Stipes polished, black-purple; barren fronds cordate-lobate; fertile very long-petioled, pedato-bipinnatifid, with long, ensiform, acute segments.

A terrestrial, elegant species. The barren fronds about a foot high; the fertile from 2 to 3 feet. It is a native of the province of Chittagong.

10. *P. dimidiata*. R. *Pteris semipinnata*. Linn. Wall. Cat. 62, No. 97.

Stipes polished, brown, fronds alternately-semi-bipinnate, smooth, (about 3 feet high;) leaflets halved, linear, and entire on the upper side of the nerve; broad and pinnate, or deeply pinnatifid on the under; segments thereof entire, linear-oblong. Fructifications round the whole margins.

Nat. of Chittagong. Is one of the most beautiful Ferns I have ever seen.

11. *P. bicolor*. R. *Cheilanthes dealbata*. Wall. Cat. 61, No. 71.

Stipes polished, dark brown, filiform; fronds (3-12 inches high,) bipinnatifid; pinnae opposite, pinnatifid; segments obtuse, cream, green above, perfectly white underneath. Involucre brown, with lacerated margin.

Nat. of the mountains north of Rohilkund.

12. *P. pectinata*. R.

Stipes smooth; fronds subbipinnate, smooth; pinnae few, opposite; segments thereof entire, linear, falcate, obtuse, confluent. Fructifications occupy the whole of the margins, except the very apex.

Nat. of the *Meluccas*.

13. *P. quadrifida*. Retz. Obs. 6. N. 86.

Stipes somewhat scabrous; fronds opposite, and alternately bipinnatifid, (3 or 4 feet high, and the petiole about as much more,) smooth; pinnae linear; the lower pair sometimes doubled, deeply (almost quite to the nerve,) pinnatifid; segments thereof falcate, obtuse, entire, the terminal one ensiform, and when barren crenate.

Nat. of the *Meluccas*.

14. *P. gracilis*. R.

Stipes smooth; fronds decussately, suboppositely bipinnate; pinnae few and remote; barren leaflets oblong-lanceolate, and acutely serrate; fertile linear, and many times longer than the barren.

A terrestrial species, a native of *Calcutta*. The fertile fronds are very slender, and about 20 inches long; the barren a little more than half a foot.

15. *P. tripinnatifida*. R.

Stipes polished; fronds (3-4 feet high,) smooth, pinnately tripinnatifid; pinnae broad-ensiform, with more or less deeply rounded triangular lobes and lobes. Fructifications in a very conspicuously continued line, round every part of the margin.

Nat. of the *Meluccas*.

16. *P. pinnatifida*. R.

Stipes tripl., with the lateral branches again bifid or tripl., all the divisions thereof bipinnatifid; pinnae linear, deeply pinnatifid; segments thereof linear-oblong, obtuse. Fructifications in a continued line, on the sides of the segments.

Nat. of *Assam*, and the *Manga Islands*, where it grows to be several feet high.

17. *P. cuneifolia*. R.

Stipes smooth; fronds ovate, (about 12 inches high,) alternately superdecimipinnate; its ultimate divisions minute and linear, almost entirely occupied by the fructifications.

Nat. of the East Indian Archipelago.

18. *P. acrostichoides*. R. Linn. Roxb. 14. t. 108. *Acrostichum thalictroides* Wet. Willd. sp. pl. 108. *Acrostichum thalictroides* Willd. Cat. 61, No. 81.

Annual, succulent. Fronds (from 2 inches to 5 feet high;) the barren decimipinnate, with ultimate divisions small, and variously lobed; the fertile superdecimipinnate, with ultimate divisions linear.

Young. Moss of the *Bergains*.

Nat. of various parts of *India*, in wet places.

Rh. filiform, dark brown, woody.

Stipes brown, sometimes green and half round, subterrestrial.

Fronds linear-pinnate, with pinnatifid lobes. Fronds generally superdecimipinnate; divisions alternate, linear-oblong, entire, and the back smooth, whole length (stipe included) from 1 foot to 4 feet.

Fructifications in a line of numerous, distinct capsules, until ripe, completely hid under the entirely retracted margin of the leaf.

Caulis smooth, glaucous, girt with the round white ring.

Seeds (or pericarps,) about 25 in each capsule.

15. VITTARIA.

Fructifications in an uninterrupted marginal line. *Involucres* double, uninterrupted; one from the centre separating outwards; the other from the margin of the frond turned in, separating inwards.

1. *V. linearis*. Swartz. Linn. Roxb. 14. t. 109.

Parasitic, stipes very short, compressed; fronds both fertile and sterile linear, entire, smooth, (from 1 to 8 inches long.)

Pteris linearis Linn.

Nat. of *Prince of Wales' Island*; thence introduced into the Botanic Garden by Mr. W. Roxburgh, Jun.

Parasitic with numerous fibrous roots, adhering to the bark of trees or putrid wood.

Stem scarce any.

Stipes very short, compressed, smooth.

Fronds linear-lanceolate, entire, acute, smooth, and slender, like a blade of grass; about 6 inches long, and less than half an inch broad; the barren and fertile are alike in shape and size.

Fructification in an uninterrupted line, on the anterior margins; that is, from the middle of the frond to within half an inch, or an inch of the apex, with a double involucre.

2. *V. divergens*. R. Wall. Cat. 65, No. 2191.

Stipes polished, black. Fronds linear, (12-15 inches high,) alternately-pinnate; leaflets subensiform, obtuse, approximate, diverging, enlarged at the base on the upper angle. (Fructifications as in *Pteris*, but with double involucre.)

Nat. of *Prince of Wales' Island*, where Mr. W. Roxburgh, Jun. found it growing in cool shady places.

3. *V. resecta*. R.

Stipes smooth; fronds oblique, (6-12 inches high,) alternately pinnate; leaflets sessile, subtrapeziform, obtuse, smooth. (Fructifications in a continued line on the anterior margin and the apex. Involucre double.)

Nat. of *Chittagong*.

4. *V. lunulata*. R.

Fronds subsessile, linear, (6-12 inches high,) straight, alternately pinnate; leaflets sessile, approximate, (touching,) crescent-shaped, with inner edge straight. (Fructifications in a continued line, on the anterior and exterior margins. Involucre double.)

Nat. of *Prince of Wales' Island*.

5. *V. parasitica*. R. *Lindsæa parasitica*. R. Wall. Cat. 65, No. 2196.

Parasitical. Stipes short, smooth, alternate on the creeping stem. Fronds oblong, alternately bipinnate, (about 2 feet high;) pinna linear; leaflets small, sessile, approximate, subtriangular, with the anterior side or margin, where the line of fructifications is found, circular. (Involucre double.)

Nat. of *Prince of Wales' Island*, where it was found by Mr. W. Roxburgh, Jun. growing on the trunks of trees.

6. *V. interrupta*. R. *Lindsæa interrupta*. R. Wall. Cat. 65, No. 2195.

Stipes polished, as long, or longer than the smooth, alternately bipinnate frond; pinna linear; leaflets triangularly-wedge-shaped, with anterior margin, chiefly of the barren fronds, gash-dentate. Line of fructifications on the anterior margin, and interrupted by the breaks therein. (Involucre double.)

Found by Mr. W. Roxburgh, growing on the ground, in shady cool places on *Prince of Wales' Island*.

16. LINDSÆA.

Fructifications in an uninterrupted line, a little removed from the margin. *Involucre* originating from the surface, continued; separating outwards.

1. *L. odorata*. R. Icon. Roxb. 14, 109.

Stipes alternate from a creeping root, smooth; fronds alternately-pinnate; leaflets petioled, trapeziform falcate, anterior margin gashed.

An elegant, small, erect species, of from 6 to 12 inches in height; a native of the *Gar-row Hills*; when dry and drying, sweetly fragrant. The line of fructification is completely marginal, and interrupted by the fissures on the anterior margin of the leaflets, and I would rather be inclined to consider it a *Hymenophyllum*, if any thing like a column could be found within the involucre.

2. *L. bipinnata*. R.

Fronds alternately bipinnate, smooth; pinna linear; leaflets sub-sessile, somewhat crescent-shaped, with an uninterrupted line of fructifications, a very little removed from the anterior-exterior margin. (Involucre originating from the surface, continued, separating outwards.)

Found by Mr. W. Roxburgh on *Prince of Wales' Island*. I am not certain if ever the thin edge of the leaf is turned in (over the inner) involucre. I am rather inclined to think not; at least I have not been able to discover that it is.

It is exceeding like *Vittaria parasitica*, and only a little larger, and more robust.

17. ADIANTUM.

Fructifications in roundish, separate, marginal spots; under, (and inserted into,) the reflected involucre-like tips of the margin of the fronds which separate inwards.

1. *A. proliferum*. R. *A. flagelliform*. Wall. Cat. 61, No. 76. (quod nomen delendum.)

Stipes filiform, hairy; fronds (6-12 inches long,) alternately-pinnate, tailed at top, and there proliferous; leaflets triangular, anterior margin premorse, and more or less divided.

Nat. of the *Moluccas*.

2. *A. caudatum*. Mant. 308. Icon. Roxb. 14, t. 110.

Stipes purple and hairy; fronds (6-12 inches long,) alternately-pinnate, tailed at top, and there proliferous; pinna subtrapeziform gashed. Fructifications under the reflected apices of the divisions of the pinna.

Adiantum caule reflexo. *Burm. Zeyl. t. 5. f. 1.* has the leaflets longer and narrower than I have met with.

Nat. of *Hindoostan* as well as *Ceylon*.

Root perennial.

Stem none.

Fronds simply pinnate, slender, reclined, about a foot long; apex often leafless, and striking root.

Stipes a little villous, round.

Leaflets alternate, subsessile, subtrapeziform, the anterior-exterior margin from three to six cleft, (with the fructifications on the exterior margins of these divisions,) posterior and inner margins entire, striated, somewhat villous, length generally under an inch, and about half as much in breadth.

Fructifications, a large oblong cluster of minute capsules, on the under edge of the margin of the divisions of the leaflets.

Involucre simple, separating on the inner side, being a continuation of the segments of the leaflets.

3. *A. tenerum*. R. A. Capillus. Linn. Wall. Cat. 61, No. 73.

Stipes polished black; fronds (6-12 inches high,) alternately bi-tripinnate; its ultimate divisions fine-petioled, triangularly wedge-shaped, and often deeply cut on the anterior, irregularly rounded margin.

Found on the northern boundary of *Oude*, by Mr. A. Gott. It is very like Dryander's *Lindsaea tenera*. Trans. Linn. Soc. 3, p. 42, t. 10.

4. *A. microphyllum*. R. A. venustum. Don. Wall. Cat. 61, No. 81.

Stipes highly polished, deep brown. Fronds (12-18 inches high,) super-decompound; its ultimate divisions round-wedge-shaped; anterior margin minutely dentate. Fructifications from 1 to 3, though generally solitary, on the anterior edge.

Nat. of the mountains north of *Rohitend*.

In my generic character of this genus, I have observed that the little annulated capsules, are inserted on the involucre itself, such being the case in all the above four species.

18. DAVALLIA. (Smith.)

Fructifications in roundish, separate spots, near the margin. *Involucres* like scales, from the surface, distinct, separating outwards.

1. *D. angustifolia*. R. D. angustata, Wall. Cat. 63, No. 242, (quod nomen delendum.)

Parasitic, creeping. Fronds sessile; both barren and fertile linear-lanceolate, serrulate, firm and polished. *Involucres* like scales.

Nat. of *Prince of Wales' Island*, and found by Mr. W. Roxburgh, running to a great extent up the trunks of trees.

2. *D. longifolia*. R.

Fronds linear, pectinato-pinnatifid, firm, though a little villous on the upper surface; segments linear, obtuse, with about three fructifications just under their apices. *Involucres* like a pouch.

Found, by Mr. W. Roxburgh, growing on well-shaped rocks on *Prince of Wales' Island*.

3. *D. pectinata*. Smith.

Creeping; petioles scaly. Fronds (about six inches high,) ovate-oblong, firm, and smooth, to the nerve pectinato-pinnatifid; segments linear, obtuse, almost entire. Fructifications in a row of numerous approximated dots, between the nerve of the segment and their margin. *Involucres* like scales.

Found on the northern boundary of *Oude*, by A. Gott.

Filix polypodioides, &c. *Puck. t.* 289, f. 1 and 2, are exceeding like my plant.

4. *D. cordifolia*. R.

Creeping, petioles smooth, fronds about 6 inches high, long-ovate, polished, and very firm, oppositely pinnate; leaflets confluent subulate, obtuse, deeply crenate; the lower pair semi-cordate. Fructifications marginal, with very distinct reniform, hard scaly *involucres*.

Nat. of the mountains north of *Rohitend*. The habit of this species is remarkably hard and smooth.

5. *D. serrata*. R.

Reclis 3 sided. Fronds alternately pinnate; leaflets linear, firm and smooth, serrate. Fructifications solitary at each serrature. *Involucre* forming a small pouch, after the capsules expand.

Found on *Prince of Wales' Island*, under the shade of trees, by Mr. W. Roxburgh.

6. *D. multiflora*. R. Leon. Roxb. 14, t. 98, (sub nomine Polypodii Davallioidis.) *D. parvifolia*, Wall. Cat. 63, No. 251, (quod nomen delendum.)

Fronds linear and linear-lanceolate, pinnate; leaflets alternate, crowded, sessile, linguiform, minute toward the top and base; margins crenulate; anterior angle of the truncated base enlarged. Fructifications in a single line of separate spots near the margin. *Involucre* reniform, separating outwards.

Nat. of the interior parts of *Bengal*, *Nepaul*, &c. The leaves are always erect, but when forced to rest on the ground, their tips take root and produce other plants.

Root fibrous, perennial.

Stem scaly, creeping under the surface of the earth.

Stipes short, channelled, covered with brown woolly scales.

Fronds linear, or linear-lanceolate, nearly a foot long. Fertile and barren nearly alike.

Pinnæ alternate, sessile, tongue-shaped, rather obtuse, serrulate, smooth on both sides, truncated at the base, and there the anterior angle is enlarged into an obtuse process; general length about an inch and a half, and less than half an inch broad towards the base, and apex; of the young greatly smaller.

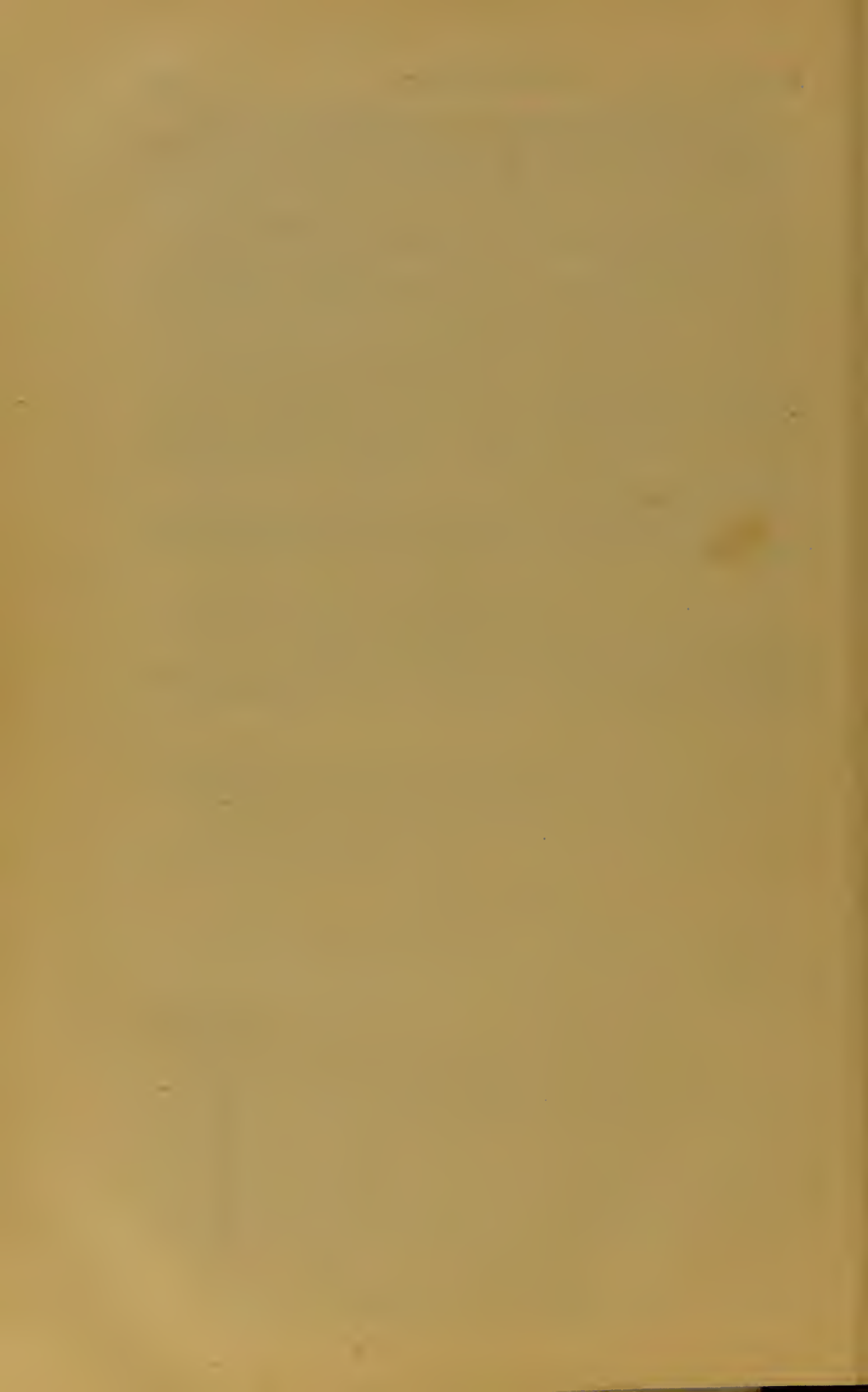
Fructifications in numerous, (almost one for each serrature,) distinct spots, near the margin.

Involucre reniform, separating on the interior and exterior edges.

Capsules very numerous, chestnut-coloured.

7. *D. pilosa*. R. Leon. Roxb. 14, 102, (sub nomine Polypodii ciliati.)

Fronds alternately bi-and-tripinnate, hairy; leaflets deeply crenate, or pinnatifid; ultimate segment thereof semicircular, somewhat crenulate, and generally three-flowered. *Involucre* ciliate and separating outwards.



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